"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northerly winds, becoming east tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,346. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSHING'S PLANS START DISCUSSION OF TROOP RECALL

Retirement Toward the Border Makes Strong Impression on Washington.

NO OFFICIAL VERIFICATION

Pacific Influences at Work in Mexico City as Our Force Moves North.

ARMY DIVIDES THE BORDER

Funston Will Command in East, Bell in West—Pershing May Accept Third Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. — President Wilson is believed to be contemplating a gradual withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. The impression that the troops will be withdrawn steadily gained strength today, especially when officials refused to deny that the action of General Pershing in moving his force nearer to the border is a preliminary step to evacuation of Mexican territory.

Secretary Lansing refused to confirm or deny the reports current today that the American forces are to be withdrawn. He asserted that the matter of any withdrawal related to "troop movements," and as such would be a military matter concerning which information could be obtained only from the War Department. Officials at the War Department asserted that no new orders had been given, and while admitting that General Pershing had been moving his troops nearer to the border, they refused to sanction the inference that this meant the beginning of a movement which would bring the American forces back to American soil.

Question of Withdrawal.

However, it was impossible, after careful investigation, to get away from a strong impression that the President was seriously considering the withdrawal of the American expedition as soon as it can be arranged without sacrifice of the purpose for which the forces are now mainly being held in Mexico, that of protecting the border against raids. Technically speaking, no orders have gone to General Pershing specifically directing him to "withdraw" his forces, but there appears to be foundation for the statement that General Pershing thoroughly understands the situation and is aware that a steady and gradual withdrawal toward the border will not be disapproved by the Administration.

Since the Carrizal incident General Pershing has materially shortened his line of communications by moving several thousand of his men toward Colonia Dublan and the border from the southernmost points previously occupied. Namiquipa, Santa Clara, and Cruces have been evacuated by the Americans and occupied by Carranzista troops. El Valle is to be evacuated, if it has not been given up already.

General Pershing's main base is now not more than 150 miles from the border, whereas formerly it was nearly double that distance. War Department officials asserted that Pershing's moving nearer to the border was not the result of change in orders, and that they could not be held responsible for any inferences that President Wilson might be contemplating "withdrawal" of the troops.

Lansing Discredits Report.

One report in circulation was that an official of the State Department had intimated that the troops were to be withdrawn. When Secretary Lansing was asked about this report he asserted that no employe or official of the State Department was authorized to make any statement regarding the "movement" of troops. He made it plain that any one in his department uttering such a statement, or who should say anything about troop movements would be severely disciplined or punished.

Secretary Lansing and other officials, while not willing to talk about troop movements, or possible "withdrawal," frankly admitted that the situation had improved since the release of the American prisoners by the Carranza Government. It was considered significant also that Secretary Lansing, while admitting that no word had come as to when or whether the Carranza Government would answer the Lansing note of June 25, asserted no steps were being taken to urge Mexico to hasten its answer.

An official of the State Department made the positive statement last week that Secretary Lansing had informed Señor Arredondo, Ambassador Designate from Mexico, that this Government was anxious for a prompt reply to the Lansing note of June 25, and had asked that this reply be hastened. Secretary Lansing stated today that he had indicated in no way to the Mexican Government that this Government wished it to speed up the reply.

Carranza Still Waits.

When Señor Arredondo was asked for information regarding his Government's answer he remarked: "So much has been said about this note that it seems to me to have become conspicuous by its absence."

There is no official indication here that General Carranza is making any effort to reply to the June 25 note asking for a statement of his intentions. There is a possibility that he will await developments before definitely indicating his attitude, that he has been impressed by the withdrawal of the American troops from Namiquipa and vicinity, and that he looks on it as a partial compliance with his reiterated desire that the American troops should leave Mexican soil.

Continued on Page 2.

Trevino Reports Finding More Carrizal Wounded

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—General Trevino reported tonight to the War Departmnt that a number of wounded American soldiers, who belonged to detachments engaged in the fight at Carrizal, had been found in different parts of the State of Chihuahua. He stated that they were being returned to the American side as soon as encountered.

America Has 21,000,000 Men of Military Age

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There are more than 21,000,000 men of military age in the United States, according to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau today. The announcement is based on the 1910 census, and showed that there were then 19,183,000 males between the ages of 18 and 45 in the United States. On the assumption that there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the population of the country since 1910, the Census Bureau estimates that there are now 21,071,076 males between 18 and 45 of military age in the country. These included 1,798,000 alien whites and 92,000 Chinese, Japanese, and others, who would be ineligible for duty.

WANTS $328,000,000 TO MAINTAIN ARMY

Senate Committee Nearly Doubles Appropriations Proposed by the House.

$700,000,000 FOR DEFENSE

Forecast of What the Senate Seems Willing to Authorize—Bill's Total Astonishes Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A murmur ran through the Senate today when Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill to that body with recommendations for the appropriation of the staggering total of $328,000,000 in the current fiscal year. As passed by the House the bill carried a total of $182,000,000. The Senate Military Committee has, therefore, added $146,000,000 to the bill as passed by the House, or nearly doubled the appropriations recommended by the lower branch of Congress.

The action of the Senate Committee on this measure makes it possible to forecast what the Senate appears to be willing to appropriate at this session for national defense and military preparedness. It indicates that the total will run close to $700,000,000 when the final reckoning of the session's work is obtainable. Three bills alone carry cash appropriations of $669,000,000. They are:

Naval bill as reported to the Senate carrying cash appropriations of $315,826,843.55.

Fortifications bill as passed and sent to the President carrying cash appropriations of $25,748,050.

Army bill as reported to the Senate carrying $328,000,000.

There will be other scattering items for preparedness in the Sundry Civil and other appropriation bills which may bring the total close to $700,000,000.

The Naval bill as reported by the Senate authorizes the beginning within three years of construction of vessels casting $588,180,676, of which sixty-six are to be begun this year. Of the total of $315,826,843.55 carried in the Naval bill as reported to the Senate, the sum of $170,281,566 is to be spent on the maintenance of the navy, $28,369,127 is to be spent on vessels previously authorized, while $110,976,100 is to be spent on new vessels authorized in the bill, to be begun within six months. The total carried by the bill for old and new naval construction and to be spent in the current year is $139,345,287.

The Fortifications bill, now before the President for signature, carries $25,748,050 in cash authorizations and contract authorizations of $13,800,000, or a total of $39,548,050.

The Army bill is reported with a total larger than that recommended for the Naval bill, topping it about $13,000,000. The army's needs in the reorganization plan and the proper equipment and development of the National Guard, forced the Senate Military Committee to approve estimates running the total for the Army bill above the phenomenally large Naval bill. The result was as much a surprise to members of the Military Committee as to anybody else, yet the huge total grew out of a very careful consideration of all the estimates and contingencies resulting from operations that have been authorized or set in motion.

Army Bill Increases.

In addition to increases announced Saturday, which amounted to $75,000,000, the following increases over amounts in the House Army bill are carried in the measure as reported today:

Contingencies of army	$75,000
Signal service	11,052,151
Pay officers of line	1,400,000
Additional pay, such officers length of service	500,000
Pay officers reserve corps on temporary duty	10,000
Same when ordered to duty with troops	25,000
Same when appointed temporary second lieutenants	5,000
Pay of officers of National Guard	9,175,000
Enlisted men regular army reserve	10,000
Same while in field training	7,300
Same for bounty when mobilized	1,000
Bounty for re-enlistments in time of war	10,000
Pay members enlisted reserve corps when called	25,000
Same when called for instruction	5,000
Pay of enlisted men, National Guard	15,250,000
Engineer corps, enlisted men	187,500
Ordnance Department, enlisted men	76,000
Same, additional pay, length service	25,000
Quartermaster corps, enlisted men	$50,000
Signal corps, enlisted men	338,336
Medical Department, enlisted men	443,300
Pay dispensary assistants	5,000
Clerks etc., chief of staff	121,770
Clerks, etc., headquarters	246,480
Commutation of quarters, heat and light	19,650
Additional pay on foreign service	9,000
Commutation quarters for Quartermaster clerks	151,000
Corps of Engineers, officers	133,300
Additional for length of service	30,000
Ordnance Department officers	36,400
Same, for length of service	5,000
Quartermaster Corps, officers	91,500
Same, for length of service	62,000
Adjutant General's Department, officers	19,500
Same, for length of service	4,000
Inspector General's Department, officers	10,500
Same, for length of service	1,500
Medical Department, officers	130,000
Judge Advocate General's Department, officers	12,500
Signal Corps, officers	95,550
Aviators, Signal Corps	54,000
Commutation of quarters	126,412
Interest on soldiers' deposits	84,000
Mileage	200,000
Increase pay, officers on foreign service	1,750,000
Increase pay, enlisted men, foreign service	5,200,000
Six months' pay to beneficiaries, officers and enlisted men who die in active service	925,000
One year's pay to beneficiaries,	

Continued on Page 6.

FOR IMPAIRED VITALITY.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Builds up nerves, brain and vital functions by restoring the lacking phosphates. Agreeable and pleasant to take. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

BAR ALL CHILDREN FROM THE MOVIES IN PARALYSIS WAR

Health Order Applies to Persons of Less Than Sixteen Years.

POLICE FORBID 4TH FETES

Plans for 15 Celebrations Canceled at Request of Dr. Emerson.

72 NEW CASES IN THE CITY

Twenty-three Deaths Occurred Here Yesterday and Two Died at Beacon, N. Y.

With seventy-two new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday and twenty-three deaths in the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday, Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday afternoon definitely and drastically extended his efforts to prevent the spread of the disease.

At his request the Commissioner of Licenses notified every motion-picture theatre in the city not to admit children under 16 years of age from July 5 until such time as the Board of Health declares the danger of an epidemic of infantile paralysis has passed. Also, at the request of the Commissioner of Health, the Police Department revoked fifteen of the fifty-one licenses which it had issued for neighborhood Independence Day celebrations in Brooklyn today.

One of the last two attacks of the disease reported resulted fatally.

Minnie Whitman, 11 months, of 146 Butler Street was stricken with the disease last night and was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital by Dr. Springfield. She died just after her arrival.

Albert Morse, 1 year old, of 202 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, was seized at his parents' home last night, and was conveyed to the Holy Family Hospital by Dr. Scotta, who said the child might die at any minute.

Disease Reaches, Beacon, N. Y.

Four cases of the disease were reported by the health officers of the Beacon (N. Y.) district, all of them discovered on Sunday. Two of the cases have already resulted fatally, and two other children are in such a serious condition it is feared they will die. Yesterday Health Officer Dugan issued a proclamation to the people, urging them to use every precaution. The two children who have died as a result of the disease were between the ages of 2 and 3 years old.

Yesterday's action of the Commissioner of Licenses means, in all probability, that children under 16 years of age will be forbidden the motion-picture theatres in this city all Summer, for an outbreak of infantile paralysis beginning during the warm weather invariably lasts until cool weather comes, according to records of the disease. And Commissioner Bell of the License Department means to enforce his order strictly, according to his advice to the Department of Health. With each notice to motion-picture exhibitors to exclude children went the statement that violation of the order would be considered sufficient ground for the cancellation of the license of the offending theatre.

Movie Men Offer Screens.

As an evidence of the desire of the exhibitors to assist, Dr. Emerson yesterday made public a letter he had received from the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn offering their screens "in spreading publicity about infantile paralysis."

The Department of Health has abandoned its own plans for free open air "movies" for children in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, which were to have opened this month.

The Police Department was requested to revoke the licenses for the following neighborhood Fourth of July gatherings in Brooklyn:

Columbia Place, between Joralemon and State Streets.
Grand Avenue, between Fulton Street and Atlantic Avenue.
Manhattan Avenue, between Johnson and Montrose Avenues.
Boerum Street, between Manhattan Avenue and Leonard Street.
Quincy Street, between Classon Avenue and Downing Street.
Manhattan Avenue, between Lorimer and Leonard Streets.
Fifty-third Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Avenues.
Sixth Avenue, between Sixth and Ninth Streets.
Pine Street, between Sutter and Blake Avenues.
East Thirteenth Street, between Kings Highway and Avenue K.
Woodbine Street, between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenues.
Thirty-eighth Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues.
Sixty-fourth Street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Avenues.
Sixty-second Street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Avenues.
Moffat Street, between Evergreen and Central Avenues.

500,000 Leaflets Printed.

As another step in the fight against infantile paralysis, the Department of Health yesterday had printed 500,000 leaflets, which will be distributed today throughout every district from which the disease has been reported. They read:

INFANTILE PARALYSIS (POLIOMYLETIS.)

Infantile paralysis is very prevalent in this part of the city.

Keep your children out of the street as much as possible, and be sure to keep them out of the houses on which the Department of Health has put a sign.

The daily paper will tell you in what houses the disease is.

This is the disease which babies and young children get; many of them die, and many who do not become paralyzed for life.

Do not let your children go to parties, picnics, or outings.

If your child is sick, send for your doctor or notify the Board of Health:

Manhattan office, 189 Centre Street; telephone Franklin 8280.

Bronx office, 3,731 Third Avenue; telephone Tremont 1975.

Brooklyn office, Fleet and Willoughby Streets; telephone Main 4720.

Queens office, 375 Fulton Street; telephone Jamaica 1200.

Richmond office, 514 Bay Street; telephone Tompkinsville 440.

The leaflets will be distributed by

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United Irish League Favors Settlement

DUBLIN, July 3.—The National Directory of the United Irish League met today, with John Redmond presiding, and agreed to accept the proposals made by David Lloyd George for a solution of the Irish question.

As the directory is representative of all Ireland, it is not considered necessary to hold a convention of the United Irish League. There were only two dissenting members in the largest meeting of the directory ever held.

HETTY GREEN DIES, WORTH $100,000,000

Passes Away at Son's Home After Several Paralytic Strokes, Aged 82.

HOPED TO LIVE TO BE 85

Invested Heavily in Bonds and Mortgages in Recent Years—Stock Market Not Affected.

Mrs. Hetty Green, generally believed to be the world's richest woman, died yesterday in her eighty-second year after an illness of several months. The woman whose great business acumen had built up a fortune estimated at $100,000,000 and had made her name known in the market places of the world faced death as she had life, militantly and unafraid.

She did not want to die, but ten days ago she believed that death was near and called her son, Colonel Edward H. R. Green, and her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, to her and placed her house in order. So great was her virility and her will not to die that after the first stroke of paralysis more than two months ago, a stroke that crippled her entire left side, she survived five or six other shocks, her son said yesterday.

Mrs. Green was first stricken on April 17 while she was visiting the Countess Ann Leary at her home, 1,082 Fifth Avenue. Her left side was paralyzed, and as this incapacitated her from moving about, she went to live with her son at 5 West Ninetieth Street. This is an unpretentious brownstone house back of an apartment building on the corner of Central Park West. The house adjoining on the west, a house with a facade of red brick and even less imposing than the other, became Mrs. Green's office, and here each morning up to ten days ago she spent an hour with her son, listening to his reports of her affairs.

Relied on Son's Judgment.

She listened attentively, seemingly grasping the varied details of the great mass of technicalities, although she gave fewer instructions and relied more on his judgment than ever before. She spent the time largely in an invalid's chair, and to avoid the atmosphere of the sick room the nurses did not wear their regulation uniforms.

A week ago last Thursday Mrs. Green seemed sufficiently improved to go for an automobile ride. She returned greatly weakened, and another severe stroke followed. It was then she became convinced that the end was near and that she told her son and daughter her last wishes. She did not leave her bed after that, and since another stroke last Thursday she was unconscious to the end.

It was evident early yesterday that Mrs. Green was sinking, and the nurses called Colonel Green and Mrs. Wilks. Dr. H. McM. Painter of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street, who had been attending her, was summoned and, while he said she was very low, he predicted that she would live through the day. It was 8:05 o'clock, a half hour after Dr. Painter had left, that Mrs. Green died.

Colonel Green would not make any estimate of the value of his mother's estate, nor would he intimate what disposition he believed she had made of it.

Large Money Lender.

Mrs. Green was known as one of the largest money lenders in New York and during the panic of 1907 she lent vast sums to hard-pressed individuals and firms. Colonel Green said he could not estimate the amount of these loans, but he knew that in Texas, where he was at the time in charge of his mother's interests she lent $6,000,000. William Jennings Bryan, speaking in Congress once in favor of an income tax, stated that Mrs. Green's annual income could scarcely be less than $3,000,000.

Colonel Green gave some interesting sidelights on the years of his mother's life when she was a noted figure and many legends had grown up about her.

"Mother held herself aloof," he said, "because there was nothing else she could do in her position. It became known that a person has money to lend you have no idea of the requests that come for it—bona fide offers to borrow, begging letters, and letters from unbalanced people. In recent years she had moved her office many times and had finally taken up quarters in the Ninetieth Street house to avoid these money seekers.

"For the same reason mother never told of her charities, though they were many. The sums of $500, $1,000, and $10,000 she gave were many and there was a list of about thirty families who received regular incomes. These were mostly members or descendants of families who had been associated with our family for many years.

Her Old Bookkeeper.

"Six months ago Benjamin Lawton, a man ten years my mother's senior, died. He had been her father's bookkeeper in New Bedford and from him she had received her first money, an allowance of $1.50 each week. So when she became a woman of affairs Lawton continued as her bookkeeper. Until his death, when he was a bent, helpless, old man, he came daily to the office and sat at his desk all day, asleep most of the time. I wanted to let him go, but he told mother it would kill him, so he stayed and drew his salary. That was only one example of my mother's charity.

"In recent years she denied herself to newspaper reporters because they invented little things about her that made her uncomfortable. The fiction about the black bag she always carried with her which the papers said contained millions in bonds made it impossible for her to step out alone at night or go about unprotected for fear she would be attacked. As a matter of fact she didn't carry bonds in the little black bag; there was nothing more than her luncheon or some toilet articles in it.

Baptised Ten Years Ago.

"Mother had never been seriously ill until April. Once ten years ago she had a slight attack of indigestion and she became frightened and had us take her to Jersey City, where she was baptized in the Episcopal faith. She did this because my father was an Episcopalian, and it was necessary that she should be to be buried in the family plot at Bellows Falls, Vt. She was born a Quaker

Continued on Page 11.

FRENCH THRUST NEARS PERONNE, CAPTURING FIVE TOWNS ON THE WAY; BRITISH WIN LA BOISSELLE, PUSH ON

HOST OF BATTLES IN ONE

British and Germans Have Isolated Fights All Along the Front.

MACHINE GUNS BIG FACTOR

Often Brought from Dugouts by Concealed Germans to Turn Tide Against Assailants.

VALIANT DEEDS NUMEROUS

Private Leads a Charge While a Piper Plays in the Open to Urge the Scots On.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AT THE FRONT, July 2.—It is possible now to get something like a clear idea, though nothing like a historical narrative, of the fighting which began yesterday morning at 7.30, when the furious empest of the British guns passed further over the German lines and the British infantry left their trenches for the great adventure.

The battle goes on with success to the British arms. Fricourt, partly surrounded yesterday, was taken by assault today and the German counterattack upon Montauban was repulsed with losses that tore gaps in the enemy's ranks.

Prisoners came tramping down in batches, weary-worn men, who have gallantly to praise the British infantry and remember with a shudder the violence of the British gunfire.

Wounded men, who are coming out of the fighting lines, ask one question, How are we doing? Men, suffering great pain have smiles in their eyes when the answer comes, We are doing well. The spirit of the British men is so high that it is certain that they shall gain further ground, however great the cost. The ground already gained was won by men who went "all out," as they say, with a fierce enthusiasm to carry their objective quickly and utterly and cleanly. This spirit of the men is praised by all their officers as a kind of new revelation, though they saw them in trench life and in the hard times.

"They went across toppingly," said a wounded boy of the West Yorkshires, who was in the first attack on Fricourt.

"The fellows were glorious," said another young officer who could hardly speak for the pain in his left shoulder, where a piece of shell struck him down in the Mametz Wood.

"Wonderful chaps," said a Lieutenant of the Manchesters. "They went cheering through the machine gun fire as if it were just the splashing of the rain. They beat everything for real pluck."

The attack on Montauban was one of the best British successes yesterday. The men were mainly Lancashire troops. They advanced in order straight for their objective, swept over the German trenches, and captured large numbers of prisoners without great loss to themselves.

Their commanding officers were anxious about a German strong point, called the "brickfield," which had been full of machine guns and minenwerfers, and the original intention was to pass this without a direct attempt to take it. But the position was found to be utterly destroyed by the British bombardment, and a party of men were detached to seize it, which they did with comparative ease.

The remainder of the men in those battalions went to the ruined village of Montauban, and in spite of a spasmodic machine gun fire from some of the broken houses, carried it in one great flood of invasion. Large numbers of Germans were taking cover in dugouts and cellars, but as soon as the British entered they came up into the open and surrendered. Many of them were so cowed by the bombardment they had suffered and by the waves of men that swept into their stronghold that they fell upon their knees and begged most piteously for mercy, which was granted them.

The loss of Montauban was serious to the Germans, and they prepared a counterattack, which was launched this morning at 3 o'clock at a strength of two regiments. The British were expecting this and had organized their defense. The Germans came on bravely in close order, rank after rank advancing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades who were caught by machine gun fire and rifle fire and mown down. Only a few men were able to enter the British trenches and these died. Montauban remains in British hands, and so far the Germans have not attempted another attack.

Died at Their Machine Guns.

It was the fire of the German machine guns which was most trying to the British. Again and again the soldiers have told me today that the hard time came when these bullets began to play upon them. In spite of the enormous British bombardment, there remained here and there, even in the front line trenches, a machine gun emplacement

Continued on Page 2.

Airman, 500 Feet Above the Battle, Sends Wireless to Haig and Returns Safely, 40 Holes in His Plane

PRESS HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 3.—The aviators' part has never been so daring or so thrilling as during this battle.

One of them, in a small, fast, single-man machine, though the usual altitude kept over the enemy's lines these days is from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, descended as low as 500 feet during the battle, and was able to identify the khaki of the British and the green of the Germans as they struggled for the possession of a trench.

He sent a wireless message back to army headquarters of the exact situation, the promptness of such information being invaluable.

He returned with forty bullet holes in his plane, but he himself and his engine were uninjured.

PRESS NEUTRALS IN FOOD BLOCKADE

Allies Prepare to Buy Up Their Crops to Starve Out Foes, Berlin Fears.

LOOKS TO WILSON FOR HELP

Germany Believes He Will Protest Against Ignoring the London Convention.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—With the military events at all fronts hastening toward a climax, all signs indicate that simultaneously the Allies' great general economic offensive against the Central Powers has begun. Specifically, a food fight to a finish has started through a sharpened British blockade, reinforced by economic political pressure against nearby neutrals.

Thus, the Tageblatt says:

"It means a sharpened war against the civil population after the prospects of victory over our soldiers had disappeared. It is possible that we shall in many ways feel the effects of a sharpened blockade, though how far the law of the sea is subject to Britain's tender mercies, to which all the signatories of the London declaration are invited to bow down, will work out in practice is another matter.

"England may attempt to declare everything contraband that floats on the high seas toward Germany's neighboring shores. It may undertake to make a rationization of the population of Holland, Sweden and other countries still sharper, to introduce a blockade of neutrals, as the latest discovery of British civilization, into international law, and to make of Holland a second Greece. We can quietly wait and see what economic and political consequence such a policy will have now and in future. It may bring us moral advantages that may outweigh the harm that still can result to us."

New Stage of Food Blockade.

But it is not so much the Paris conference and the abrogation of the London declaration as private reports pouring in from Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland and Rumania, which have brought home to the Germans the fact that the economic and particularly the food war has entered a new stage.

Trustworthy confidential reports indicate that the British Government has already begun negotiations with the representatives of nearby neutral States, with the object of bringing about a cessation of all exports on the part of these neutrals to Germany. England is reported to be offering compensation by agreeing to buy for its own account and that of its Allies the neutral surplus harvests, and in general all goods that would normally be exported to Germany.

An Amsterdam report says further that reprisals are held in prospect in case the neutrals do not accept these conditions. There is a persistent report, too, that Italy is being urged by the Allies to abrogate her commercial treaties with Germany. This indicates efforts to make this economic offensive general.

Momentarily Switzerland is the most interesting theatre of the economic war.

That Germany will not look on quietly while these convenient open neutral back doors and side doors are being slammed and bolted by the Allies is a truism. The only doubt is what countermeasures Germany will try against England.

It can be stated with reasonable certainty that there is no possibility of a submarine revival in the immediate future, despite the very live and well-organized subterranean agitation that continues. After the noisy but meaningless political quarrels and party controversies of the last few weeks, and the attacks no doubt significance on the Chancellor, the parties and factions are on the eve of a love feast and there is a strong tendency for everybody to get behind the Chancellor during the coming critical months of the war.

Expect Wilson to Take Action.

The Chancellor being now stronger than ever before, the hope has not been entirely given up in official quarters here that the American Government will yet take effective action against what are regarded as England's increasing violations of international law, and the possibility is at least being taken into account in high places that President Wilson may again seize the opportunity to play the rôle of the champion of the rights of the small neutrals.

Germany's countermeasures against the sharpened blockade for the present, therefore, may be expected to take the form of economic counterpressure, probably through threatened embargos on coal, iron, and other raw materials and manufactured goods needed by the neutrals. The effectiveness of these new defensive tactics is being watched with the liveliest interest in the case of Switzerland, Germany's next move depending on the success or failure of the present Swiss negotiations with the French Government. It seems certain that Germany, which has been sending coal and iron to Switzerland unconditionally and other goods on a trade basis, will now insist that Switzerland

Continued on Page 3.

TWO DAYS' GAINS EXCEED SCHEDULE

Paris Looks Forward Calmly to a Slow but Hard-Hitting Offensive.

WILL BE SERIES OF BATTLES

French Soldiers Look Upon It as "the End of the Germans," an Officer Writes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—In the battle of Picardie I am able to report tonight on the highest military authority that up to this moment both the French and English armies have accomplished more than the schedule of the offensive called for. But even though the success has surpassed expectations, French stoicism is more evident and amazing than ever. Even the more sensational journals indicate an understanding that this time the offensive does not intend to take on brilliant and smashing qualities as in the past, but will follow a slower and more methodical but even harder hitting methods.

Gustave Hervé in La Victoire merely describes the first two days' fighting as "a good beginning," while the Temps gives this keynote of all editorial comment:

The operations of the Franco-British troops are developing in a fashion very satisfactory."

I have been permitted by the military authority to visit several times the section of the front comprising the present offensive. It is a difficult rolling country similar to the Champagne, although not nearly so barren. At present the French offensive south of the Somme has penetrated the entire second German line over a five-kilometer front.

This line is quite two miles forward of the first line where the attack began. I have been permitted to see on the occasions of my visits many sections of the maps which the French officers are now using in making the advance. The German zone in that sector comprises the ordinary three lines—the line of resistance with barbed wire entanglements and intrenched blockhouses for a flank fire, second the supporting line defended in the same manner but with dugouts to protect against artillery fire, and then the third line, often the strongest. This is the line for counterattacks and is situated further back than the others, and from there reserves are brought up when the first lines have been forced. All the lines are united by transversal trenches.

In the rear of all these are emplacements for light and heavy artillery. Back of this zone of front lines are other zones. It is now necessary to reduce the second zone—not the second line—by the same process used in conquering the first—the conquest of the earth by use of projectiles.

Thus the present offensive will prove a series of battles, in that it is more necessary to recommence the offensive than to continue it—the latter method having been proved in the offensives of the year. It is now proved that a local victory in a war of this century is not less important than such actions in former times. It leaves less to the imagination than cavalry charges, it has the advantage of a higher objective of war, which is the destruction of the enemy army, for it is much more expensive to the army that is beaten.

I received word today from a friend, who is an officer in a French line regiment taking part in the first day's attack. He was wounded in the knee and wrote from a field hospital. He said:

"I have been in the war from the very first day; I have taken part in every great offensive and defensive action—Artois last year, the Champagne and Verdun. But this is different and more terrible than any of those. The artillery organization is more wonderful than ever. For several days before the first attack the earth trembled as in an earthquake. The spirit of the men is different. They are all just as enthusiastic as ever, but restrain their emotions better. We all know we are to keep on and on and on until the end; that just a few days like this won't finish it; that when we get a new position the artillery will be right behind us for a new bombardment, and I understand the shell supply is so big now that if every gun fires the full time from now until the end of July there will be more shells on hand then than now. There is a conviction all through the ranks that this offensive means the end of the Germans in France.

"We are stronger and better organized than they; wonders though they have been and with a big kick still left in them. But we will never stop now until they are finished. I have seen several fellow-officers since I was wounded, and I understand they learned from prisoners that our artillery fire has completely disorganized entire regiments, making it impossible for them to bring up reserves, and what is more important, they can't revictual, and the commanders, far in the rear, cannot keep open communication."

The French press is full of praise of the valor of the British, and the lion is being featured in all the French cartoons.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

GERMAN JUNCTION IN PERIL

French Troops Have Made a 6-Mile Advance at Some Points.

FIND VILLAGES FORTRESSES

Second German Line Is Broken in Places, but the Kaiser's Men Fight Indomitably.

BRITISH IN STIFF COMBATS

Important Height North of Fricourt Stormed—Allies Have Taken 12,300 Prisoners.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4. — Continued progress marked the third day of the great Anglo-French offensive on the Somme as reported in official and unofficial accounts.

Heavy fighting is proceeding all along the front. Large amounts of armament have been captured by the Allies, who report the taking of 12,300 prisoners, 8,000 of these by the French.

The British maintain all their positions south of the Ancre River, where the battle still rages. They have captured La Boisselle, the garrison of which surrendered, and are fighting successfully around Ovillers and to the north of Fricourt. Some positions which the British won in the morning were lost in the afternoon, when the Germans counterattacked. The advantage in the fighting south of Thiepval, says the War Office report of last night, remained with the British.

All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the British bombardment. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep at their guns, and when there was a slight recess in the firing they slept easily amid the thunders of the battle. Great importance is attached to a newly-invented British mortar, which plays havoc in the German trenches.

The French have captured Herbecourt, Assevillers, and Feuilleres, in the region of the Mereaucourt Woods, south of the Somme. South of Assevillers they have taken the second line of German entrenchments as far as the outskirts of Estrées, and have advanced beyond the second German line, where they captured the villages of Buscourt and Flaucourt.

The capture of Herbecourt and the outskirts of Estrées carries the French advance about six miles beyond the point of departure on Saturday.

The advanced French lines are now only three miles from the important railway junction of Peronne, the defense of which has been greatly weakened by the capture on Sunday of Mercaucourt Woods.

This was the strongest fortified position of the German second line of defense on the entire front, but the French division, which took Frise, continued to advance with such impetus that the Germans were unable to resist, even under the protection of this formidable work.

One of the fiercest struggles on the French front, according to Paris advices, was for the stone quarry, also strongly fortified, three-quarters of a mile east of Curlu. Here the Germans tried to stem the tide by a desperate counterrack, but the French-African Colonials, with one of the most celebrated corps of the French army, rushed the position with such energy that the Germans broke before the bayonet.

The French success at Frise, says a Paris dispatch, was also brilliant, as it straightened their line south of the elbow of the Somme, thus avoiding exposure to crossfire.

Villages Were Fortresses.

The impetuosity of the French advance is shown in the taking of the villages of this region, which were strongly fortified with barbed wire entanglements across the streets. The stone houses were transformed with batteries of machine guns and the entire villages were enveloped in a dense network of barbed wire entanglements. French military observers say that these villages had a resisting power compared with that of Douaumont.

A dispatch from Paris gives the French advance as follows:

"Two main features are disclosed. First, the occupation for a length of eight kilometers, (five miles,) of the first line German trenches from the Somme to the Village of Fay, and including five villages. Second, a double line of German trenches, extending from Mareaucourt Woods to Assevillers. The struggle continues with intensity. Observers declare that the first three days' success, while great, are only initial episodes in the increasing pressure of a vast offensive.

The British people learned for the first time last night that the French General Foch, who has won a great reputation during the course of the war, is directing the operations south of the Somme River. This has given increased confidence in the result of the allied offensive.

The noncommittal character of the German official statement issued yesterday is regarded in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the Anglo-French operations. The Germans admit that the division of their forces, abutting both banks of the Somme, which was

partially withdrawn Saturday, has now been brought back to the second line.

No data are yet forthcoming from either side as to the casualties suffered. According to the German communication the Anglo-French losses were "extraordinarily heavy." According to unofficial British reports, however, the British casualities were less than had been expected.

An early afternoon statement of the War Office read:

The battle south of the Ancre continues to be hotly contested. All positions gained by us yesterday have been maintained.

The fighting about La Boiselle and Ovillers was particularly severe. Yesterday evening we penetrated the village of La Boiselle, in which fighting is still going on. About Ovillers the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defenses.

Four hundred more prisoners passed through our collecting stations.

A later afternoon bulletin said:

Heavy fighting continues, but it is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boiselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered.

On other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defenses have been captured.

A very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All were driven back and subsequently the enemy's aircraft was held far behind the German lines. As a result, our artillery machines were able to work without interruption from hostile aircraft.

During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down and five others were driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing.

A late night bulletin of the British War Office says:

The fight fluctuated this afternoon about La Boisselle and south of Thiepval, the advantage on the whole remaining with us.

South of Thiepval hostile counter-attacks drove some of our troops from a portion of the positions which they had captured early this morning. Elsewhere many hostile attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

In some places we have continued to make substantial progress.

The amount of captured armament and warlike stores is very considerable, but no accurate details are as yet available. The number of prisoners now reaches over 4,900.

On the rest of the front, except for heavy hostile artillery fire at certain places, no incident of importance occurred.

Yesterday there was a vast increase in the number of hostile aeroplanes on the southern sectors of our front, but despite this our airmen carried out in a most gallant manner all the duties assigned to them.

Today one hostile kite balloon destroyed by fire fell in flames. Since the commencement of the battle we have lost a total of fifteen machines along the whole British front.

French Account of Fighting.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

North of the River Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us and which are now organizing.

South of the River Somme the fight has been continued with complete success for our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied, along a front of more than five kilometers, two lines of the two first lines of trenches of the second German position, from the Meraucourt wood, which is in our possession, as far as the edge of Assevillers.

Between these two points we took possession, as a result of a brilliant engagement, of the village of Herbecourt, which had been defensively organized by the enemy.

Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Assevillers, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our hands.

To the north of the village of Estrees, and between Estrees and Assevillers, our troops have made perceptible progress.

More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery, the counting of which has not yet been completed, were captured by us during these recent actions. According to information at hand it has been established that more than thirty-nine German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 1. According to the statements of prisoners, thirty-one of these battalions suffered very heavy losses and are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us July 1 and July 2 are very young. As a result of the questioning of these men in our hands it has been learned that the preparatory fire of our artillery was very efficacious, not only in annihilating defensive organizations, and in rendering impossible all latteral communication behind the lines, and in preventing the bringing up of provisions. At the same time our artillery fire made it impossible for the enemy to transmit orders to the troops engaged in the operations.

During the preparatory offensive fire of our artillery French aviators set fire to thirteen captive German balloons. Two others were set on fire the 1st of July. During the attack our aeroplane scouts were masters of the front. During this time only nine aeroplanes of the enemy showed themselves, and ont one crossed our lines. Of these nine machines one was destroyed.

The night statement of the French War Office says:

North of the Somme the situation remains unchanged and no infantry action has taken place during the day.

South of the Somme our troops, pursuing their success east of the Mereaucourt Woods, took possession this morning of the Chapitre Wood and the village of Feuillères. Further to the south Assevillers, the centre of a powerful defensive German organization, has been attacked and carried by our infantry after a brilliant assault.

South of Assevillers we have conquered the second German line as far as the outskirts of Estrées. In the course of the afternoon we advanced beyond the German second line and took possession of Buscourt (east of Feuillères) and Flaucourt. At this point the ground conquered by us reached a depth of five kilometers, (three miles.) Enemy detachments which were observed in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre and others east of Flaucourt were caught under the fire of our artillery and dispersed.

Among the material which has fallen into our hands up to the present are seven batteries, of which three are of large calibre, and a quantity of mitrailleuses and trench cannon. Other batteries, sheltered in casemates, and several in Herbecourt have not yet been counted. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by the French troops passes, by actual count, 8,000.

Holding Above Somme, Says Berlin.

The German Headquarters report says that continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the Allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second-line position. The communication reads:

The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage, generally speaking, north of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses in this region.

South of the river we withdrew into the second-line positions during the night the division which we recalled yesterday from the first line to the intermediate defensive positions.

There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked.

The Belgian communication reads:

Violent and destructive artillery actions have been carried on with success on the German positions at Drei Grachten and east of Steenstraete. A violent struggle with bombs took place in the southern sector of the Belgian line.

British Advance at a Walk.

Some general phases of the fighting on the Somme are emphasized in dispatches from English correspondents.

The British won in the south, where it was most essential to win the first dash. In the north they made less progress, and at some places in this section, following a first advance, they have fallen back on their original positions. The situation in the north must remain obscure until the issue of the struggle still continuing for crucial positions in this extremely difficult country, especially at Serre and Thiepval.

In the actual fighting the British soldiers did not as a rule advance at the double quick. Most charges were made at a walk or a pace very nearly like a walk.

A new German war ruse is described in a Daily News dispatch which says that at one place a large number of Germans came out of their dugouts holding their hands and waving white flags. They were rounded up and left under guard. After the main body of the British troops had gone on more Germans poured out of their burrows, overpowered the guard, released their prisoners, and began attacking the British troops from the rear.

Clerks Fought Like Regulars.

The British troops which stand out most prominently in today's stories of the fighting in Picardy are the Gordon Highlanders, the Ulster division of Irishmen, and the regiments at Montauban, recruited largely from the clerks of the Lancashire towns.

The Gordon Highlanders suffered heavy losses from machine gun fire in capturing Mametz, where was perhaps the bloodiest fighting of the British advance. The conduct of the Ulster troops receives this tribute in one account: "They acquitted themselves magnificently and their work has received the generous testimony not only from higher officers of corps, but, what perhaps counts even more, from troops engaged on their immediate left."

The work of the Lancashire clerks at Montauban is described by the correspondent of The Daily Mail:

"Merit is not to be judged only by success, and nobody wishes to compare or contrast merits. Everywhere the infantry fought finely, but all England will rejoice to hear that one of the furthest points of advance was reached and the most violent counterattacks repulsed by the regiments of Lancashire clerks. They were comparatively new troops, men who had little or no experience either of country life or of physical work, but they fought like regulars, with dash, infinite grit, endurance, and, moreover, gayety. What a sight it must have been to see those clerks drive the enemy from his commanding hill and crucial position!

"The troops at their flank, who fought with them, made good their great advance, were farmers' boys from half a dozen Midland counties. Town and country, office and field, shook hands in that great fight, and various extremes of English life and blood proved their equality, notably as at Agincourt or Waterloo."

The English correspondents pay unstinted tribute to the Germans, who are fighting with tenacity and valor.

All accounts agree that the Germans placed incalculable confidence in their machine guns. The Express correspondent says:

"British soldiers emerging from the thick of the fighting agree that the machine gun is the bugbear of any advance against enemy positions. They say the German machine gunner dies, but never surrenders.

"Up to the present we have captured very few guns. This is one of the signs that the Germans expected us. They have been very busy for several days moving their artillery further back."

BRITISH GAIN HIGH GROUND.

Take an Elevation to the North of Fricourt.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3.—A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre River.

To the north of the town of Fricourt the British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation. The situation here is favorable to the British.

Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above the Ancre there has been no important change.

The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval.

A heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be well established in the town.

The weather continues favorable.

NEW METHODS SAVE MEN.

Paris Sees a Change from the Champagne Offensive.

PARIS, July 3.—Paris newspapers assert that what has been accomplished in two days on the Somme is substantial rather than sensational. They say that the mistake made in the Champagne battle will not be repeated, that men cannot fight material until the ground has been prepared, so far as humanly possible, by artillery. No section of the Franco-British forces was advanced beyond the line assigned to it, they say, however tempting might have appeared the chance of smashing further lines.

The story of an artillery Corporal who was wounded while in an observation post at Maricourt is cited to show that this method is sound. The Corporal said:

"I was able to see for myself that our losses were quite small and I not only hope but am certain that our means of action will enable us to forge ahead without much wastage of men. This is due to the prodigious accumulation of munitions of all sorts made by the Allies along the whole northern front.

"I witnessed the first bombardment of the German trenches and works. It was a wonderful sight. The effects were terrifying. It is not possible that any work of defense, however strong or ingenious, can resist such an avalanche of fire and steel. How many men must lie buried in the ruins!

"The German reply is no less terrible and the most stubborn resistance must be counted upon, for the enemy may be short of men, but certainly does not lack munitions. However, I can affirm that he offered feeble resistance to our first shelling. His guns barely fired one shot for ten from the Allies. That was characteristic of the sector where I was. Did the enemy wish to prevent us from finding out the positions of his batteries or what did this impassive attitude conceal? It made no difference to us. Everything had been foreseen and our plan worked like a charm."

A British Captain who was wounded said that what most impressed him was the admirable co-ordination of the French and British troops in his section, where they were fighting themselves magnificently. "I could give a hundred noble examples of courage, self-sacrifice, and heroism," he added.

USE MACHINE GUNS BY MYRIADS IN FIGHT

British Have Mobile Weapon with Which to Combat Germans as They Move Along.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS ON THE FRENCH FRONT, July 2, (via London, July 3.)—Machine guns played an important part in the German defense against the British attacks, and also in the British repulse of counterattacks when orders to hold the positions taken. Both the German and the British have them in amazing numbers.

During the bombardment before an infantry attack the Germans remain in dugouts so deep that they can be reached only by a direct hit with a 15-inch shell. When the bombardment ceases they rush out and man any remaining machine guns, or even bring up machine guns from the dugouts. The British carry forward mobile machine guns, and the moment a position is occupied they emplace them.

All reports from those engaged in the fighting agree that barbed wire entanglements, however strong, have invariably been well cut, and there is universally praise for the new mortar, the invention of a Government civil engineer in Egypt, which the British have manufactured in large numbers.

But frequently the deep German dugouts, instead of being rallying points, become traps, the occupants either surrendering or being blown up by bombs, thrown into the entrance, when they refuse to surrender.

The gunners, after their week's bombardment, know no cessation in their toil. Where the British advance they must move their guns forward to new positions for the next stage in the attack. When they have a recess in the firing they fall asleep amid the thunders of the neighboring batteries, unless they have work on new dugouts.

The percentage of dead to wounded is smaller than is usual in trench fighting. Many light wounds have been received from shrapnel and rifle and machine gun fire. The good weather and excellent physical condition of the men mean quick recovery.

There are plenty of examples of the English phlegmatic temperament. One gunner, lifted into the air by the concussion of a shell, said after he came down: "I wish they had provided cushions."

A corps commander, after all plans were complete for the attack at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, said before lying down to sleep:

"Wake me at 7:45; the first reports will be in by then."

At army headquarters of the different commanders everything seems to be going on as usual in quiet, businesslike fashion, amid the battle.

BERLIN SEES BRITISH TEST.

Says Now England's Troops Must Show Their Mettle.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.—The beginning of the Anglo-French offensive is announced by the German press under heavy headlines.

"From the great Champagne battle of last Autumn," says the Cologne Gazette, "we know the imposing preparations with which the French General Staff introduces such enterprises, and we can be certain that on the enemy's side nothing will be lacking as regards technical means for piercing our lines. For seven days artillery fire was poured over our trenches, and our brave troops must have greeted it as a deliverance when at last the enemy storming columns came on.

"We should not be deceived by the fact that the enemy reports already speak of great successes. Only within the next few days will it be possible to ascertain how far the general attack has brought the enemy."

The Cologne Volkszeitung refers to the difficulty of holding the foremost German trenches in the face of the enormous energy of the attack, but notes that the attacking forces have not yet succeeded in piercing the German front.

"Although Germany confronts the coming battle with confidence," says this newspaper, "nevertheless the moment is without doubt fraught with significance and is perhaps decisive."

England, it adds, has now for the first time to bear the main burden.

"The English army in France," it continues, "is strong and well equipped. England's industry, after it was organized for the war, has scored great achievements in the manufacture of guns and shells, and, thus prepared, it believes it can now at last join in the war dance on the soil of Northern France. As regards the military fitness of the English troops, it has now an opportunity to show what it is."

TELLS OF GORDONS' CHARGE.

Wounded Highlander Among Those Arriving in London.

LONDON, July 3.—Several special trains loaded with wounded from the battlefield in France arrived at the three principal London stations this evening. Great crowds assembled at the approaches to the stations and cheered the men, most of whom had been wounded in the fighting on Saturday.

In a few cases the men were still so dazed that they were unable to tell what day it was, but in most cases their condition was not very serious. It is remarkable how few men were suffering from shell or bullet wounds. Most of them were victims of the bayonet, testifying to the hand-to-hand nature of the fighting.

The soldiers had vivid stories of the battle to relate. A Gordon Highlander said that the famous regiment had added a glorious new chapter at Mametz to its history.

"The Kilties led the charge," he said. "They swept over the ground and carried the first line of battered trenches without a single man failing. In the outskirts of the village, however, the Germans had concealed a number of machine guns, and a hurricane of lead was poured into those in advance. But the Gordons never hesitated. They leaped into the trenches, clearing line after line at the bayonet point, then pushed into the village, although it was still being shelled by artillery. As soon as they gained a foothold the elevation of the guns was altered and a curtain of fire poured onto the ground behind, where the enemy supports were massing.

"Every yard of the village streets was contested, but reinforcements pushed up, and by nightfall the Highlanders had secured possession."

DESTROY GERMAN BALLOONS.

This Was One Necessary Prelude to the Great Offensive.

PARIS, July 3.—A description of scenes preceding the French offensive was made available from an authoritative source tonight. An eyewitness tells of some preliminary phases thus:

"For weeks the General Staff has been working at this task—the preparation for the battle. Today the General in Chief can come and witness the result. Everything will be ready on the date fixed. But it is not enough for him to command. The General Staff will decide the plans and inspect the works and ground. He wanted still to see the supreme workers of the war, those who in the army are called the performers. He will review the troops.

"On the side of a hill battalions are drawn up in bluish squares. Children, amazed, come running up, some women, expectant, are possibly. Meanwhile, the General appears, followed by the commander of the army and the General Staff. He passes in front, bestows decorations, salutes, regards them with kindness, and leaves.

"For the realization of an offensive plan the mastery of the air is of great importance. It is for the Aviation Service to assure it. Ours has done its work well. For two days not a German captive observation balloon has appeared on the horizon.

"Then on June 28 at 8 o'clock in the morning a number of French machines took the air with a mission to destroy every balloon encountered. In less than an hour the hunt was finished.

"Next day in the adjacent section, occupied by the British Army, eleven balloons were destroyed, and under what conditions: The first young pilot dashed at the balloon assigned to him and attacked it at sixty yards, but the German observer did not wait for the shock. Certain of his fate, he jumped with a parachute from the car and crashed to earth at the same moment as the burning debris of his balloon, while a French aviator was cutting circles in the clouds.

"Another pilot was unsuccessful with his special projectile, but did not give up on that account. He came back at the German and brought the balloon down with his machine gun. By evening there was not an enemy balloon in the air, and no German pilot dared venture beyond his lines."

ALLIES' RAILROADS AID DRIVE.

Berlin Paper Points Out This Great Factor in the Offensive.

AMSTERDAM, July 3, (via London.)—The Berlin Tageblatt, discussing the Anglo-French offensive, lays stress upon the splendid railroad communication which, it says, are at the disposal of the British and French armies.

The paper says that the railroad net to the rear of the allied lines is very favorable to the development of an offensive, and that the Allies also possess numerous connecting lines between the wings of the operating armies.

While asserting that the British gains in ground and prisoners are slight, the Tageblatt says that about the probable course of the offensive nothing can yet be said.

"We find ourselves," it says, "at the beginning of an offensive, prepared by the enemy and awaited by him with great expectations, but we have no occasion to doubt the power of our resistance."

The Munich Nachrichten publishes a statement, under a Berlin date, saying that the British offensive is nothing more than an attempt to stave off the utter collapse of France, which Germany has "bled to death at Verdun."

Germany and Austria, the statement adds, must also contend with Russian sacrifices on the eastern front, all of which, it asserts, will be in vain.

BERLIN BOERSE LAGS.

But Feeling in General Is Confident as to the Battle.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 3.—Considerable hesitation was evident on the Berlin Stock Exchange at the opening today in view of the beginning of the British offensive.

In the principal speculative shares business came to a complete standstill. A few transactions gave a line, however, that the basic feeling of the Boerse was fairly firm and in general confident.

CAN FIGHT ALL SUMMER.

Cablegrams Received Here Emphasize British Determination.

Two official cablegrams concerning the allied offensive in France were received in New York yesterday from the British Intelligence Office. One says in part:

"The interesting point emerges that Haig was ready to strike some time ago, but refrained on Joffre's request till word was given.

"Meanwhile a caution has been issued by the whole English press and in semi-official utterances against seeing so far anything but the first thrust in a big battle lasting perhaps weeks, with many changes of fortune. Yet, come what may, Haig and Robertson, like Grant pressing with varying success against the Richmond and Petersburg lines, might say, 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.'

"Haig sent a message of congratulation to the Highland Light Infantry on its recent trench raid. The sturdy Scotsmen from Clydeside took forty-six prisoners and two machine guns, destroyed mine shafts, and killed ninety Germans, losing only one wounded one officer in the bantam battalion of the Gloucester regiment, wearing a steel body protector, threw himself on a bomb to save his men. The bomb exploded, tearing his clothing to bits and bruising him severely, but not fatally. No men were hurt."

The second cablegram, dated Sunday, said in part:

"It is evident that the public preserves the sense of proportion, realizing it is the first step in a big movement, and knowing the impossibility of rushing a modern defensive, as shown by nothing more than Verdun. The public follows well, the informed articles of Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris, who confesses himself quite unaware of the exact desired result of the effort for which the British higher command prepared with unwearying activity and remarkable method; they foresee each detail, and I saw one improvised hospital able to contain 22,000 beds. The English, who have throughout taken a broad outlook in the war and have done big things, perhaps reserve greater surprises."

"Haig gives ideal bulletins, having the courage to say straight out the result of every movement. Of this be certain: The English are capable of accomplishing their effort, which they may prolong continuously for three months.

"Elsewhere on the British line combined bombardment and trench raids continue, the Anzacs capturing eighty men and two officers and the Shropshire Light Infantry brought back a dozen prisoners, but finding a trench full of dead. Often the preparatory bombardment has churned up the trench and occupants so that no signs of life remain."

AMERICAN BOYS RELEASED.

Harold and William Martin Served on the Front with British.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna were two young Americans, Harold Martin, 19, and his brother William, 18, of Allemuchy, N. J., who have been serving in the British Army since January, 1915. They would have stayed there longer, Harold said, if their father had not applied to the State Department for their release after William was wounded in the left leg last January.

Harold Martin was with the Seventh Army Corps in the section near Arras, and for several months drove its commander, General Snow, in an automobile. He said the British had an ample reserve supply of shells and all kinds of munitions at the front before he left in June. The spirit of the soldiers was wonderful. They sang songs and told funny stories in the trenches as if they were at home in the village clubs.

He went on to say that the air on the battlefields, especially near Ypres, was very pestilential on account of the thousands of bodies which had been buried there since the beginning of the war.

William Martin said he had been driving a lorry taking ammunition from the railroad base at Bethune to the siege battery near Ypres. The big shells weigh 220 pounds, and each lorry carries thirty shells. It takes eleven lorries to supply a gun, he said. He was with the batteries carrying ammunition from Ypres to Loos, and was present at the big battle last September. He was wounded by a piece of shrapnel in the left foot and right eye near Ypres last January and was sent to the hospital at St. Omer.

The two young men were anxious to know what the situation was in Mexico and whether there was any chance of a real war. They were questioned by the Immigration Inspectors because their papers stated they had sworn allegiance to King George on entering the British Army. Harold Martin had a certificate from the United States Ambassador showing they had been discharged at the request of the Embassy and had resumed their American citizenship.

FRENCH LOSE DAMLOUP WORK, BUT RETAKE IT

Severe Fighting Is Still Proceeding to the East and West of the Meuse.

LONDON, July 3.—The fighting about Verdun since late yesterday afternoon has centred chiefly at the Damloup work to the southeast of Vaux. This has changed hands twice within twenty-four hours, the Germans first taking it and the French recapturing it as a result of a desperate counterattack.

The afternoon report of the French War Office reads:

South of the River Avre, in the region of Dancourt and in the vicinity of the Wood des Loges, French reconnoitering parties penetrated the German trenches and cleaned them out with hand grenades.

In the region of Lassigny a surprise attack against a trench of the enemy was successful at Verlot Wood, near Canny-sur-Matz.

Another French patrol made some prisoners in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent.

In the Champagne district one of our patrols took some prisoners not far from Prunay, and brought back a rapid-fire gun.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of the bombardment of our position to the west of Hill 304.

On the right bank of the river this morning at about 1:30 o'clock, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered a strong attack upon the Damloup work. They took possession of it, but our counterattack delivered shortly after resulted in driving them completely out, recapturing the work, which is now in our possession.

The night report of the War Office reads:

On the two banks of the Meuse there has been no infantry action.

The artillery activity on the left bank of the river has moderated.

On the right bank a violent bombardment took place in the region of Poivre Hill, and in the sector of Thiaumont and Damloup, but there has been no further attack by the enemy at this point.

The German Headquarters bulletin says:

West of the Meuse attempts of the French to retake captured trench sections of Hill 304 led to minor infantry engagements. East of the Meuse the enemy again exhausted himself in fruitless attacks on the village of Thiaumont and on Froide Terre ridge. In one of these attacks the enemy temporarily penetrated our foremost trench, about 600 meters southwest of the village, but he was driven out again immediately.

The hill battery of Damloup, southeast of Vaux Fort, has been in our possession since Sunday night. We took 100 prisoners and several machine guns.

French detachments advancing against German positions in the wood of Le Pretre, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, were repulsed easily.

Numerous aerial engagements were fought yesterday and six enemy aviators were brought down. Four fell within our lines. Lieutenant Mulzer put out of action his seventh opponent and Lieutenant Parschau his sixth. An enemy biplane was brought down over Douai and another, on Saturday, east of Pervyse, by our anti-aircraft guns.

Two French captive balloons were brought to earth in the neighborhood of Verdun by our aviators.

ITALIANS ADVANCE IN HARD FIGHTING

Artillery Develops Great Violence on Trentino Front—Gains at Several Points.

ROME, July 3, (via London.)—Intense artillery activity in the Trentino and infantry operations which in some sectors resulted in Italian advances are reported in today's War Office statement, as follows:

Yesterday, in the region of the Adige Valley, the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our positions from Serravale to Monte Pasubio. Some shells fell on Ala. Our artillery replied effectively.

Infantry fighting on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio continued with great violence.

In the Posina Valley we occupied a spur northwest of Monte Pruche and Monte Molino in the Zara Valley, and Monte Scatolari in the Rio Frezzo.

Operations against Corno dei Coston, Monte Fielugio and Monte Clomone, the enemy's main points of resistance, developed.

On the Asiago Plateau we pushed forward beyond the northern edge of the Asa Valley. In the remainder of this sector there was a lull in the fighting preparatory to further attacks on difficult ground.

In the Brenta Valley small encounters on the slopes of Monte Civaron resulted in considerable loss for the enemy. We took prisoners.

In the upper But and Fella valleys the artillery was very active. In the Carso the enemy attacked our new positions east of Selz, but was driven back after brisk hand-to-hand fighting.

Our aircraft made raids on the upper Asa Valley and returned safely.

MORTAR IS RAPID-FIRING.

New British Weapon Shoots Faster Than Anything of Its Type.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 3.—Several correspondents at the front, in their descriptions of the battle of the Somme, make special reference to a new trench mortar used by the British.

It discharges its deadly shells with much greater rapidity than anything else of the same type.

GERMANS BEND RUSSIAN LINE

Pour Reinforcements Into Great Volhynia Battle, but Make Little Headway.

LOSE 2,300 IN PRISONERS

Berlin Reports Thrust at Army of Prince Leopold with Foe's Success at One Point.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—The Russians are battering persistently at the solid wall of the German defense west and north of Lutsk, beyond the Shara River. The Germans have taken the offensive at various points and fierce battles are reported daily, but with little change in the alignment.

The Germans are pouring reinforcements to this front from Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, and Sokul, apparently making a desperate effort to push the Russians back upon Lutsk. Their only success has been to bend the Russian flank positions, at the cost of a fearful toll in dead, into an arc centring on the village of Torchin, fifteen miles northwest of Lutsk.

Along the whole line northward to Riga the Germans are attacking on widely separated and narrow fronts, but apparently without co-ordination. The only success admitted by military critics is in the region northwest of Novo Grodek, where the Germans threw a force across the Niemen. Little importance is attached to this because of the swampy nature of the terrain which, it is believed, makes the development of an offensive impossible.

General Brussiloff's advance in the Kolomea region has distinctly slowed up and is less spectacular than during the last fortnight, but continues to record successes.

Germans Fighting Fiercely.

The capture of more than 2,300 prisoners and a number of guns on various sectors of the front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

Fierce battles continue between the Styr and the Stokhow and to the south of these rivers. On the Koptche-Gheleovka-Zobary front, after gusts of gunfire, the Germans left their trenches and attempted an assault upon our line. They were repulsed by our fire.

Under the cover of a bombardment of extreme violence the enemy opened an offensive south of Liniewka but was checked by us. In this fighting the villages of Pomoshko and Dashkevitgorbatsky were wounded. We took prisoners 16 officers and 800 soldiers and captured nine machine guns.

In the region of Ulassigny a surprise attack against a trench of the enemy was successful at Verlot Wood, near Canny-sur-Matz.

Another French patrol made some prisoners in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent.

In the Champagne district one of our patrols took some prisoners not far from Prunay, and brought back a rapid-fire gun.

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Two French captive balloons were brought to earth in the neighborhood of Verdun by our aviators.

Berlin Reports New Russian Attack.

BERLIN, July 3, (via London.)—The Russians have launched an attack against the army of Prince Leopold, on the central section of the eastern front. The War Office report of today says the Russians succeeded in advancing at one point, but otherwise were forced to retreat, with heavy losses.

The Russians also attacked at many points along the northern part of the front, against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops, but gained no advantage. The official report of these operations follows:

Russian torpedo boats and the ship of the line Slava bombarded the Courland coast of East Raggasen without result. They were attacked effectively by our coastal batteries and by aeroplane squadrons, and the Slava was struck.

At many points along the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg the enemy increased his fire and repeatedly undertook advances. These led to fighting in our lines only near Niki, north of Smorgon. The enemy was ejected immediately, with heavy losses. We captured 243 Russians.

On the front of Prince Leopold the Russians attacked northeast and east of Gorodische and on both sides of the Bananovichi Railway after artillery preparation for four hours. A counterattack is now proceeding against detachments which advanced northeast of Gorodische. Otherwise the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind many killed or wounded.

On the front of General von Linsingen strong Russian counterattacks were delivered east and southeast of Lutsk, but failed to stop our advance. Large cavalry attacks broke down miserably. The number of prisoners was increased by about 1,800.

On the front of General Count von Bothmer we engaged in a battle southeast of Flumacz which was favorable to us.

LONDON, July 3.—As the result of one week of most costly onslaughts on the Russian lines between the Stokhod and the Styr Rivers, the Austro-German forces have advanced their battle-front at the most five miles eastward toward the Styr, and that only in some sectors, says a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd.

Military authorities, the correspondent adds, are confident that the Russians are firmly holding the enemy on this front, pending the development of General Letchitzky's sweep through Bukowina, notwithstanding that strong German reinforcements are entering the field.

Meanwhile the Russians have progressed fifteen miles southwestward of Kolomea, and the Austrians there are hard pressed to cover their retreat to the Carpathian Mountains.

MAY BE NEW GREAT DRIVE.

Possible Development of Russian Attack on Prince Leopold's Army.

The attack against the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the middle ground of the great eastern battle front, supported by local bombardments north to prevent the German troops of General von Hindenburg, with headquarters at Kovno, from being further shifted to support the Austrians in Volhynia and Galicia, has, it is believed, every appearance of being the inception of the second expected great offensive of A. A. Brussiloff—a movement of his right flank due west along secret ways in the Pinsk or Pripet marshes.

Such a movement would, according to all strategy, have its inception beyond the marshes on the solid ground with the object of enveloping the enemy on bad ground where movements are more difficult.

Prince Leopold has his headquarters at Kobrin, which is on a railway running east via Pinsk from Brest-Litovsk to Gomel. Two other lines running from Brest-Litovsk, northeast to Minsk, via Baronovichi, and southeast to Kiev, via Kovel, form a triangle with the battle front as a base, which embraces about half the marshes—the half west of a line running north and south through the town of Pinsk.

The greatest attack is said to be developing on both sides of the Baronovichi Railway, particularly at Gorodische, about twelve and a half miles north of the town of Baronovichi, which is just within Prince Leopold's left flank. His right flank rests on the front just east of Kovel in Volhynia. His line is about eighty miles long, and although thinly distributed in the marshes—with only regiments and even battalions guarding what are believed to be the principal routes—it is concentrated on the flanks north and south of the marshes. From north to south it consists of the Thirty-fifth Reserve Division, the Eighty-first Reserve Division, the Cavalry Guard Division, (around Pinsk,) the Fifth Cavalry Division, and the Eighty-second Reserve Division. In all there are about 100,000 men.

They took up their positions in three columns from Brest-Litovsk, via the railway to Baronovichi, the one to Pinsk via Kobrin, and the one to Kovel, and by deploying between the points of detrainment. They must retreat by the same route; there are no others.

Thus Brest-Litovsk, in the exact centre of the rear of Prince Leopold's forces, may be the present objective of A. A. Brussiloff's right flank thrust with the idea of getting behind the Bavarian forces before they can retreat through the marshes.

But Brest-Litovsk is also one of the three keys to von Hindenburg's back-door—the southern one. The others are Grigorovay and Starosselzy—junctions which have direct connections between Warsaw and von Hindenburg's headquarters at Kovno, the headquarters of the Mitau Army Detachment at Shavli, von Scholtz's headquarters at Uciany, von Eichhorn's at Vilna, von Fabeck's at Lida, and von Woyrsch's at Slonim. Then comes the headquarters of Prince Leopold at Kobrin, thirty miles east and a little north of Brest-Litovsk itself.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON CAUCASUS FRONT

Both Russians and Turks Claim Successes in the Upper Choruk Region.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office tonight issued the following:

West of Platana [near Trebizond] the Turks attacked at dawn on Saturday positions which we had captured from them the day previously, but were repulsed by our fire and counter-attack, and left numerous dead on the field.

A Turkish attempt to attack our troops in the region of Djivizlyk was repulsed by the concentrated fire of our batteries. In the direction of Gumish Khaneh the Turks delivered during the day and night a series of attacks on our positions, all of which were repulsed.

In the region of the upper Choruk we captured on a wide front several lines of Turkish organized positions, taking guns, machine guns, bomb throwers, and many prisoners. We repulsed in this direction all Turkish counterattacks, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—Turkish troops in the Choruk region of Turkish Armenia have forced the Russians further back toward the Black Sea coast and have occupied strong positions along a seven-mile front, the War Department announced today. The official statement says:

In Southern Persia our troops are progressing eastward, driving off Russian rear guards.

In the Caucasus our troops north of the Choruk pressed back the enemy eight kilometers to the north in the direction of Ognot, and again occupied dominating positions of the enemy on a length of twelve kilometers.

Our naval forces last week gained several successes in the Black Sea.

SINK 54 TURKISH CRAFT.

Russian Torpedo Boats in Big Raid on Black Sea Sailing Vessels.

PETROGRAD, July 3.—Russian torpedo boats destroyed fifty-four enemy sailing vessels in the Black Sea near the Anatolian coast on June 29, says an official statement.

Czar Suspends Duma Session.

LONDON, July 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says an imperial ukase has been issued suspending the sittings of the Duma until Nov. 14.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE OFF.

Greek Officers Who Attacked Pro-Ally Newspaper Are Prisoners.

ATHENS, July 3.—The blockade of Greece, which was instituted by the Entente Allies before Greece yielded to their demands for demobilization and other changes in her policy, has been officially raised.

Bread riots on the Island of Mitylene were reported today.

LONDON, July 3.—Reuter's Saloniki correspondent says that the Greek officers accused of participation in the attack on the offices of the Risoastis were arrested by the Greek authorities and subsequently were surrendered to the French on the request of the latter.

PARIS, July 3.—Eleven Greek army officers who were concerned in the attack on the offices of the Risoastis, a newspaper published at Saloniki, are said by the Saloniki correspondent of the Matin to have been arrested and confined in the French military prison. The officers are accused of having assaulted the editor of the Risoastis, who was badly wounded, and have torn up a portrait of former Premier Venizelos, whom the newspaper supports, because of political articles in the newspaper which were deemed insulting to the army.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK

The Moeris, of 3,409 Tons Gross, Lost, London Announces.

LONDON, July 3.—The British steamship Moeris, 3,409 tons gross, has been sunk.

No information has been received regarding the fate of her crew.

PRESS NEUTRALS IN FOOD BLOCKADE.

Continued from Page 1.

carry out her share of the bargain by reciprocally releasing goods of equal value, desired by Germany, despite the French economic pressure.

Of equal interest is the fight for Holland's surplus food. The increasing pressure of England is already seen here in Holland's embargo on fish and potatoes. It is said here and believed that England has unofficially sounded Holland regarding a complete interdiction of all food exports to Germany, demanding that Holland's surplus food be exported exclusively to England and her allies. Holland is also to bind herself not to send goods to Switzerland or Luxemburg via Germany, except, in the case of Luxemburg, with the express consent of England, while goods for Switzerland were to go via France. How far Holland will give in to these alleged English demands is the subject of interested speculation here.

The Russian Bukowina successes have so far been powerless to disturb the new commercial relations between Rumania and the Central Powers. The latest Bucharest reports indicate that all the allied attempts to get control of Rumania's flour and grain are being defeated.

MANY HEAVY FIGHTS ON ENTIRE FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

so strongly built with steel girders and concrete cover

BELGIANS COERCED, SIR E. GREY CHARGES

Tells Spanish and American Ambassadors the Germans Violate Law of Nations.

MADE TO WORK FOR ENEMY

Relief Is Shut Off from Those Who Disobey Captors, the British Declare.

LONDON, July 3.—In a communication addressed to the Spanish and American Ambassadors and the Dutch Minister here, as patrons of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the Foreign Office calls attention to a decree said to have been issued on May 15 by Governor General von Bissing, the German Governor of Belgium, creating more stringent laws against Belgian workmen who refuse employment.

The Foreign Office protested last September, through the patrons of the commission, against decrees issued by von Bissing on Aug. 14 and 15 regarding labor in Belgium. Referring to that protest the present communication states that at that time the Marquis of Crewe wrote to the patrons that if the German authorities used the machinery of the commission and that of the Comité National for the purpose of coercing the civilian population of Belgium, against its will and conscience, directly or indirectly, into the service of the occupying army, they must themselves provide the relief which those bodies dispense, and all arangements between the British Government and the commission would have to cease.

In a subsequent letter Sir Edward Grey stipulated that there must be no interference of any kind whatever by the German authorities, either with the sale or free distribution of foodstuffs to those whom the commission and the comité considered deserving of such relief.

Two German Decrees Cited.

Replying to this letter Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels, stated in a letter to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and the Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to Belgium, that Governor General von Bissing would never use the comité as a means of forcing the Belgian population to serve the German Army, contrary to the stipulation of The Hague Convention.

In August, however, according to the present communication, the German authorities issued two decrees which provided heavy penalties for those who, having refused work, become a charge on either private or public relief. Both these decrees contained a clause exempting from their operation those cases where refusal to work was based on considerations admitted by international law.

In reference to this Sir Edward Grey stated: "I am well aware that the German authorities will claim this exemption is a sufficient fulfillment of their promise quoted above." But he expressed the opinion that such promises had little effect on German military tribunals. He alleges that recent investigations have disclosed good evidence to support the belief that relief committees, communal soup kitchens, &c., in many cases have been forbidden to relieve those classes of workmen whose labor is desired by the German authorities.

The statement continues to say that since Sir Edward Grey wrote the letter quoted above, reports have been received of further attempts by the Germans to requisition labor for military needs. Stories confirming the avowed policy of von Bissing, as embodied in the decree of May 15, which supersedes previous decrees, are recounted.

The decree of May 15 provides heavier penalties of imprisonment for recalcitrant workers, while all persons, communes, associations, and other groups giving relief to those refusing work are liable to a fine of not more than 10,000 marks and imprisonment for not more than two years. The whole administration of the decree, except a minor provision relating to false declarations of indigence, is placed in the hands of the German military tribunal.

Quotes Promise of Invaders.

The decree includes a provision whereby workers can be forcibly led to places of employment. Evidence of the use of this authority is quoted from the nineteenth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, which says that many workers were forcibly taken from their houses at the point of the bayonet while, in the absence of the workers, members of their families were taken as hostages.

After disorders during which the Uhlans are asserted to have charged peaceful inhabitants, some recalcitrant workers were deported to Germany, where, it is alleged, they were compelled to clear forests and dig trenches under conditions inimical to health and under the penalty of cruel punishment.

"As it is presumably useless," says the communication, "to urge upon the German authorities the inhumanity of their actions, his Majesty's Government is, therefore, reduced to base their protest solely on the fact of the decree of May 15, which is yet another direct and deliberate infraction of the undertakings of the German Government to the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The German authorities have promised solemnly to abstain from all interference in the work of relief and leave those dispensing it free and untrammeled. Yet openly, by decrees issued, oppressive measures adopted and the pursuance of these decrees in all parts of Belgium, they not only leave the population of Belgium to be saved from starvation solely by the efforts of the Allies and the charity of the United States, but they also seek to secure that Belgians shall be enabled, by the maintenance thus afforded them, to work for their enemy and so postpone, by their own labor, the restoration of their freedom and the independence of their country."

J. M. BECK IN LONDON.

Says in Interview Americans Are Confident of Allies' Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4.—J. M. Beck, who came to England at the invitation of the Pilgrims, whom he will address tomorrow at a luncheon given in his honor, was interviewed by The Daily Mail on his arrival in London yesterday. He said:

"I was glad to make the long journey to express to the Pilgrims of London and to Englishmen generally that the largely preponderating majority of the American people have always sympathized and still sympathize with the cause of the Allies, and have complete confidence in its ultimate success. We realize that Great Britain and her allies only now are attaining the stride with which Germany commenced hostilities.

"I left home at the outset of the national political struggle, in which to an extent hitherto unknown the electorate's thought is concentrated on the question of the United States' place in the family of nations. Prophecy in the American Presidential campaign is as futile and perilous as prophecy about the war, but with Colonel Roosevelt supporting Mr. Hughes I think the latter's election a strong probability.

"The preparedness movement in the United States is a direct reflex of our people's conviction that our benevolent neutrality toward the Allies has incurred for us the lasting enmity of Germany—an enmity which will find expression in a quest for revenge when Germany thinks the moment propitious."

THINK GREAT UNREST EXISTS IN GERMANY

Swiss Papers Discuss Reports of Threatened Uprising Over the Food Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—"What is happening in Germany?" is the question placed at the head of numerous articles in the Swiss newspapers during the last few days, and the fact that the question is so frequently put shows that the feeling which prevails among the population of Germany is one of serious disquietude.

Speaking at a meeting of the Leipsic City Council on Wednesday last a Socialist Councilor said:

"The people are being bled so mercilessly they must not only be impoverished, but also ruined in health. Müller-Meiningen has threatened that the people will rise in force, and that will happen. There is an end to all patience."

According to the Gotha Zeitung, Müller-Meiningen is a well-known leader of the Radical Party in the Reichstag and has written to von Batocki a letter in which the following passages occur:

"I am continually hearing cries of distress from the whole of Thuringia about the lack of sugar. The discontent increases daily to a most serious extent, and only actions will help now. Fine words and visits by high officials are useless unless improvement is quickly made. Noisy gatherings will be heard of also outside the large towns, for the whole German people are of the opinion, and rightly so, that the limit of endurance has been reached. The bureaucracy is utterly bankrupt, and the people already are rising against it and will finally do so with force."

The condemnation of Liebknecht has undoubtedly aggravated the situation. A Socialist manifesto, distributed in thousands in the industrial districts of Germany before the trial was concluded, contains the following:

"Workmen: The cause of Liebknecht is your cause. In hitting Liebknecht it is you that they wish to hit and reduce to silence in order that this carnage may continue. Will you tolerate it? Let your voice be heard. Prove that there are behind Liebknecht hundreds of thousands of people who think and feel as he does."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram says the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag have decided, if Liebknecht is imprisoned before the opening of the Reichstag to demand his release, and if the case is before the Court of Appeals to demand the suspension of the proceedings while the Reichstag is sitting.

A general meeting of the Social Democrats of Berlin in the suburb of Neucoln passed a resolution to join the extreme party represented by Liebknecht and Rühle, deciding at the same time to stop contributions to Social Democratic headquarters.

HARDEN DEMANDS RIGHT TO SPEAK OUT

Latest Attack on War Party Shows Force of Growing Crusade for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4.—A writer in The Daily Mail, in quoting extracts from a recent Harden article in the Zukunft, says:

"Amid the inspiriting news from the battle front I would like to call attention to the underground rumblings reverberating in Germany itself. They have grown in intensity within the past ten days. Their real import is conveyed by the only man in Germany still out of jail who has the courage and opportunity to speak the truth.

"In the latest number of the Zukunft to reach London, Harden has a remarkable article entitled, 'Those Underground.' It is a straight-from-the-shoulder attack on the Government and the war party's fear to unmuzzle public opinion. Written on the eve of the Socialist Liebknecht's sentence and suppression of the Liberal Radical Berliner Tageblatt for merely demanding a fresh right to discuss 'our war aims,' Harden's article is proof that the crusade to face the present facts about the war—Germany's hopeless fight for peace on her terms—is a strong and growing movement.

"The significance of the crusade for truth lies in the identity of the crusaders. They include (1) the working classes, who realize their utter impoverishment which the prolongation of war means for industrial Germany; (2) the moneyed, commercial and financial classes, shippers, merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, for whom the Berliner Tageblatt and Harden always have been recognized as spokesmen.

"The latter—the Ballins, Gwinners, Rathenaus, Riessers, Thyssens, Kirdorfs, Furstenbergs, Stinness, and other Captains of industry and finance—know perfectly well that time is fighting on the Allies' side. Their own interlocking associations with the Government make it impossible for them to speak out, so they use Harden for the purpose. When Harden declares that if the German people's real sentiments could be expressed, the end of the war would be in sight, he is talking not for himself, but for Germany's gagged and muzzled men of affairs.

"The Government's attitude toward the demands of these classes is that public discussion of the war would 'injure us abroad' and 'undermine domestic unity.' This is the crusaders' reply made in their name by Harden:

"'It is not what Schmidt or Schultz thinks about the conduct and object of the war which damages us abroad. What hurts our prestige is the figure we have cut for nearly two years, now of a flock of docile sheep, driven before a merciless shepherd. Our enemies are listening to the right and the left, but can nowhere hear what the will of the German people is. If they could we would be near to peace, which is today possible and which only a miracle can improve.'"

EXPELS VILLISTA GENERALS.

Obregon Sends Two Who Surrendered Out of Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—General Obregon, Minister of War, has ordered General Trevino to expel from the republic Juan Cabral and Ramon Sosa, Villista Generals, who recently surrendered. It is believed the same course will be followed with all Villista and Conventionist Generals who have surrendered. Cabral and Sosa are being sent to the border under heavy guard, being on parole not to return.

The Foreign Office has announced that orders have been issued to General Trevino to return to General Pershing the arms, ammunition, and horses taken from Americans at the Carrizal fight.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—The Government has decided to establish three new legations in Central America. One will embrace Costa Rica and Honduras, a second Salvador and Nicaragua, and a third Guatemala.

General Carranza today attended the military exercises of the volunteers who have offered their services in the event of war. He expressed satisfaction at the appearance of the troops and congratulated them on their patriotism.

The Governor of Zacatecas has reported to the Secretary of War that the rebel leader Colonel Enrique Ugarte has surrendered unconditionally with 280 of his men.

Banks, exchange houses, and brokerage firms, which for the last few weeks have suspended operations due to a Government decree prohibiting them from operating in foreign or local exchange, will resume business tomorrow.

This resumption is due to a decree of General Carranza permitting the transaction of general banking business, as the crisis occasioned over the transfer of the paper money issue has passed. The exchange value of the new money has bettered considerably in the last two days.

Advices from Guadalajara say that four long military trains, carrying men of all three branches of the service, seven carloads of ammunition and heavy field pieces and machine guns, have been sent north to reinforce General Trevino.

NEW YORK INFANTRY RUSHING CAMP WORK

Gen. Dyer Inspects the Three Regiments at McAleen, Tex., and Finds Conditions Good.

AWAIT O'RYAN AT BORDER

Conference with Funston Will Probably Precede Arrival at Field Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, UNITED STATES ARMY, McALLEN, Texas, July 3, (by Special Courier to Corpus Christi, Texas.)—The three New York regiments of infantry that with the other State troops will hold a ten-mile line between Mission and Pharr, Texas, about seven miles from the border where Mexican troops are intrenched at Reynosa, today drilled and continued the work of establishing their camps. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the First Brigade, made an inspection today and found the camps of the three regiments in excellent condition.

Work is being pushed with all speed so that when Major Gen. O'Ryan, in command of the division, will arrive Wednesday with his staff he will find a perfect series of camps. Officers of General O'Ryan's staff already here believe their chief will stop in San Antonio to confer with General Funston, and that he also may go to Brownsville to see General Parker, who is mobilizing regular troops at Fort Ringgold to oppose any attack of a Mexican force now pouring into Camargo, across the river.

Captain Alfred Aloe, Depot Quartermaster in the Department of the South, sent out requisitions for supplies for the New York regiments, and officers see in this action an indication that the National Guard will not be drafted into active service immediately. Besides foodstuffs the supplies ordered include 12,000 cots, 12,200 pairs of khaki trousers, and 9,300 olive drab shirts.

In their work around the camps in the heat and in the troop trains the new soldiers, clad in heavy Winter uniforms, felt the need of khaki. It is the hope of the officers to get their men into the regulation heat zone clothing so that the healthy condition of the men may be continued.

To keep the men from suffering unduly from the heat the commanding officers have isued orders that no work be done between 10:30 o'clock and 4 P. M. The soldiers call this their "beauty sleep" period, or siesta. It is at just this period that it is better for "white lizards," as the unbleached Texans call the Northern boys, to remain in the shade of the mesquite, where, despite the heat, there is always a cool breeze. From reveille, when the soldiers tumble out of blankets into the cold—for it is cold then—until 10 o'clock every one can work without fear of heat prostration. After 4 o'clock breezes leave the mesquite and stir in the open. By 8 o'clock it is almost cool enough for an overcoat.

Burro Killed in Action.

Most of the duties of soldiers in an established camp in a semi-enemy country have been undertaken by the New York regiments. The streets of the village, as well as the entire Mexican colony, are policed by men detailed from the new arrivals, assisted by members of a detachment of the Second Texas Infantry, also stationed at McAllen. Double guards have been set around the camp at night, Lieutenant Brown of Company I being the first officer in the Seventy-first Regiment to command sentries for the first twenty-four hours. Until the new men lost their nervousness on guard duty the outposts will be of double size, half veterans and half recruits.

There is rivalry between the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments for the honor of repulsing shadows, burros, and other things that in the dark resemble Mexican bandits, with the smallest number of shots fired. The Seventy-first leads, for last night a Seventh sentry took deliberate aim at a "Mexican" and killed a mule.

An old Mexican came into the commissary tent of the Seventh today and accused the cook of killing the burro for steaks. The old man said he had bought the mule twenty-seven years ago for $2, Mexican money, and that the "Gringos" had ruined his investment. He has threatened to place the matter before Carranza's Secretary of State, and the soldiers of the Seventh, who had to drag the mule away from camp, believe war cannot be avoided now.

While the Seventh's men were drilling and taking their "morning beauty nap" the soldiers of the Seventy-first were still busy on their camp site. Drawing as a location a thicket of mesquite and cactus they have in two days brought their camp almost to the excellence of that of the Seventh.

Forced to sleep in their "pup" tents last night, the Seventy-first today completed clearing its site and erected its conicals, despite a strong wind and a rainstorm. The work of digging ditches and laterals was almost completed by evening.

With its camp complete, except for small details, the Seventh today began drilling on the space that is to be the parade ground in front of division headquarters. Split into its battalions, the regiment manoeuvred and practiced, moving on wigwagged orders.

In clearing the camp sites there was only one accident. Corporal Edmund Luce of Company M, Seventh Regiment, ran around a tent just as a worker in his squad was throwing a pitchfork full of dry brush to a high pile. A prong of the fork struck the Corporal in the eye, injuring it seriously. Major Edmund P. Fowler of the Medical Corps dressed the wound, and at once detailed one of the members of the corps, Dr. Charles P. Gray, to take Corporal Luce to the Military Hospital in San Antonio. Both Major Fowler and Dr. Gray expressed hope that the sight of the eye would be saved.

Although no companies have yet been detailed to the duty, it is expected that units of the command will be assigned to border stations following the evacuation by the regular troops that are to concentrate at old Fort Ringgold, where General Zachary Taylor assembled his army for the invasion of Mexico about 1845.

There is a company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, a detachment of the Twelfth Cavalry, as well as signal troops at Hidalgo, on the Rio Grande, where an American Custom House and immigration station is situated, as well as ferries that might be employed in the transportation of troops. Should these forces be withdrawn it would be necessary to station militia there at once, both infantry and cavalry.

It is probable that New York regiments also will be asked to send detachments to Abrams, Projedis, Savage Run, Corricitos, and other river towns to replace regulars or to reinforce Texas militia companies already stationed there. Near many of these towns raids have been made.

Across the Rio Grande from Hidalgo, and about a mile from the river, is the Mexican city Reynosa, scene of many revolutionary battles. American soldiers at Hidalgo have seen evidences that a large force of Mexicans was intrenched at the side of this town furthest from the river. Near the river banks and not far from an old brickyard on the edge of Reynosa other trenches may be seen.

No Sentries in Church Tower.

Although for several weeks sentries have been posted in the tower of an old Cathedral in Reynosa, built more than 200 years ago, none was seen yesterday. A few days ago the Mexican observers disappeared, and Indians took their places, but they, too, were gone yesterday. About six of Mexico's several thousand Generals in their nondescript uniforms conferred at the Mexican Custom House opposite Hidalgo this morning in view of American observers.

A train of nine cars came into Reynosa from the South today on the Mexican National Railway, and although observers were able to catch only a few minutes' glimpse as it sped past, it is believed this was a troop train. It was not like the usual train coming into the town, and did not stop at the regular station.

Small crowds of Mexicans were gathered at the Mexican end of the ferry this morning, but none but women came across to the American side. Mexican officials refused to allow men to leave their side of the river. Clad in long black dresses or in colored garments with a long black hood, a score of women came to the American side to buy food. They rowed their own boats. No effort was made to stop them, but they were not allowed to take more than a few dollars' worth of food at a time.

Entrenchments and barbed wire barricades charged with electricity have been built around the pump house at Hidalgo that lifts water from the Rio Grande for all ranches within fifty miles and for McAllen, Pharr, Mission, and many other towns around. At the quarters of the troops there are heavy barricades built of dirt, held in place by branches of trees, so that the place is almost impregnable. Except at the ferry landing, the banks of the river drop off in twenty-foot bluffs, and it would be difficult for any force to cross and take the position without suffering heavy losses.

Soldiers in the garrison at Hidalgo tell every visitor how a detachment of six men of a signal corps troop, armed only with pistols and two rifles, prevented a band of Mexicans from crossing the border. The band surprised the squad, killed two men and wounded a third, but the Americans disorganized the force with heavy and accurate fire and drove them into the river.

Hundreds of telegrams have been sent from McAllen and Pharr by soldiers in the New York regiments since arriving here, and all have been delayed several hours because of the heavy burdens thrown upon the company's two wires, already heavily taxed with official army business and newspaper dispatches. When a heavy storm yesterday disorganized the service and broke one of the wires—although the Mexicans, as usual, were blamed for this—several hundred night letters and dispatches were left in the files. It was necessary to bundle these up and send them to Corpus Christi, an eight-hour ride, where they were to be sent, with a delay of twenty-four hours.

Although the country had not had rain for eighteen months before the arrival of the New York regiments, it had two heavy storms on successive days.

"You fellows brought it," say the residents, who don't mind at all because the crops needed rain and because the visitors brought many other things, principally safety and money. Nor do the soldiers mind the storms much, except when the wind blows their tents away. They take baths in the rain and also in the irrigation canals.

TREVINO HUNTING BANDITS.

Only One Important Band Left, Mexican General Says.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 3.—Commenting on the American charge that Mexican forces have done nothing to exterminate banditry, but have only watched operations by General Pershing's troops since their entry into Mexico, General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the military district of the northeast, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press pointed out to what he said was the strategic position of his troops to command the outlaw situation, as refuting the accusation.

In addition to showing how his forces were favorably disposed in Coahuila and Tamaulipas down to Durango City, Torreon, and Parral, and as far as Tuxpam and Vera Cruz, he cited reports of numerous encounters with small bands of outlaws in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. During the last two months these bands either have secured amnesty or are negotiating for it. The only exception is a small band of about thirty under Martin Lopez.

He stated that below Parral, the only important bandit organization now remaining, consists of about 700 men under the leadership of Beltran Padillo and a few others. An extensive coordinated movement, he asserted, is in progress from all the surrounding garrisons, made up of more than 2,000 men, from Jiminez, Parral, Rosario, Durango, and Torreon, to annihilate this body, which has its headquarters in Canutillo below Las Nievas. According to the General, a strong effort will be made to end this sole remaining menace to the organized government and eliminate what he termed the only possible pretext the American Government has for keeping its troops in Mexico.

ORDER 23D REGIMENT TO ENTRAIN AT ONCE

Brooklyn Infantry Command Ready to Go Whenever Transportation Is Available.

FIRST FIELD BATTERY OFF

Cost of Sending Guard Units to Border Will Be Between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Orders issued at Governors Island last night call for the immediate entrainment of the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn, the Seventy-fourth Infantry of Buffalo, and the First and Second Infantry of the National Guard of Virginia. The mustering officers who have been directing the preparation of the Twenty-third for border service reported to Governors Island late yesterday afternoon that the command was ready to go whenever transportation was available. It is also among the possibilities that the four remaining troops of the First Cavalry and Squadron A will be off within the next forty-eight hours, and that all of the field artillery units, still in camp in in Van Cortlandt Park, will start by Thursday or Friday.

Battery B of the First Field Artillery, under command of Captain Walter C. McClure, started for Texas from Yonkers yesterday afternoon. The battery left Van Cortlandt Park at 1 o'clock. It was at the full war strength, 5 officers and 171 enlisted men. It is now certain that the First Field Artillery will be at maximum strength by the time all the batteries are assembled on the border, and to this command will go the honor of being the first guard command to report to General Funston at maximum enlistment. Colonel H. H. Rogers, who is hurrying home from Japan, is expected to take over the command of the regiment "somewhere in Texas" early next week.

Noisy Demonstration at Park.

The departure of Battery B yesterday was made the occasion of a noisy demonstration on the part of some 5,000 civilians who had assembled in Van Cortlandt Park, as well as by the artillerymen and cavalrymen who are still waiting orders to move forward. With the battery went the regimental staff, headed by Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, and the regimental band, and the hospital corps attachment of fourteen men. The battery is due to reach the border next Friday morning.

An accident marred the successful entrainment of the battery. On the way to Yonkers John J. Naughton, a private, fell from his seat on one of the caissons and broke a bone in his right foot. He was taken to Fordham Hospital and it will probably be two weeks before he can rejoin the battery.

The battery left New York with its full equipment of 200 big artillery horses, in addition to the full quota of mules needed to haul its supply train. It also carried 400 rounds of 3-inch shrapnel shells and will find as many more rounds awaiting it on the border.

The men of Battery B, just before they started south, asked the reporters to thank the women of the Yonkers Chapter of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Smith, wife of their commanding officer, for many generous packages of cigars and cigarettes, and also for refreshments given them just before their specials got under way.

The Seventy-fourth Infantry of Buffalo, if orders issued yesterday are lived up to, will leave Buffalo early this afternoon. Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, until recently ordnance officer on the staff of General O'Ryan, and at one time Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, is in command of the regiment.

It was said yesterday that the cost of transporting the guard units to the border, when all of those units have reported to General Funston, will be between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. The average cost to the Government in moving one soldier to the border from New York is about $50, while for each animal the cost is about $12. It costs about $95,000 to move one war strength infantry regiment from New York to the Rio Grande.

Colonel Lucas at Governors Island.

Colonel Eugene Van C. Lucas, commanding the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, which is now at Beekman, visited Governors Island yesterday afternoon and was in conference with General Wood. The State is anxious to send the engineer command forward as a full regiment and it was said that authority to reorganize it into a regiment would probably be granted today. The reorganization can be accomplished in a short time since the organization is already recruited to regimental strength.

The Third Field Hospital Corps of Brooklyn received orders last night to move to Camp Whitman today, and is expected to start for the border before the end of the week. The corps consists of seventy-three officers and men under command of Major Arthur M. Slee of the Medical Corps.

When all of the National Guard units which have been taken into the Federal service as a result of the President's mobilization order of June 17 have been recruited to full war strength and have been transferred to the border, it will give to the border commanders a guard force of ten complete divisions of 20,000 men each, and of these a little more than six divisions will have been furnished by the States included in the military jurisdiction of the Eastern Department. With troops which started for the border yesterday added, the total number of guardsmen who have left the Eastern Department for border service is about 30,000 men.

The medical examinations of the units in the Eastern Department are practically completed in all States now, and reports coming to Governors Island concerning the examination of guard officers show that an average of about six officers to a regiment have been turned back into civil life as not physically fit for military service in the field. The percentage of enlisted men refused by the medical officers will not be available for several days yet.

The Hempstead (L. I.) Machine Gun Company, recently organized, left for Camp Whitman yesterday. The company, it is stated, will be attached to the Tenth New York Infantry, now at Beekman, waiting for orders to proceed to the border.

Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of the East, forwarded the following report to the War Department late last night:

Kentucky in camp, 10 companies of the Second Infantry, 1,171 men; total mustered into United States service to tonight, 45,409.

It was announced at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where the First New York Signal Corps is mobilized, that the signalmen will probably get orders today to start immediately for the border and that the command will probably get away tomorrow morning. The corps has been held back because of lack of horses and mules, but this deficiency was supplied yesterday, when 170 horses and 40 mules were delivered to the corps. In anticipation of orders to move Major William G. Hallahan, the commander of the corps, ordered his men last night to get all equipment in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The corps was mustered into the Federal service yesterday afternoon, and no unit of the guard is more urgently needed on the border, since to the signalmen falls the task of maintaining communication between the various units of the division. The corps now numbers 181 officers and men, 44 of whom are in the aviation section. Four new biplanes of the latest type have been supplied to the corps and are boxed and ready for shipment to the border.

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71ST REGT. ARMORY A DEPOT.

Red Cross to Ship Small Articles for Soldiers from There.

All small articles for the use and happiness of the soldiers at the Mexican border, comfort bags and books sent under the auspices of the Red Cross beginning tomorrow should be delivered at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. This includes any articles that will have to be repacked for shipping and a representative of the Red Cross will be on hand to receive them. All large articles like packing cases from the regular sources must be sent, as before, to the Bush Terminal.

A new method of helping the Red Cross by which two birds may be killed with one stone was suggested at the Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday. Many persons who have been in the habit of giving time to the work of making surgical dressings will be out of town for the Summer. These may delegate substitutes to work a certain number of hours each day and pay them for the time, thus helping the unemployed and the Red Cross, too.

The Red Cross headquarters at Thirty-seventh Street will be closed today.

ARMY SANITARY EXPERTS OFF

Three of Its Best-Known Doctors Start for San Antonio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Three of the army's best sanitary experts, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson and Majors R. B. Miller and William N. Bispham, left Washington tonight for San Antonio to take charge of sanitary organization along the border. The War Department today announced that sanitary equipment is being furnished to all guard organizations, including that for ambulance camps and field hospitals.

The Medical Department is in the market for 400 motor ambulances. Orders for large quantities of beds and other hospital supplies have been placed. Additional medical supply depots have been established at El Paso and San Antonio. Existing hospitals have been enlarged and additional accommodations are being built. Contracts have been let for 200,000 mosquito bars.

Lieut. Col. Munson is considered one of the best military sanitarians in the country. He has been attached to the Surgeon General's office here and has written a number of books.

Major Miller is at a mobilization camp in South Carolina. He was on duty here for a time, and for three years was Adjutant of the Army Medical School and Professor of Sanitary Chemistry.

Major Bispham is now in the Southern Department. He was relieved a year ago from duty in charge of the army field service school for officers at Fort Leavenworth.

CITES LATIN-AMERICAN OATH TO RESIST US

Mexican Writer Declares 19 Countries Swore to Compact Against United States.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—An open letter was published today, signed by S. Cosme Zafra, in which an agreement was cited, which was said to have been entered into by nineteen Latin American countries to resist aggression by the United States.

This agreement is said to have been signed by the representatives of the nineteen countries at Saragossa, Spain, on Nov. 19, 1908. According to Zafra's letter, the signers swore by the image of the "Virgin of the Pillar" to act unitedly in the case of any single country or group of Latin-American republics being threatened by the United States.

The Church of the Virgin of the Pillar is one of the famous shrines of Spain, built in 1681. The occasion of the alleged agreement was the celebration of the centenary of Spain's release from the domination of Napoleon. Zafra states that nineteen flags of Spanish-American countries, led by that of Mexico and ended by the national emblem of Chile, were deposited at the foot of the Virgin's Pillar as a pledge to keep the compact.

Commenting on this story, Zafra says the Republics of Central and South America must unite as a single people against the United States, following the "discipline and abnegation of glorious Germany," to successfully resist the Colossus of the North.

RECRUITING SLOW IN WEST.

Denver Visitor Blames the Suffragists and Quotes a Letter.

Suffragist opposition to recruiting is largely responsible for the tardiness of several suffrage States of the Middle West in getting men ready for service in Mexico, according to J. B. Maling of Denver, who is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. Mr. Maling received a letter yesterday from a friend living in a town near Denver, which said:

"Last night the band was playing in the public square where there were two officers trying to get recruits. One made a very fine appeal, but not a man offered himself. There is apparently an organized movement to keep the boys from going. The women were far more bitter in their attitude than the men. It seemed to me that those women would have taken a boy away bodily last night if one had volunteered his services. Women who haven't sons are as bitter and more so than those who have."

"There is no question of the patriotism of the men and women of Colorado," said Mr. Maling. "Such occurrences as those recorded in the letter simply reflect the attitude of feminist legal voters toward a proposal that involves the Government using force."

PERSHING'S PLANS START RECALL TALK

Continued from Page 1.

As fast as this northward movement of General Pershing's forces has been made, the towns previously occupied by them have been re-occupied by Carranza forces.

President Wilson has informed the Carranza Government that the American troops cannot be withdrawn until the Carranza Government gives clear evidence of its ability to take control of the region when evacuated. The impression here tonight is that if General Pershing finds that the Carranza troops occupying these evacuated towns demonstrate their ability to handle the situation, he will withdraw his troops from other points, permitting them to be occupied in turn by Carranza troops, and that this process of steady and gradual withdrawal will continue as rapidly as and to the extent that the Carranza Government does indicate its ability to follow up the retiring American forces.

President Wilson indicated in his speech before the New York Press Club last week that he was not anxious for war, and that he would adopt every honorable effort to avert a conflict with Mexico. Reports reaching Washington today indicated that his speech has had a favorable effect in Mexico. It is known that strong influences are being brought to bear on General Carranza and his advisers urging him to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the United States, and these are represented as having a favorable effect on the course of the de facto Government during the last week.

Señor Arredondo is of the opinion that the Carranza Government is now ready to occupy all places given up by American forces in Mexico, and stated it as his belief tonight that the removal of the American troops would not only eliminate a constant menace to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, but would enable the Mexican Government to distribute and utilize its forces to better advantage in an effort to restore orderly conditions. He said that as fast as American troops were withdrawn Mexican troops would occupy and police that region.

BASE CAMP HEARS OF RECALL.

Columbus Gets Withdrawal Rumors from Pershing's Men.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 3.—Reports that it is generally expected at the Colonia Dublan base that the punitive expedition in Mexico will be withdrawn as soon as the movement along the border of the National Guard is completed were brought here today, along with fifteen truckloads of surplus kits, which arrived from General Pershing's headquarters in Mexico.

It was stated that rumors were current two days ago in the American camp that two cavalry regiments were to be ordered to Columbus within a week. No confirmation of these rumors was obtainable tonight either here or at the southern end of the line.

STIMSON FAVORED RETIRING.

Suggested Pershing Shorten Line—Wood Approves Step.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, was asked yesterday if, in his opinion, it was a good move on the part of General Pershing to withdraw his forces to a point closer to the border. He replied that it was manifestly improper for him to answer in detail, but that he would go so far as to state that in his opinion the movement was a very wise one from a military standpoint.

In this connection it was pointed out to General Wood that Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, in a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was published last Wednesday, argued in favor of just such a withdrawal movement as General Pershing is said to be making.

In that letter Mr. Stimson stated that military experts had figured that an army of at fewest 250,000 men would be required by this country in the event of war with Mexico, and that some experts placed the number as high as 500,000.

"Our expeditionary force," Mr. Stimson wrote, "should be withdrawn from its present exposed position and placed in one which is strategically sound and where it will be immediately available for defense or offense, even if this involves a complete withdrawal at present from Mexico."

ARMY SPLITS BORDER INTO THREE REGIONS

Funston and Bell Will Command Two Parts—Pershing May Take the Third.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A general reorganization of the Southern Department of the army, commanded by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, was announced by the War Department today. the border force, which will soon aggregate 150,000 regulars and National Guardsmen, has been split up into three armies, each to be placed under the command of a Major General or Brigadier General.

Hereafter General Funston will have jurisdiction over the Southern Department to a line just east of El Paso. From El Paso along the western boundary of New Mexico the border forces will be grouped in a new department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso. General Pershing has been offered command of this department. From the western boundary to the Pacific Ocean, Major General J. Franklin Bell, now commanding the Department of the West, will have command.

The purpose of this reorganization is to decentralize the direct administration of the stretch of frontier, nearly 2,000 miles long, in the interest of efficiency and better military organization and movement. It would make way also for the appointment of a supreme commander to co-ordinate all military activities along the international boundary and in Mexico, if necessary, or in the event of hostilities. If such a commander is appointed it is the belief that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, or Major Gen. Tasker L. Bliss, the latter being Assistant Chief of the General Staff, would be considered in this connection.

The new order automatically relieves General Funston of supreme command of the entire frontier force. It is understood that the splitting up of the border command was made on his recommendation, he having found the responsibilities of the enormous task piling up on him so rapidly that it became impossible for one staff to handle the details of the protection of the entire border along with the mobilization of the troops.

The plans of the War Department were announced this morning as follows:

"The present Southern Department is divided as follows, with assignments of command thereto, as follows:

"(a) The Southern Department, to be under the command of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"(b) The Department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, to be established under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to extend from the western boundary of the Southern Department to the 109th meridian.

(c) That portion of the Southern Department West of the 109th meridian to be assigned to the Western Department under command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with field headquarters for the same at Douglas, Ariz.

The designation of General Pershing to command the new department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, led to the assumption that this action meant the early evacuation of Mexico by his forces. However, it was stated officially that the assignment did not mean that he would have to return to El Paso to command the department.

If the troops are withdrawn General Pershing would maintain his headquarters at El Paso, but while in the field he would command from his field headquarters. For the present, at least, he will remain in the field until the troops have been withdrawn from Mexico.

Later this afternoon this announcement was made by the War Department:

"The order creating the New Mexico Department has been temporarily suspended, pending adjustment of minor administrative details of the arrangement."

One of the details of the arrangement, it was learned tonight, was whether it would be advisable to place General Pershing in command of this department at this time, or wiser to assign some other officer temporarily to the command of the department, pending the time when, either through withdrawal of the troops or otherwise, he might be assigned to the command of this division. While General Pershing has been virtually chosen for this command, it was said tonight that this decision has not been final, and some one else might be assigned to the New Mexico Department.

At the War Department tonight it was denied that any foundation existed for early afternoon reports that one commanding officer was to be appointed to command the entire force on the Mexican border. It was stated that all the troops on the border were to be organized into brigades and divisions, with commanders in due course as in all military operations, and that stories stating that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff contemplated a general Commander in Chief for the force on the border were entirely speculative.

It was pointed out that the general officers in command might easily direct all necessary operations from the office of the Chief of Staff in the War Department as has been the case up to the present in the mobilization of troops on the border for patrol purposes.

For the present, it was asserted, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, as Chief of Staff, would direct and co-ordinate the operations of the troops in the three new border departments, but if found necessary or advisable another commander in chief could be assigned at any time, and if it was found more convenient to direct the troops from a field headquarters, General Scott or some other high officer could be sent to San Antonio or some other point.

The War Department tonight authorized an emphatic denial of reports that difficulty had been encountered in the transportation of National Guard organizations to the Mexican border. The Department is satisfied that the railroads of the country, and especially the Pullman Company have done everything possible in railroad management to expedite the movement of troops.

No Transportation Trouble.

No serious impediment has really confronted the War Department and the dispatch of troop trains has been all that was expected and fully as rapid and as efficient as has been the case heretofore. The Pullman Company put 500 cars at the disposal of the quartermaster corps and a large number of these have been placed at points named for the entrainment of troops within twenty-four hours of the time contracts were signed.

Many of the cars were scattered over the country, and some time was necessarily required to collect them and make up trains adequate to the demands. In what may be regarded as the most congested conditions it has been possible to give three men two double seats, which would leave the space of a sitting to hold equipment, and although men under such an arrangement have been somewhat crowded and undergo some discomfort it has worked out without any serious complaint.

Staff officers of long experience in moving troops, dating back to the Spanish war and including the various mobilizations on the Mexican border and the transportation of large bodies of troops to manoeuvres, state that the transportation of the National Guard to the border is being conducted in an excellent manner and that no better results could be expected in time of actual war.

With reference to the complaints made with regard to providing for recruits at Framingham, Mass., General Wood, the Department Commander, reported that the matter had been thoroughly investigated, and that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that the men were in want of food or that there was anything in their condition that could cause anxiety or alarm. Conditions at the camp were satisfactory, and the distribution of supplies was going on as rapidly as possible.

The medical department of the army is furnishing sanitary equipment for all the militia units, including ambulance companies and field hospitals. Motor ambulances are being bought to supply the ambulance companies as rapidly as possible.

Army's Medical Work.

From the Army Medical School typhoid prophylactic has been furnished and all the men are being vaccinated. The medical officers are making physical examinations and finger print records of all militia. The medical supply depots have been ordered to buy large accumulations of beds and all other hospital material in addition to the considerable stock already on hand. Additional medical supply depots have been established at El Paso and San Antonio in order to facilitate furnishing supplies promptly in liberal quantities. Existing hospitals have been enlarged and additional accommodations are being rapidly built. Provision is being made to assign to duty experienced medical officers as inspectors to supervise and instruct the newly mobilized troops.

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson left Washington tonight to take charge of the organization of sanitary work along the border. His chief aids will be Major William N. Bispham, already on the ground preparing for sanitary equipment of National Guard camps, and Major R. B. Miller, who will leave for the border within a few days.

The Quartermaster Department has contracted for great numbers of collapsible canvas cots. Shipments will be made direct from the factory to the border. Contracts have been let for 200,000 mosquito bars, and for immediate delivery in quantity of both pyramidal and wall tents.

FUNSTON WELCOMES CHANGE.

New Border Departments Relieve Him of Arduous Duties.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 3.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been in general charge of the entire Mexican campaign, breathed a sigh of relief when he read in newspapers this afternoon that the War Department was taking steps to divide the vast amount of work that has fallen on him.

Before the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona was called out General Funston had his hands full, having the control of practically the entire mobile army of the United States, in addition to his previous duties as commander of the Southern Department, for practically the entire mobile army had been sent to the border or across. Then the guardsmen of the three border States were called out. They all fell under his charge, and everybody who ran against a snag "put it up to Fred Funston."

Finally the general call of the National Guard was issued. The little General was immediately swamped with piles of telegrams and letters and orders and complaints and requests from every direction. Quartermasters wired for authority to buy everything from automobiles to socks. The minute details of organizing, equipping, moving, placing, and maintaining an army bigger than any the United States has had in the field since the civil war were "put up to Fred." A week ago he sent an urgent appeal to the War Department, asking that the divisions of the executive responsibilities be made. The order dividing the border into three departmental parts is the outcome.

Though the establishment of the New Mexico Department is suspended until Brig. Gen. John Pershing states whether he can add its duties to his present work as commanding field officer of the Mexican punitive expedition, it is taken for granted that General Pershing will accept the new post. This would place him in a position of far greater responsibilities than are intended for the rank of Brigadier General.

It is said at headquarters here today, after a private communication had been received from General Pershing, that he could direct the movements of his forces now in Mexico quite as well from El Paso as from Colonia Dublan, his present headquarters. He now directs these movements by wire or field wireless. The change of headquarters would make it possible for him to assume entire command of the New Mexico Department.

It is thought probable that in the event of a break in Mexico General Pershing, under the new arrangements, would be put in charge of a large force entering Mexico from El Paso, and would direct his force now in Mexico to unite with his new force, probably at Chihuahua City. In the event of such a break, it is surmised here, Major Gen. Leonard Wood would be placed in general charge of the different armies that would be sent in from El Paso and other strategic border points, making the former Chief of Staff the supreme commander of the campaign.

Until General Pershing has made his official statement to the War Department to the effect that he can assume the new duties, the projected New Mexico Department will continue under General Funston's charge, and General Pershing's reports will continue to come to General Funston before being transmitted to the War Department. After the change has been made, the reports concerning the Pershing expedition will be sent directly from General Pershing's new headquarters on this side of the line to Washington, probably from El Paso.

Announcement from Washington that General Pershing would not undertake the direction of his command immediately was accompanied by a rumor difficult to trace that the punitive expedition he now commands in Chihuahua was to be withdrawn. No intimation that the Administration had determined to withdraw the punitive force had been received at Army Headquarters here, nor was much credence given the report.

General Pershing has withdrawn the southernmost part of his force and has concentrated his main body in such manner as to withstand any attack the Mexican Army might make. His most southern station today was El Valle, about thirty miles north of Namiquipa. His headquarters remained at Colonia Dublan. Two main points of concentration, in easy reach of each other, have been established, but just where the two concentrations are is information that General Funston is withholding.

Acting on the assumption that the Administration might call upon the army to readjust relations with Mexico, General Funston and his staff have planned the disposition of the National Guardsmen so that, with the 40,000 regular troops already facing the international line, the whole force can be used for invasion, if called on.

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NO WHITMAN SALUTE AT BEEKMAN CAMP

69th Displeased Because He Has Kept It There and Ordered 23d to Border.

MAY TELL MEN WHY TODAY

Stays In Camp for the Fourth as the Guest of Brigadier General John G. Eddy.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 3.—When Governor Whitman arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening in company with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and Captain Lorrilard Spencer, his military aid, to spend July 4 in camp, the salute of eighteen guns by Batteries A and C was for some reason not given. The omission attracted attention because of the dissatisfaction of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry over not having been sent to the Mexican border.

Members of that regiment have complained because they said preference was given to the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry of Brooklyn, which was ordered to the border, although it had not been mobilized, and was still in its armory in Brooklyn. The regimental band played "Hail to Our Chief" when Governor Whitman and his party entered the camp this evening, but he was not enthusiastically received by the members of the Sixty-ninth. There was some handclapping and some cheers, but nothing in the nature of an ovation.

The Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, was ordered to the border to equalize the representation," said Governor Whitman tonight when told of the dissatisfaction expressed by the men. "Four regiments had previously been sent from Manhattan and one from Brooklyn. Sending the Twenty-third Regiment gives Brooklyn a representation of two regiments as against four from Manhattan. No discrimination against the Sixty-ninth Regiment was intended."

Governor Whitman made a similar statement on last Friday when members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment asserted that politics was responsible for the preference shown to the Brooklyn regiment. It would have been decidedly unfair, the Governor then said, to have sent a fifth unit from Manhattan, with Brooklyn being represented only by one.

Guard Tells of Dissatisfaction.

"It was not fair to order the Twenty-third to the Mexican border and to leave us here," a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment said tonight. "The Brooklyn regiment was in its armory when the order was issued and not prepared, while we were out here in sound condition, having worked hard to be in readiness. I believe that politics had something to do with it. I obey orders, and am loyal to my superiors, but it seems to me that if the regiment that is best fitted is the one that should be sent at a time like this."

The Governor and his party were guests at a reception tonight in the tent of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy. Major Walter F. Barnes, Major Walter J. Carlin, Major Almet Latson, Major Alfred J. Steers, and Major John W. Tumbridge assisted Brig. Gen. Eddy as members of the Reception Committee. Governor Whitman will address the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the parade ground tomorrow, and a further expression from him as to the reason the regiment was not ordered to the border is expected at that time.

There were no troop movements today, and it was said at headquarters that none were expected before Wednesday, although Batteries A and C of the First Field Artillery will be mustered in tomorrow.

A committee of well-known persons, headed by Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, motored to the camp this afternoon to contribute what they could toward making the soldiers comfortable. Louis Sherry, proprietor of Sherry's, was with the party, and made the rounds of the camp kitchens. The food was inspected and found good, although there had been complaints from the Tenth Regiment because of the lack of bread.

No Bread Shortage Feared.

A part of the field bakery was entrained for the border early this afternoon. It was stated, however, that there would be no bread shortage, as other bakery units were to come from New York.

Dr. E. E. Smith, a well-known bacteriologist, a member of the National Civic Federation, went over the camp water supply and sanitary conditions in general with a view to making an analysis of the water. Dr. Smith took many samples back to New York with him. He congratulated Brig. Gen. Eddy on conditions at the camp.

It cheered the men of the camp today to learn that a nightly entertainment of some sort had been arranged for them. Governor Whitman attended an impromptu "show" tonight, although a more elaborate one has been prepared for tomorrow on the hill back of the camp headquarters, where a stage twenty-four feet square has been erected by Captain Smith of the Quartermaster's Corps. The chaplains of the different regiments have been actively arranging amusement for the men, and several boxing bouts, it is expected, will be held.

The official program for tomorrow is as follows:

At noon the assembled units will stand at attention while "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played by the Twenty-second Regiment Band, and the national salute of forty-eight guns is fired by the two batteries of the First Field Artillery. The Governor is then expected to address the regiments, and will visit all the units in their camps. In the afternoon there will be a review of the Twenty-second Engineers, and the Governor will present the regiment with its new colors and will name it "The First Regiment of Engineers of the National Guard of New York." Then there will be recitations and singing of army war songs.

The provost guard which was sent to Stormville, a "wet" village two miles from camp, was reinforced today by District Attorney Raymond Aldrich of Dutchess County and Sheriff Elmer J. Conklin. These two county officials stood outside the Stormville House, where there was a riot last week. Sheriff Conklin said he was looking for persons who came by motor car from towns and cities nearby to sell liquor to the guardsmen. The Sheriff said the sale of liquor was bad enough, but from all reports the stuff was of an inferior quality.

Seven Suffer from Malnutrition.

Seven members of various up-State militia regiments were brought to this city last night from Camp Whitman and removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from malnutrition and other diseases contracted in camp.

According to the officials of Bellevue, the men were in a weakened condition. They were taken from the Grand Central Terminal in two ambulances in charge of Dr. Webb of New York Hospital.

As soon as they reached the institution the seven were taken to a kitchen and a dinner of corned beef and cabbage was given to them. They were afterward taken to the consulting room for diagnosis, the results of which were not made known last night.

The men are Harold Davis, Richard Carpenter, William Davis, John Lansing, Milton Buckley, Lawrence Le Clair, and William J. Rischler. The commands to which the men were attached were not known at the hospital.

MARYLAND MEN IN SLEEPERS.

Five Pullmans in Their Train, but They Didn't Go Without Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—The report in New York that the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, moved without orders from General Wood, in charge of the Department of the East, is denied by Adjt. Gen. Henry M. Warfield of Maryland. That the Maryland troops selected the finest cars possible at an additional expense to the Government is also denied.

The troops moved only when orders were received from General Wood's headquarters. The train carrying the troops was inspected by the United States Army officers stationed at Laurel and approved. It consisted of twenty-one cars, five of which were standard Pullman sleepers, and sixteen tourist sleepers. When the orders to move the troops were received the Pullman Company did not have a sufficient number of tourist sleepers, so it sent the five standard cars along.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS MAKE PLEA FOR FOOD

Arrive in Kansas City After Being on Half Rations Since Friday and Appeal to Mayor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Lieut. Col. Charles P. Hunt, commanding the 1,614 men of the First Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, who reached Kansas City today, appealed to Mayor Edwards to supply his men with food. Lieut. Col. Hunt declared his men had been practically on half rations since leaving the home station Friday, and since yesterday had been almost without food.

Mayor Edwards, Brig. Gen. Cusil Lechtman of the Missouri National Guard, and other citizens arranged to supply the troops with sufficient rations for their trip to El Paso.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., July 3.—Orders were received at the mobilization camp here today from the headquarters of the Department of the East that all organizations starting for the border must have ten days' travel rations and ten days' forage. The troops that have already left here had only five days' rations.

It was explained that the railroads in the Southwestern States might become clogged with the troop trains and the extra food was provided in order to avoid the possibility of the soldiers becoming stalled in insolated sections with their ration hampers empty.

CAVALRYMEN ARE OVERFED.

Suffering from Heat and Hospitality of the South—Train at Waco.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST CAVALRY TRAIN EN ROUTE TO BROWNSVILLE, Waco, Texas, July 3.—The First Squadron will spend the Fourth on the train, with a few hours' leave in Houston tomorrow afternoon. Brownsville will not be reached until Wednesday, as extra precaution is being taken to keep the horses in good condition.

Waco gave the boys a royal welcome. A group of girls were at the station distributing lemonade, cake, and sandwiches. They later took the men around the town in automobiles. The first section arrived at 3 o'clock and left at 8 o'clock, after most of the men had enjoyed a plunge in the Young Men's Christian Association tank.

A coupling bolt on the first tourist coach broke just north of Waco, causing a delay of more than an hour. At Boonville the canvas cover over one of the auto trucks caught fire, and it was necessary to cut a large part of it off. The car was not damaged.

The men are suffering a little from a combined attack of heat and Southern hospitality, especially the latter. At every stop since leaving Indianapolis a royal reception has been accorded the men, said reception too often consisting of too much candy, ice cream, and cake.

Major Edward McLeer is now under orders of General Funston with directions to keep him informed every eight hours of the train movement.

MEXICANS' TREACHERY COST SEAMAN'S LIFE

Officers and Men of the Annapolis Were Invited Ashore at Mazatlan and Attacked.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT BUFFALO, OFF MEXICAN COAST, July 2, (via San Diego, Cal., July 3.)—Additional information has just been received concerning the killing of an American bluejacket and the capture of officers of the United States gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan June 18. Ensign Oliver O. Kessing and Assistant Paymaster Andrew Mowat were sent from the ship to arrange for the embarkation of refugees. They were invited ashore by Mexican officers and on landing were immediately made prisoners and mobbed by soldiers and civilians, who then forced them to march to the fort, where soldiers with loaded rifles informed the officers they were to be shot.

The officers had no arms. Paymaster Mowat saw passing a Colonel in the Mexican Army and induced him to take the Americans under a guard officer to the highest military official. Though the officers were well treated by the high ranking military officials they were roughly handled by soldiers and civilians.

The decision of Commander Arthur G. Kavanaugh of the Annapolis not to open fire on the wharf with the ship's guns is believed to have prevented execution of the officers and killing of noncombatants, including probably Americans and other foreigners.

Mexicans who fired on the gunboat immediately fled from the pier to shelter when the Annapolis's launch containing twenty-three men promptly returned the fire. Firing was continued by the Mexicans from behind walls and along the road to the fort, and fire from the gunboat directed against the wharf would not have accomplished the desired result.

A Mexican officer who precipitated the trouble by firing the first shot at the launch, which was followed by volleys from soldiers, died of gunshot wounds inflicted by three plucky bluejackets. Several other Mexicans were wounded by seamen and the lives of the launch crew were saved by their promptness in returning shots, thus driving the soldiers from the pier, where they were shooting at close range.

The transport Buffalo is en route to San Diego, Cal., with 530 refugees, several of whom are destitute. Several women became hysterical, having left all their possessions behind, and were guarded to prevent their jumping overboard.

RUSH TO GUARD DAM.

New Mexico Guard to Protect Elephant Butte Water Supply.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 3.—Troops of the New Mexico National Guard have been ordered rushed to the Elephant Butte Dam, 125 miles northeast of Columbus.

The dam holds the second largest artificial body of water in the world and irrigates a valley for 150 miles to the south.

GUARDSMEN'S WIVES, IN DESPAIR, ASK AID

Many Already Face Want Because Husbands Have Gone to Border.

BRING BABIES TO ARMORY

Active Service Auxiliary Tries to Arrange Family Budgets or Provide Work.

The library of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Forty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue was filled all day yesterday with the cries of happy children. There were babies of all ages, ranging from 10 days to 2 or 3 years. They were a healthy, lively lot of children, who did not know that their fathers were soldiers, and their gayety brought into stronger contrast the sad, anxious faces of the mothers who brought them.

The babies were the children of the guardsmen who have gone to the front and left their families in desperate financial circumstances, and the mothers had come for aid to the new Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the temporary Chairman.

Many of them needed money at once. One young mother had not one cent. She had spent her last 5 cents in buying a glass of milk for her baby. Another mother with six children had 30 cents—all the money she had in the world, and unless the auxiliary gave her aid she did not know where more was to come from.

All day long Dr. Caroline Hedger, who is in charge of the distinctly relief work of the auxiliary, and William Alberti Whiting, who is taking charge of the employment or community service, were talking with the women, tabulating their cases, and doing what they could.

"We are aiding the women to reorganise their household budgets so that they will be in a comparatively sound condition as fast as we can," said Mr. Whiting, "but there are many who will have to have a certain amount of financial aid each month. They have very little children, and with half of them there are other little ones to come. That precludes the possibility of their going out to work, but we are trying to arrange home work."

"Some of these women have got to have relief, and they have got to have it now," said Dr. Hedger, "and it must be cash, as far as I can see. The women are in a state of terrible nervous tension. What with the separation from their husbands, their loneliness, fright, and anxiety, they are ready to break down."

"They try to be stoical," said Mr. Whiting. "They bite their lips and hold out until relief comes, and then burst into tears."

The relief through the amelioration of economic conditions is going on with rapidity, considering the need and the entire lack of preparedness for this emergency.

"This should have been prepared for a year and a half ago," said Mr. Whiting.

Following is a personal letter to Mrs. Vanderbilt, written by an eight-year-old girl, "a curly-headed kid with the spirit of her father," the people who went to look up the case said. She and her mother had nothing to eat. The letter, just as she wrote it, follows:

Dear Mrs. Vanderbilt: I take the liberty to write to you I am only 8 years old and my father is down in mexico with the 14th regiment of Brooklyn an his boss will not give mother anything to live on we have no money or anything to eat if my mother was well she would look for work but she is not strong if we could only get papa's months wages we would be able to get along when papa left a week ago we did not have one sent an we have no relatives in this country I am glad my father is gone to fight for his country if I was a boy I would go to because I love the Stars and Stripes Dear Mrs. Vanderbilt will you Please try an intercede for us until we hear from papa hoping to hear from you youre ever faithfully

The mother of this little girl was janitor or Superintendent of a house on the Heights in Brooklyn and had her rent free but no money. Now arrangements have been made to place the mother and child in a house in the Bronx, where they will have rooms and $30 a month.

Here is the way the budget of one family has been reorganized: The husband, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, was in the elevated service, which will pay him nothing. There is a splendid ten months old baby boy who was at the armory yesterday. This woman has to pay $16 a month rent, but has a young brother living with her who pays $6 a week board when he has work. Permanent employment has been found for him and the wife of another guardsman of the Seventy-first is to take one of her rooms at $2 a week.

This second woman has had to go out as an unskilled worker, getting $7 a week. Out of it she pays $2.50 a week for her baby, who boards with her mother in the country. By getting their meals together it is thought that both women can get along.

One needy case is that of the family of a longshoreman. There are children here 4 years, 3 years, and 6 months old. The rent is $15.50 and the rooms are so arranged that they cannot be rented. The gas, which is the only fuel, will be turned off today if $2.16 cents is not paid, and $1.10 is due weekly for insurance.

"There is going to be a great loss to many of these families if the insurance is not kept up for them," said Mr. Whiting. "We wish it understood that we are not doing old-fashioned charitable work. We will place them all as far as possible on a sound economic basis. In some cases there are relatives, another son or a brother, who are out of employment, and we relieve the family by finding employment for them. We will also see employers and see if we cannot obtain something for the families. We would like to have every one co-operate with us. We shall need as much help as we can have in giving employment."

The work is Statewide and one man is making a special business of organizing it through the State. As far as possible wives of officers of the guard will be interested to organize branches that it may be a National Guard work.

MOCKING BIRD FOOLS SENTRY.

Whistles in Bushes and Entire Force Springs to Arms.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, July 3, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Military authorities here received with much interest today reports that General Gabriel Gavira, formerly commander of the troops of the Mexican de facto Government in Northern Chihuahua, is to resume his command in Juarez.

It was pointed out that General Gavira, before his recent departure to Mexico City, where he was summoned for a conference with General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, had shown a disposition to co-operate with the American forces, especially after his conference with General Pershing at Casas Grandes, at which plans were discussed for a joint campaign against bandits. It seemed to be generally understood that if General Gavira returned to Juarez it would be an indication of the intention of the de facto Government to co-operate more largely with the expeditionary forces.

As an evidence of the alertness which marks the interior American command in Mexico, a story was brought here telling of the combination of a mockingbird and a recruit sentry throwing an entire detachment into line of battle. The detachment was stationed at a water-hole between bases at night, every one except the outposts being asleep. Suddenly the voice of a sentry on a post amid a clum of cottonwoods and water willows cried out: "Halt! Who goes there?"

Immediately there was a fusillade of shots, which brought all the men in the command to the sentry's side, their rifles poised expectantly.

"Some one in the bushes," whispered the recruit sentry. "He whistled softly three times and I fired. Heard nothing since."

The soldiers prepared to withstand an attack and deployed in skirmish line. Then the bushes rustled in the breeze and again came three soft whistles. One of the soldiers saw in the light of the moon a little bird—a mocking-bird—perched up on a twig above them, and the detachment was ordered back to sleep.

BROOKLYN SERGEANT DIES.

End Comes Suddenly to Nathaniel Garrett in Border Camp.

MISSION, Texas, July 3.—Nathaniel Garrett, Quartermaster Sergeant of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, stationed here, died suddenly of heart disease at 6:30 o'clock tonight. His body is being prepared for shipment to his former home in Brooklyn. Garrett's son is a bugler in the same regiment.

NAMES 6 GENERALS, PROMOTES A SIXTH

President Elevates Mills to a Higher Rank, as Well as Colonels.

HONOR TOWNSLEY AND DODD

Cavalry Officer Who Dashed Into Mexico After Villa's Band Among Those Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the first higher promotions authorized by the Army Reorganization bill. The first officer to receive a "step" under the new law is Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, former Superintendent of the Military Academy and now Chief of the Division of Military Affairs in the War Department, who was nominated to be a Major General. Other nominations were those of Colonel Charles G. Morton, Fifth Infantry; Colonel Granger Adams, Fifth Field Artillery; Colonel George A. Dodd, cavalry, unattached; Colonel Edward H. Plummer, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Artillery, to be Brigadier Generals.

Under the reorganization act the President will nominate for promotion more than 1,000 officers of the line, but their advancement will be by senority. The one Major General and five Brigadier Generals today appointed are the only competitive appointments to be made, and there was great interest in military circles in the selections to be made by the President. It is an interesting fact that all are graduates of West Point.

The choice of General Mills to be a Major General was received with general approval in army and official quarters. For this appointment only one other candidate was under consideration, and that was General Pershing, who commands the punitive expedition in Mexico. General Mills ranks General Pershing, having been commissioned a Brigadier General in May, 1904, and General Pershing in September, 1906.

Lost an Eye, but Won Fame.

General Mills has had a long and highly creditable record in the service, having been graduated from West Point in 1879 with high honors and having served in the cavalry arm on the plains, in the Philippines and Cuba, and in various staff positions. It was General Mills, then a Lieutenant, who assisted Colonel Roosevelt to distinguish himself at Kettle Hill (not San Juan) in the Santiago campaign. Colonel Roosevelt on that occasion, having become separated from his troops, met Mills and asked him what on earth he ought to do. Lieutenant Mills pointed to a horse that seemed to have no owner and advised the Colonel to catch it and ride out and brandish his sword as hard as he could if he saw any troops. Colonel Roosevelt rushed off and did this and succeeded in rallying a few of his men. When he returned he saw sitting under a tree the young cavalry officer, his face streaming with blood and one eye shot out. When he became President one of his first acts was to select Colonel Mills to be Superintendent of West Point.

Of the six general officers named for promotion four, Colonels Adams, Dodd, Plummer, and General Mills, were in West Point at the same time. Colonel Adams and Colonel Dodd were classmates, graduating in 1876, Colonel Plummer graduated in 1877, General Mills in 1879, Colonel Townsley in 1881, and Colonel Morton in 1883. Colonels Dodd and Adams will retire this year on reaching the age limit, Colonel Dodd on July 26 and Colonel Adams Sept. 28. Colonels Plummer and Townsley will retire on the same day, Sept. 24, 1919. General Mills will retire, for age, May 7, 1918. Colonel Morton has the longest period of service ahead on the active list. His retirement for age is not due until Jan. 15, 1925.

Pleased at Dodd's Promotion.

Colonel Dodd's promotion was received with distinct satisfaction among army officers here because of his fine service in the recent pursuit of the Villista force of bandits that raided Columbus, N. M., last March. He has long been distinguished in the army for his devotion to expert horsemanship in the army, and in some quarters had provided criticism for giving long and painstaking attention to equitation. His success in overtaking and surprising the Villa bandits was due to hard, all-night riding and a quick surprise on the bandit camp just at daybreak.

Colonel Townsley, as Superintendent of the Military Academy, has won high commendation from his superiors, and his advancement is regarded as a reward for the excellent administration he has given West Point.

Yale Batteries Thrown Open.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—Following the receipt of a telegram from the War Department directing the Yale batteries to proceed to the camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., as soon as possible, the Battalion Headquarters tonight announced that enrollment in the batteries had been thrown open to "any specially qualified men," not necessarily Yale men. The batteries need about 100 men.

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1200 Girls' Dresses

700 Girls' Tub Frocks in attractive smocked guimpe, long waisted and belted models, in a wide range of materials in white and colors; 6 to 14 years,

Reduced to 1.00

500 Higher Grade Dresses

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Regular values to 7.50

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800 Middy Blouses

For Misses and Girls. Sizes 8 to 22 years.

In smocked, striped, novelty, Norfolk and belted models, in various combinations. *Special* } 1.00

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Women's Kimonos

1000 Women's Kimonos in five attractive models (*one as illustrated*) of plain and novelty crepe, in Copenhagen, Rose, Blue, Pink and Lavender; organdie collar and cuffs.

Unusual Values Wednesday

1.00

Accordion Pleated Negligees

Of Silk Dotted Mull, in pink, rose, blue and wistaria, lace trimmed batiste collar and cuffs } 2.00

Flowered Voile Negligees

In pink, blue and lavender, net Fichu collar and cuffs; four frills on skirt; ribbon trimmed } 3.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Several models of superior silk Crepe de Chine in pastel colors; attractively trimmed with lace and ribbon. } 7.50

Women's Summer Blouses

All this season's models,

Of voile, batiste, handkerchief linen and Jap silk, tailored and trimmed models, including attractive sport blouses.

Reduced to Close Out

1.50 2.00 2.95

White Tub Silk Petticoats

Tailored flounce and lace trimmed models, with shadow proof double panel front and back. } 1.85

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High Class Summer Dresses

For Women and Misses

All this season's models of voile crepe, net and organdie, attractively trimmed with lace, hand embroidery and silk; suitable for Afternoon and Evening wear.

Regular Values 29.75 to 40.00

Reduced to 18.50

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Of superior Chiffon Taffeta in Navy and Black; Georgette crepe sleeves; also new Russian pleated model of crepe de chine and Georgette crepe. } 18.00

Women's Summer Frocks

A large assortment of exclusive models fashioned in the materials, colors and combinations most in demand.

5.90 7.90 10.75 15.00

New Models Just Received in

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats

This season's most fashionable fabric.

Genuine Bolivia Cloth in exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models in smart colors for dress, sport and general wear.

35.00 37.50 50.00

Women's Motor and Travel Coats

Shower proof tweed mixtures in loose back or belted models. *Special Value* } 15.00

Women's Sport Suits and Coats—*Special Values*

Silk Jersey Sport Suits 18.00
In blue, gold, white and green, striped collar, bottom border and belt.

Superior Milanese Silk Jersey Sport Suits 29.75
Of superior Milanese silk; coats cut extra long; in bright colorings; new sailor collar.

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats 15.00
In belted and flare models; sport pockets and convertible collars.

Milanese Silk Jersey Sport Coats 18.00
Flare model of superior Milanese silk; collar and bottom border trimmed with Maribou.

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust.

Exclusive Models for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear.

Attractive Dresses.....	5.90	7.90	9.75	11.75
More Elaborate Dresses...	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00

LABOR DELEGATES APPEAL FOR PEACE

American and Mexican Leaders Draft a Declaration Which Urges a Commission.

SEEKING JUSTICE AS WELL

Misunderstanding Brought Crisis in Affairs, Washington Statement Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A joint appeal to the Governments and peoples of the United States and Mexico was drafted and issued tonight by the labor delegates of both countries, who met at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor today to discuss ways and means of bringing about a better understanding in an effort to avert war.

The appeal takes the form of a declaration approved anl signed by President Samuel Gompers and other national officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican delegates participating in the conference.

The declaration, approved and signed by the representatives of the labor movements of both countries, is in part as follows:

"It is our opinion that this conference should be followed by another in which the workers of both countries shall be more generally represented for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for maintaining permanent relations and for the Federation of Labor movements of all the countries of the two Americas.

"In view of present relations between the United States and Mexico, we are of the opinion that such a general conference is for the present untimely, and we express the judgment that the holding of such a conference should be deferred until later in the year. However, in the event of an emergency which would make a general conference of advantage in averting an international crisis, such a conference could and should be called for the earliest time mutually agreeable. To carry this plan into effect a joint commission shall be chosen, to consist of two members from both labor movements, to remain in Washington until the present crisis is passed, and said joint commission to have the power of calling a general conference if necessary.

Must Agree with Masses.

"We hold this to be fundamental—no relations between our countries can be permanent that are not based upon the will of the masses of the people and in accord with their concepts of justice.

"We deem it an essential step toward democracy and justice that there shall be established for the masses who have hitherto been without regular agencies for expressing their views and desires, opportunities that will enable them to have a voice in helping to determine international affairs.

"We direct that the President of the American Federation of Labor and the official representatives of organized labor of Mexico should keep in touch through correspondence, and that they be authorized to carry out the purposes specified in this declaration.

"In joint conference as the representatives of the workers, the masses of our respective countries, we urge upon our Governments to adjust difficulties without war and to establish conditions conducive to permanent peace with justice.

"We appeal to the workers and all of the people of the United States and of Mexico to do everything within their power to promote correct understanding of purposes and actions, to prevent friction, to encourage good-will, and to promote an intelligent national opinion that ultimately shall direct relations between our countries and shall be a potent humanitarian force in promoting world progress.

Misunderstanding Is Blamed.

"It is an unavoidable conclusion that present differences between our countries are the result of misunderstanding growing out of inadequate or incorrect information; that the unfortunate consequences of past relations between the United States and Mexico have formulated a national attitude that questions the good faith of our Government; that existing agencies and methods of reaching an adjustment of these differences are unsuitable for dealing with these problems which are fundamentally human problems, and that the relations between our countries ought not to be directed in accord with abstract standards of justice, but ought to be keenly sentitive and responsive to the human interests and moral forces.

"Therefore, we, the representatives of the organized workers, having the right to speak for all of the workers and in the interest of all of the people, urge upon our Governments the appointment of a commission to ee composed of high-minded citizens, fully representative of our nations, to consider differences that have brought our nations to the verge of war and to make such recommendations for adjustment as shall fitly express the highest ideals of the great rank and file of the citizenship of our two countries.

"We direct that copies of this declaration shall be presented to the President of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, and to the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, General Venustiano Carranza, and that it be given the widest publicity among the workers of our respective countries." The declaration was signed by the following: Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, First Vice President; James O'Connell, Second Vice President; D. A. Hayes, Third Vice President; J. F. Valentine, Fourth Vice President; John R. Alpine, Fifth Vice President; H. R. Perham, Sixth Vice President; Frank Duffy, Seventh Vice President; William Green, Eighth Vice President; John B. Lennon, Treasurer, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and by the following representatives of the organized workers of Mexico; C. Loveira, Baltazar Pages, L. N. Morones, S. Gonzalo Garcia, and Edmundo E. Martinez.

Station Agent Told of Fake Holdup.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 3.—John Southard, 18 years old, the ticket agent at the Netherwood Station of the New Jersey Central, who on Friday night reported to the police that while on his way home he had been sandbagged and robbed of $600 of the company's money, has confessed, the police say, and today City Judge W. G. Demeza held him and Gabriel Grolette, an alleged accomplice, each in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The police have recovered $145. Southard in his confession said the robbery was prearranged and his first story was "faked."

Youth Drowns at Long Beach.

William Powell, 19 years, of 107 West 109th Street, New York, was drowned at Long Beach yesterday afternoon. Although nearly 1,000 bathers were in the water at the time, the undertow was so strong that he disappeared before any one could reach him. John Powell, a brother, who lives at the same address, was swimming nearby when the accident occurred.

Germans Raise Price of Carpet.

German carpet manufacturers at a meeting recently held in Berlin resolved to raise the price of their product 25 per cent. The public will not have to pay all this increase, as the carpet dealers, according to reports in the German press, met immediately after the gathering of the manufacturers and agreed to bear part of the raise themselves.

STORE OPENS 8:30; CLOSES 5:30. SATURDAY 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers "Five Million Dollar"

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

July Clearance begins To-morrow

ANTICIPATING conditions almost a year ahead, the three big GIMBEL organizations made enormous purchases of every kind of fine merchandise at the old prices. We foresaw the certain rise in prices on all goods; we foresaw the threatened shortage of goods due to conditions in Europe; we knew a year ago that the most desirable merchandise would now be unobtainable except at advanced prices. And so we became the largest buyers in the world. As the trade puts it: "GIMBELS have combed the markets."

THIS tremendous activity and foresight enables now a Clearance Sale with all the enthusiasm and all the interest of the old time clearance, at prices even lower than usual, but with bright, new, stylish, seasonable, up-to-date merchandise in every section of the store. Women's, Men's and Children's ready-to-wear apparel, millinery, shoes, gloves and other accessories; furniture, rugs, carpets, draperies, housefurnishings, etc. A Five Million Dollar stock at remarkable prices.

Women's Apparel

MILLINERY

Sports Hats and Untrimmed Millinery

$1.65 — White Satin Dress Shapes; reg. $2.50. Turbans, mushrooms, and sailors, some with transparent brims. All white or white and black.

$1.95—Felt Sport Hats; reg. $3. Four models of the large, graceful-brimmed sailors, in the smart two-toned coloring.

$2.49—Satin Dress Shapes; reg. $3. Mushroom shapes, side-roll effects, and sailors large and small. All white or white and navy blue, white and black.

$1.35—Genuine Italian Leghorn Hats; reg. $1.95 to $2.95.

$1—White Hemp Straw Hats; reg. $1.50.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS

Wonderful Reductions of Millinery Trimmings.

95c — Fancy Ostrich; reg. $1.95 to $5. Large assortment of fancy and conventional designs. Dark and light colors.

45c—Imported Fancy Feathers and Wings; reg. 65c to $1.95. Many different styles and all the most wanted colors.

65c—Imported Novelty Bands; reg. 75c to $2.75.

45c—Jet Bands; reg. 75c to $2.75. Variety of styles.

35c — Novelty Ornaments; reg. 50c to $2. Splendid for Sport Hats, excellent range of colors and styles.

29c per yd.—Millinery Ribbons; reg. 50c to 85c. Excellent quality of silk in various weaves and widths from 6 to 8 inches. Exquisite designs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

BLOUSES

$3.95 to $12.75—Imported Blouses; reg. $6.95 to $29.75. Paris-made Blouses, hand hemstitched, hand-embroidered, and lace trimmed. Tailored and elaborate models, fashioned of French batiste, linens, voiles, Crepe de chines, Georgette crepe, chiffon and satins.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

WOMEN'S SUITS

$12.50—Cloth Suits for Women; reg. $29.50 to $37.50. Including the smartest models of the season. Many colors are represented, including a variety of checks that promise to be more popular than ever this fall. Also blue and all prevailing shades. Hair line stripes, velour checks, gabardines and serges.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

WOMEN'S DRESSES

$29.50 — Afternoon and Evening Women's Dresses; reg. $47.50. Consisting of a group of frocks for the various occasions of formality and semi-formality. Many beautiful taffetas, and combinations of taffeta and Georgette and taffeta and nets. Street and evening shades.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

PETTICOATS

$2.95—Patented Fitted Top Petticoats; reg. $5 Taffetas, plain and changeable colors. Habutai Silk, Jersey-top with taffeta flounces; in wanted colors and black.

$1.95 — Heatherbloom Taffeta Petticoats; reg. $2.95. Ruffled and pleated flounce models. Black, white, plain colors and pompadour effects.

$1—White Shadowproof Petticoats; reg. $1.50. Fitted top, umbrella flounce.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

NEGLIGEES AND COMFY COATS

$1.95—Crepe Negligees; reg. $2.95 to $3.50. Coatee, Empire and other models. Many accordion pleated skirts. Lace trimmed or satin banded. All desirable colors.

$2.95—Corduroy Comfy Coats; reg. $5 and $6. Box coat models in several styles, ¾ and ½ length, for house or country wear. Variety of designs. Fancy broche lined. Every wanted color.

$1.50—Pompadour Broche and Novelty French Crepe Negligees; reg. $2.25 to $2.75. Empire and loose model. Beautiful colors.

$3.95—Blanket Bath Robes; reg. $4.95 and $5.95. Variety of models. Shawl collars, sailor collars, novelty pockets, cuffs and cord girdles. Some are trimmed with silk and satin bandings. Desirable light and dark colors.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Sensational Coat Sale

This is the opportunity that knocks at your door but once. These Coats and Wraps include the most exclusive and distinctive models we have seen this year. Coats direct from the great designers of Europe do not surpass these in styles, materials or workmanship.

A Famous Manufacturer's Entire Sample Line of Women's Coats and Wraps for All Occasions

Callot Satin, Taffeta, Failles and Panne Velvet fashion the Wraps for Evening and Afternoon wear—lined with wonderfully colored chiffons and satins. Handsome trimmings, hand embroidery, beautiful buttons and exquisite finishing of details are the features of these coats, in the following desirable colors—Navy blue, black, tan and shades of rose.

Sports Coats and Tailored Models in a variety of weaves and cloths, including basket weaves, novelty worsteds and other handsome materials.

$7.45	$14.85	$24.35	$29.65
WOMEN'S COATS	WOMEN'S COATS	WOMEN'S COATS	WOMEN'S COATS
that under ordinary conditions sell in our regular stock for	that under ordinary conditions sell in our regular stock for	that under ordinary conditions sell in our regular stock for	that under ordinary conditions sell in our regular stock for
$15 to $27.50	$25 to $37.50	$37.50 to $59.50	$45 to $100 and more

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Apparel

Clearance

UNDERMUSLINS

At ⅓ to ½ Less

Nainsook, batiste, crepe de chine, washable satin, Japanese silk pongee and novelty crepes. In a number of delightful styles that we will not re-order and in which the size range is not complete for any particular style. Some of the pieces are not quite fresh.

50c to $2.50 Nightgowns; reg. $1 to $4.50.

25c to $1 Chemises; reg. 50c to $1.95.

50c to $1 Drawers; reg. $1 to $1.95.

50c to $2.50 Corset Covers; reg. $1 to $3.95.

50c to $1 Petticoats; reg. $1 to $2.

$1 to $2 Combinations; reg. $1.95 to $3.

50c—Crepe de Chine Bodices; reg. $1.

$3.95 to $7.50 Crepe de Chine Gowns; reg. $3.95 to $11.75.

$6.50 Washable Satin Gowns; reg. $7.50 to $9.50.

$2 to $4.50 Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises; reg. $3 to $6.50.

$5 to $7.50 Jap Silk Pongee and Novelty Crepe Pajamas; reg. $7.50 to $11.50.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

$1.70—Women's Silk Vest, "Kayser" Make; reg. $2.50; embroidered, white only.

18c—Women's Sheer Lisle Thread Vests; reg. 25c, 6 for $1.00.

28c—Women's Crochet Yoke Lisle Vests; reg. 35c to 50c.

85c—Women's Silk Stockings; reg. $1 to $1.50; black, white and colors; some have slight defects.

69c—Women's Silk Stockings; reg. 85c to $1.00; plain black, also novelty effects, white with black stripes.

$1.19—Women's Silk Stockings; reg. $1.50 to $2.00; black, white and colors; some "run of mill."

GIMBELS—Main Floor

SUMMER CORSETS

$3.50 American Lady Corsets; reg. $5; of silk broche, white or flesh colored. Low bust, medium length over hips. Effectively trimmed. Sizes 19 to 30.

$2.00 La Markette Corsets; reg. $3; pink and white silk striped material with embroidery trimmed top. Low bust, medium length skirt. Excellent model for slight and medium figures. Sizes 19 to 25.

$2.50 La Markette Corset; reg. $3.50; of pink broche; low bust; medium length skirt; hook and eye below front steel. All the latest styles. For average figures.

$3 and $4 French Corset Hip Confiners; reg. $6 to $8; all-elastic across top, of pink and white silk batiste. Not perfectly fresh. Sizes 21 to 25.

$3.50—Great Reductions on Corsets Slightly Soiled.

All well-known makes in a collection of desirable models. Pink and white coutil and broche. Some topless, others low and medium busts. All sizes in the lot. Reg. $5.

GIMBELS—Pink Shop, Second Floor

Women's Skirts

$3.95—Corduroy Skirts; reg. $4.95. 200 smart skirts of wide wale corduroy, open front model; shirred at back; detachable belt; patch pockets. Sizes 24 to 36.

$1.95—Sample Skirts; reg. $2.25 to $3.95. 250 skirts in 4 distinct models; of corded pique, rep, crash, gabardine and awning stripe materials. Belts, pockets, plain or shirred backs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Feminine Accessories

VEILS

$1.45—Chiffon Cloth Auto or Sport Veils. Reg. $2. Extra heavy quality, with ribbon effect stripe border. In all the most desirable colors, 1¼ yds. long, 27 inches wide. Often used as evening scarfs.

45c—Silk Shetland Veils. Reg. 95c. In black, champagne, Alice, taupe, brown, navy, white, emerald; frame and Oriental effects.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

CLEARANCE PARASOLS

$2.50 to $3.85—Women's Sun and Rain Parasols. Reg. $3.75 to $6.50. Smart new styles, 8 and 10 rib frames. Many with woven borders. Colors to match any gown; many beautiful handles.

$2.25—Women's Heavy Silk and Yarn Dye Taffeta Umbrellas. Reg. $3 and $3.50. With tape edges. Carved and plain handles.

$1.50 to $3.75—Women's Parasols. Reg. $2 to $6.50. Up-to-date styles and shapes; all colors, many smart black-and-white ones; plain taffeta, Dresden insertions; pongee and many other styles.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

WOMEN'S PUMPS & OXFORDS

$2.35—Women's Pumps and Oxfords. Reg. $5, $6 and $7. With patent and gun metal vamps; gray or fawn colored suede backs; light welted or hand-turned soles; covered Louis XV heels. Discontinued styles.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

LEATHER GOODS

$1—Shoe Leather Bags. Reg. $1.65. Blue, gray, tan and green.

$1.95 — Envelope Purses. Reg. $2.95. Sport stripe, two-tone leather.

$2.95—Leather Dress Bags. Reg. $5. In white kid and two-tone effects.

25c — Fancy Sport Belts. Reg. 50c.

$6.50 — Black Walrus Grain Traveling Bags. Reg. $10. 18 inches long.

$1 — Smart Cigarette Holders. Reg. $1.50 to $2.50. In white or black; sterling mounted.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

GLOVES

88c—1,500 Pairs Women's Gloves. Reg. $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Including lambskin, mocha, cape and kid; black, white, tan and gray; all sizes in the assortment, but not in every style.

78c—Women's Fabric Gloves. Reg. $1. 2-Clasp, white Milanese silk, with fancy two-tone backs, extra heavy silk; strap wrist chamois lisle, in white, gray pongee. "Kayser make" strap wrist Milanese silk gloves in white and pongee; fancy backs.

68c—Women's 2-Clasp Silk and Chamois Lisle Gloves. Reg. 75c. White only, mostly black backs.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

NEEDLEWORK

$4,000 Clearance of Art Needlework Pieces, for $1,500. Manufacturers' samples and odd pieces taken from our own stocks, including stamped pieces; also embroidered pillows, scarfs, centerpieces, bed-spreads, towels, aprons, underwear, children's dresses. 2c for a stamped doilie to $7 for embroidered bedspread.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

RIBBONS

4c to 28c yard—All-silk, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; reg. 6c to 45c yd. In all the desirable colors, including pink and blue. Different widths, from ¾ to 6¼ inches.

18c—Ten-yard Piece No. 1; reg. 28c.

25c—Ten-yard Piece No. 1½; reg. 38c.

30c—Ten-yard Piece No. 2; reg. 45c.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

HANDKERCHIEFS

9c—Women's Handkerchiefs. Reg. 12½c. Lace edge and embroidered.

$1 Doz. — Women's Handkerchiefs. Reg. $1.50 Doz. Sheer linen, narrow hemmed edges.

12½c—Women's Jap Silk Handkerchiefs. Reg. 15c. Beautiful colorings.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Goods By the Yard

WHITE COTTONS

35c—Novelty White Cotton Voiles; reg. 45c to 60c. 38 inches wide, a tremendous showing of stripes, checks, dots, and figures.

32c—White Cotton Skirtings; reg. 38c to 50c. 36 inches wide, all the most wanted weaves.

28c—White Corded Pique; reg. 38c. 36 inches wide, various sizes of welts, splendid for summer wear.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

SURF CLOTHS AND LININGS

28c—Surf Cloth; reg. 50c. Fine satin-like finish, medium weight, 32 inches, black only.

25c—Dresden Sateen; reg. 35c. Light weight, soft finish in figures, white grounds with light blue, yellow and lavender colored flowers, 36 inches.

28c—Black Sateen; reg. 40c. Fine lustre, light weight, 36 inches.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS

$1.10—All-Wool Fine Serges; reg. $1.75 yard. 54 inches wide, a fine firmly woven quality; in navy blue, cream and black.

65c—54-inch Black Mohair Brilliantine; reg. $1. Suitable for bathing suits, light weight lustrous black, and an excellent wearing quality.

55c to $1.35 yard Dress Goods Remnants; reg. $1 to $2.50 yard. Colors and black, in remnant lengths of 2 to 5 yards, including every good weave, color and pattern of the season.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

EXCELLENT SILKS

95c—Chiffon Dress Taffeta; reg. $1.25 and $1.50. Splendid colors, including navy blue. 35 and 36 inches wide.

58c—Imported Chinese Pongee; reg. 85c yard. All silk; 33 inches wide; high lustre.

95c—Black Satin Messaline; 35 inches wide; reg. $1.35.

$1.95—Imported Chiffon Dress Taffeta; black only; reg. $3. 43 inches wide.

$1.55 Imported Foulards; reg. $2.50. 40 inches wide.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

For Young Women

SPORT COATS

$3.95—Young Women's Corduroy Sports Coats; reg. $7.50. Smart coats fully lined; with pockets and belts; in rose, Copenhagen, white, tan, green. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

$5—Young Women's Brown-and-White Sports Coats; reg. $8.95. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

$6.75—Young Women's Summer Dresses—500 models; reg. $8.75, $10 and $13.50. In voiles, linens, etamines, figured lawns and tissues. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

95c to $1.50—Smocked Middys; reg. $1.25 to $1.95. 1,000 middys, in sizes 6 to 18 years.

$1—Girls' Wash Dresses; reg. $1.50 to $1.95. 950 dresses in ginghams and lawns, sizes 6 to 14 years.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Men's Furnishings

ATHLETIC CLOTHING

75c—Men's and Boys' Baseball Shirts and Pants, broken lots of goods valued up to $5.

$3.95—Men's Sweaters, regularly $5, in V-neck, Byron and shawl collar styles; not all sizes in all colors.

$2—Boys' Sweaters, Regularly $3 and $4. V-neck shawl collar. Some slightly soiled.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

SHOES

$3.95—Men's Oxfords, regularly $5 to $8. In tan calfskin, patent coltskin, black vici kid and gun metal leathers, white canvas and white buckskin; built on comfortable and good-fitting lasts.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, TIES

35c — Men's Neckties, Regularly 50c and 65c; or 3 for $1 Samples and short ends of silks from our largest maker, together with some from our own regular stocks. All fine qualities and well made.

65c — Men's Neckties, Regularly $1 and $1.50 High-grade cut silks, open end four-in-hand scarfs, handsome colorings and lighter weight crepe scarfs.

$1.10—Men's Pajamas, Regularly $1.50. Woven madras, well made and good fitting; good staple stripe effects.

85c—Men's Negligee Shirts, Regularly $1, $1.25 and $1.50—With soft cuffs; materials include mercerized fabrics, madras, reps, poplins, percales, etc. Some novelty sport shirts included.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

SOCKS

29c—Men's Silk Lisle or Silk Socks, Regularly 50c—Plain and fancy.

35c—Men's Silk Socks, Regularly 50c—Black, white and colors.

58c—Men's Silk Socks, Regularly $1—White and navy blue only.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

UNDERWEAR

38c Men's Athletic Underwear, Regularly 50c. Shirts and knee length drawers; of plaid madras.

45c Men's White Cotton Underwear, Regularly 65c. Shirts short sleeves, ankle length drawers, regular and stout sizes.

85c Men's Athletic Union Suits, regularly $1.00, Crepe finish.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

MEN'S STRAW HATS AND PANAMAS

25% Off Regular Price.

$1.50 Straw Hat; reg. $2 | $2.25 Straw Hat; reg. $3. All are this season's straws. New, fresh, and clean, in all straws.

$3.00 Straw Hat; reg. $4. | $3.75 Straw Hat; reg. $5.

$3.75 Panama Hats; reg. $5. | $5.60 Panama Hats; reg. $7.50.

$7.50 Panama Hats; reg. $10.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

BOYS' SUITS

$5.75 Boys' Norfolk Suits; Reg. $10—All wool, black and white check.

$3.75 Boys' Reefers and Junior Top Coats; Reg. $5 and $6.50.

$4.35 Boys' Norfolk Suits; Reg. $7.50—With extra knickerbockers.

$4.50 Boys' Corduroy Norfolk Suits; Reg. $7.50.

$3.85 Boys' Genuine Palm Beach Norfolk Suits; Reg. $5.

85c Boys' Washable Knickerbockers; Reg. $1.25.

$2.65 Boys' Khaki Norfolk Suits; Reg. $4.50.

$8.75 Boys' Pinch Back Overcoats; Reg. $15.

$2.65 Boys' Linen Norfolk Suits; Reg. $4.50.

Boys' $13.50 to $15 Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers, $9.75.

$7.50 Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits; Reg. $10.

$2.65 Boys' (Long Trouser) Middy Suits; Reg. $5—Fine Belgian linen trimmed.

$1.35 Boys' Wash Suits; Reg. $2 and $2.50.

50c Boys' Wash Knickers and Knee Trousers; Reg. 75c.

$7.75 Boys' Norfolk Suits; Reg. $10 and $12.50 — With extra knickerbockers.

$12.50 Boys' Norfolk Suits; Reg. $16.50 and $18—With extra knickerbockers.

95c Boys' Rompers; Reg. $1.50 and $2.

$1.95 Boys' Wash Suits; Reg. $3 and $3.50.

45c Boys' Rompers; Reg. 65c, 75c and 95c.

$2.85 Boys' Tan Raincoats and Hat Outfit; Reg. $5.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Big Sale Whittall Rugs

Clearance of Mill Surplus of Discontinued Patterns—Only at GIMBELS in New York

When the time arrived for the famous Whittall Mills to dispose of all discontinued patterns at a great price sacrifice they chose GIMBELS as the ideal channel for this great merchandising treat. Included are famous Anglo-Persians, Anglo-Indian, Royal Worcester, Durham, Imperial Persian, Teprac, Chlidema and Peerless Rugs—all genuine Whittall Make.

Hartwick & Magee

Celebrated French Wilton, Bundhar & Logal Wiltons of Hartwick & Magee.

$75 Anglo-Persians, $60		$68.50 Anglo-Persians, $54.75	
Other 9x12 Ft. Rugs.		**Other 8.3x10.6 Rugs.**	
$73.00 French Wiltons	$60.00	$66.50 French Wilton	$54.75
$63.50 Anglo-Indians	$50.00	$57.75 Anglo-Indians	$46.00
$56.75 Royal Worcester	$45.00	**6x9 Ft. Rugs.**	
$50.00 Teprac Wilton	$40.00	$46.75 Anglo-Persians	$37.00
$65.00 Durham Wilton	$50.00	$45.50 French Wilton	$37.00
$40.00 Chlidema B. B.	$32.00	$39.25 Anglo-Indian	$31.00
$35.00 Peerless B. B.	$28.00	$31.00 Teprac Wilton	$24.75
$55.00 Bundhar Wiltons	$45.00	$35.00 Durham Wilton	$28.00
$42.50 Logan Wiltons	$34.00	$24.75 Chlidema B. B.	$19.75

9x15 Ft. Rugs	10.6x12 Ft. Rugs	11.3x12 Ft. Rugs
Regularly $50 to $103	Regularly $55 to $103	Regularly $55 to $105
Special, $40 to $82.25	Special $44 to $82.25	Special $44 to $84
10.6x10.6 Ft. Rugs	**10.6x13.6 Ft. Rugs**	**11.3x15 Ft. Rugs**
Regularly $43 to $90	Regularly $62 to $117	Regularly $68.50 to $130
Special, $34.25 to $70	Special, $49.50 to $93.50	Special, $54.75 to $104

Anglo-Persian Rugs, Small Sizes.

22½x36 inch, $5.25 $4.00 | 27x54 inch, $7.75 $6.00 | 36x63 inch 12.75 $10.00

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

$35 to $50 Men's Suits, $25

Every fine 1916 model Summer and early Fall Suit in the GIMBEL Standard Stocks that has been priced $35 to $50 enters the July Clearances, beginning tomorrow, at $25. A very simple, straightforward announcement this, without frills, but you ought to see the suits.

The finest weaves that any money can buy anywhere, strictly hand-tailored clothes, finished like the fine custom made garments and in all the good styles, colorings, effects and sizes you want. It's an extraordinary offering for early July.

$27.50 to $32 Suits, $18.50

Relatively the same is true of these suits. The comparative prices are actual. They are the regular GIMBEL prices, recognized at the height of the season as superfine value in clothes.

$19.50 to $25 Suits, $14.50

The size range in all styles is incomplete, but you'll find good things in every size. The clearance comes earlier this year and the prices are lower because of the weather.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits $5.	Men's Khaki Trousers at $1.50.	Men's White Flannel Trousers $3.75.	Men's Sport Coats at $7.50.
Were $8.50.	Were $2.	Were $5.	Were $10.
In tan, gray, striped effects, etc.	Regulation army khaki, all sizes.	New narrow models, pure white.	In flannel, $10 knitted coats, $8.50.

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is a place where you can live in an apartment and yet enjoy the community life which is usually found only in suburban towns. There is a community church and Sunday school, a hall for dancing used exclusively by our tenants and their friends, bowling alleys, tennis courts, play grounds, in fact, everything is being done to promote the real life of the place.

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50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opened July 1st.

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A new school to be opened October 10, 1916, where beauty of sound will be made the basis of musical development. Co-ordination of theory and ensemble with all courses. School will require no more time in lessons at home. Address Secretary, Mannes, 181 W. 76th St., N. Y. City.

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For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.

Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

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In Sewing, Dressmaking and Embroidery.

Day Course Opens July 5.

Evening Course Opens July 6.

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Send him to Marquand Day School where he will be happy 'midst inspiring influences. College or business preparatory. All athletics. Catalog.

MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports.

60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.

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Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Mental, moral and physical development. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 222 Hartley Hall, Columbia University. A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

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Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

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In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director. Hanover, N.H.

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Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 26 W. 40th.

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CITY TO CELEBRATE ITS FOURTH QUIETLY

Patriotism, Without Noise, to Mark Ceremonies In All Boroughs.

DAY TO BE SAFE AND SANE

Principal Exercises to be Held at the City Hall—Buildings Decorated —Illumination at Night.

At 5:30 o'clock this morning Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, assisted by the Washington Continental Guards in their uniforms of Revolutionary days, will raise the American flag over the old blockhouse in Central Park, near 110th Street —and New York's Independence Day will be inaugurated. From that hour until late at night celebrations, exercises, speeches, athletic games, and illuminations will follow each other and run simultaneously in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Of firecrackers, skyrockets, cannon and bombs there will be none. The day is to be "safe and sane" so far as explosives go.

Probably the most spectacular feature of the city's celebration will be the illuminations in the evening. The Mayor's Committee directing, and the New York Edison Company co-operating, lights have been placed all over the city from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers, in most advantageous positions, and this evening will be the brightest ever known in New York. An informal inspection of the points to be illuminated was made last night, and everything was found ready.

But the lights will not be the only silent symbols of the day, for the city will be decorated with American flags and the national colors in practically every street. In addition to the decorations provided by the Mayor's Committee and private organizations, citizens have used flags and bunting on their houses.

National Colors Alone.

A final call for the participation of every one in the decorations was issued last night by Charles R. Lamb, Chairman of the Decoration Committee of the Mayor's Committee. Mr. Lamb said:

In former years we have asked that the city colors be used with the national colors, but this year there is but one issue before the country, and it is the national issue. It is not a matter of cities, but a matter of the united nation—America to the front. America first.

This means but one scheme of color should be considered either for day or night—the Red, White, and Blue.

The flag should be flown wherever possible, the streets should be one mass of flags, each house owner adding to the general display.

The color scheme of red, white, and blue can be used as bands across the building, festoons, bunting, in electric signs, and colored lanterns by night.

The scheme should be a pronounced patriotic one, in which the red, white, and blue are ever present, as an answer to the challenge as to America's position today, as it was in answer to those days when the Fourth of July was first set aside as a day of patriotic celebration.

The weather promised for today is good—"clear and somewhat cooler," and that the day really would be one of the "safest and sanest" on record was indicated last night when the pre-Fourth report of the Safety First Federation of America was made public. According to it, there were only two serious accidents due to explosives in the days when formerly overenthusiastic men and boys impatiently used some of the gunpowder they had obtained for the Fourth. A fifteen-year-old boy in Mount Vernon was shot in the leg by an "unloaded" toy cannon, and a ten-year-old boy in Paterson lost a thumb and two fingers from an explosion of fire crackers.

Exercises at City Hall.

The morning exercises at City Hall will be under the auspices of the Historical Observance Committee, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is Chairman. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will co-operate in the exercises, and the Congress of the Bronx Open Forum will present a one-act play depicting the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The evening exercises will be under the auspices of the Music and Song Rallies Committee, of which Henry T. Fleck is Chairman. The program for the day in City Hall is as follows:

Other Celebrations.

There will be a band concert on the Mall in Central Park from 8 to 10 P. M., with speaking by Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough, and General George B. Loud, Past Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R.

The playground and park activities, consisting of athletics and festivals in practically every playground and park in the five boroughs, will be one of the chief features of the day for children.

Celebrations in addition to these will be:

Order of Exercises.

Beginning at 10:30 A. M.
Music,
THE BAND,
"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Introductory Remarks,
GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,
Chairman of the Historical Observance Committee, introducing Hon. George Gordon Battle as Presiding Officer.
Address,
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE,
Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee.
Music,
THE BAND.
Address,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor of the City of New York.
Music,
THE BAND.
Address,
WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller of the City of New York.
Historical Pageant,
SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
Produced by the Congress of the Bronx Open Forum.
Dr. MARION MILLS MILLER, Author.
JOSEPH G. CULLEGAN, Dramatic Manager.
Characters: Students of the Congress of the Bronx Open Forum.
Music,
THE BAND.
At 8 o'clock P. M.
Patriotic Song Rally.
Under the direction of
Professor HENRY T. FLECK,
Chairman of the Committe on Music and Song Rallies.

Music by the Band and Singing by the People. See program on Pages 14-16 of general pamphlet published by the Mayor's Committee.

Song rally and meeting in Union Square, under the direction of the Mayor's Committee; Vacation Associations' celebration in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; the Washington Headquarters Association at the Jumel Mansion; Broadway celebration in Times Square; Flag Raising at Forest Hills, and others.

Harlem's celebration will centre about the Workers' Amusement Club at 142 West 118th Street.

JULY 4 AT COLONIA DUBLAN.

Americans Will Hold an Old-Fashioned Celebration Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, July 3, (By Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—The national holiday tomorrow will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the army in the field, though for obvious reasons firing of the national salute must be omitted. This will be the first time in many years that the Fourth of July will have been celebrated in Mexico by so many Americans and the first time in nearly seventy years that it will have been celebrated by an American army of appreciable size on Mexican soil.

Prior to the revolutionary outbreak of 1911 it was the general custom of Americans throughout the republic, especially in the larger cities, to celebrate the day with elaborate ceremonies. When international trouble began the custom waned till it may be said to have been dropped altogether.

Americans in Colonia Dublan, taking heart from the presence of the American army, are prepared to hold an old-fashioned celebration of the natal day of the nation with a barbecue, speeches, flag raising, fireworks, and firecrackers for children, as they used to celebrate before the revolt raised by Madero.

SUBMARINES IN 4TH FETE.

Three Submersibles and U. S. Cruiser in Cape May Harbor Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 3.—There lie in the Cape May harbor tonight three submarines and the "mother" tender of the submarines, also a United States cruiser, ready to take part in the Independence Day manoeuvres in the bay tomorrow.

The submarine L-1 is in command of Lieutenant George A. Rood, the submarine L-3 is commanded by Lieutenant Durpree J. Friedem, and submarine L-4 is commanded by Lieutenant Lewis Hancock, Jr. The "mother" ship, the Bushnell, with a supply of thirty-six torpedoes is commanded by Lieut. Commander David F. Boyd, and the officers with him are Lieutenant Anthony J. James, Lieutenant Harry B. Hird, Ensign Walter O. Henry, Ensign Rudolf F. Hans, and Ensign Albert Ozenger.

The United States cruiser Vixen, in charge of Commander Albert De Unger, is here with the Second New Jersey Naval Reserves, with about 100 men. The United States steamship Beale, with the Pennsylvania Naval Volunteers' Association, under Commodore Longstreth, is also on its way to take part in tomorrow's program.

All day tomorrow there will be manoeuvring in the harbor, and it will be the first naval display ever held here, celebrating not only the Fourth of July, but also the completion by the Government of the entrance to the Cape May Harbor of Refuge. The afternoon will be devoted to a land parade in which the marines and sailors will participate. Tonight a military ball was given in honor of the officers of the visiting submarines and cruisers at the Corinthian Yacht Club which was largely attended by society.

The Bushnell and submarines will remain here until Thursday, when they will start for Block Island, Long Island Sound.

MAIL CARRIERS TO CELEBRATE

N. Y. Association Plans Fete and Fireworks at Union Hill, N. J.

Owing to the fact that, up to the present time, the Government has made no provision to pay any part of the salary of letter carriers who have been called to the colors, the New York Letter Carriers' Association, at its July meeting, voted to set aside $2,500 for immediate relief for the families of any guardsmen who were members of their association.

This resolution was passed unanimously, notwithstanding the fact that the carriers have been paying out over $2,000 monthly for the relief of those on the sick list, but they confidently expect to reimburse their funds through the receipts at their Annual Patriotic Celebration today at Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

Many prominent citizens have assisted the carriers in arranging this affair. During the afternoon, besides the military and naval exhibit, there will be plenty of old-fashioned oratory and patriotic music, and drills and competitions by the Boy Scouts of America. In the evening will be shown the American picture drama, "Defense or Tribute," and a display of fireworks, with a mimic bombardment of New York harbor.

4th of July Concert at City College.

The Mayor's Independence Day Committee is to give a notable concert in the Great Hall of City College this morning at 11 o'clock. A symphonic orchestra of seventy-five players, made up of members of the Philharmonic and Metropolitan Opera House orchestras, will take part. Albert Von Doenhoff, pianist, will play the Liszt Concerto in E flat for piano and orchestra, and Mme. Louise MacMahon will sing an aria from "Madam Butterfly." The delegates will be welcomed by Commissioner Robert L. Harrison of the Board of Education, and an address will be made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Admission tickets are not necessary.

WANTS $328,000,000 TO MAINTAIN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

officers and enlisted men who die in aviation accidents	$0,000
Additional clerks' account, muster	
National Guard	$0,000
Subsistence of the army	14,377,000
Supplies, Quartermaster Corps	8,371,000
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps	478,400
Transportation of army and supplies	26,441,504
Water and sewers at military posts	750,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	8,280,000
Barracks and quarters	2,436,288
Land for supply depots, &c., at Fort Sam Houston	750,000
Roads, walks, &c.	200,000
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	40,000
Surveys for roads or highways, Island of Oahu	10,000
Construction and repairs of hospitals	100,000
Target range, Vancouver Barracks	100,000
Fort Riley target range	35,120
Medical and hospital department	2,500,000
Construction of trade school building	9,000
Engineer equipment of troops	770,000
Engineer operations in field	100,000
Ordnance Service	175,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition	8,276,000
Small arms target practice	2,294,000
Ordnance stores and supplies	5,000,000
Automatic machine rifles for regular army	4,125,000
Automatic machine rifles for National Guard	4,586,150
Armored motor cars	700,000
Field artillery for National Guard	6,200,000
Ammunition for field artillery for National Guard	6,000,000
Replacement of bridge across Republican River	30,000
Training camps	2,360,000
Transportation of teams in national matches	60,000

Senate Committee Decreases.

The Senate Committee made the following decreases in the bill:

Purchase of land for aviation school purposes	$300,000
Clerks, mess, &c., at headquarters and Chief of Staff	812,690
Additional pay on foreign service	9,000
Manufacture of arms	2,500,000
National Guard (net)	2,446,450
Expenses of Council National Defense	190,000
Total decreases	$5,758,140

Some of the total amounts carried in the bill by reason of the increases given above are:

Pay of officers of the National Guard	$11,300,000
Pay of enlisted men of the National Guard	23,000,000

For the 10 per cent. additional pay of officers for foreign service, $2,000,000, the House has cut it but $250,000.

For the additional 20 per cent. pay of enlisted man in foreign service, $6,000,000, where the House made it but $800,000.

For subsistence, $27,377,000, which more than doubles the House figures.

Regular supplies of Quartermaster Corps, $17,071,000, as compared with $8,700,000 appropriated by the House.

For transportation of the army and supplies, $48,441,504, as compared with $12,000,000 appropriated by the House.

For clothing camp and garrison equipage, $20,280,000, the House having appropriated $12,000,000 for this purpose.

For barracks and quarters, $5,175,000.

For ordnance stores, $12,776,000, the House having appropriated $4,500,000 for this item.

For small arms practice, $3,494,000.

Automatic machine rifles for the regular army, $6,125,000, the House having appropriated for this only $2,000,000.

For automatic machine rifles for the National Guard, $8,586,000.

For armored motor cars, $1,100,000.

For field artillery for the National Guard, $14,000,000.

For ammunition for field artillery of the National Guard, $14,000,000.

For training camps, $4,500,000.

CLOAKMAKERS FUND IN EXCESS OF $113,000

Union Now Has Means for Four Weeks More, but Longer Fight Is Planned.

PICKETS ATTACK WOMAN

Assaulted in Home Because She Withheld Information About Husband, It Is Alleged.

Benjamin F. Schlesinger, President of the International Garment Workers' Union, said yesterday that the garment workers, now entering the tenth week of the lock-out declared by the New York Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, was receiving financial aid at a rate which insured their ability to hold out for four weeks more and that during those four weeks provision would be made to carry the fight into August or later, if necessary. Mr. Schlesinger made public a list of donations of $500 or more, which had been made within the last three weeks to the cause of the locked-out workers. It follows:

Citizens' Committee	$30,000
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	20,000
Waistmakers' Union of New York	15,000
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	10,000
White Goods Workers of New York	4,000
Philadelphia Cloakmakers	10,000
Philadelphia Waistmakers	2,500
Boston Cloakmakers	3,100
Chicago Cloakmakers	1,250
Cloth Hat and Capmakers	3,000
Jewish Daily Forwards	5,000
Raincoat Makers of New York	11,500
Corset Workers of Bridgeport	1,000
Children's Dressmakers of New York	1,000
Cleveland Cloakmakers	600
Waistmakers of Boston	500
Total	$113,450

In addition to this list there were hundreds of smaller subscriptions from individuals and organizations, which brings the total much higher. The union is spending $80,000 a week in strike benefits, but this amount will diminish, Mr. Schlesinger said, since 15,000 of the employes locked out have gone back to work for manufacturers who have come to terms and more settlements are being made every day.

The New York Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association made public yesterday an affidavit by Mrs. Sophie Reiss of 348 East Eighty-first Street, who alleged that she had been beaten yesterday morning by pickets who entered her apartment because she was unable to tell them the whereabouts of her husband, a garment worker who had gone to Philadelphia in search of employment.

Robert W. Bruere, of the Citizens' Committee for the Relief of Striking Garment Workers said yesterday that the school lunches, which were being served at schools on the east side and in the Italian district through permission obtained from the Board of Education by the Authors' League of America, were being served, not to the children of striking garment workers alone, but to all poor children.

Surety Company Gives Up Reynolds

John F. Reynolds, 51 years old, manager of the Brighton Beach Hotel, was arrested in the Bowling Green subway station last evening by a representative of the National Surety Company and turned over to Detective Deyoll of the First Branch Bureau as a "surrendered prisoner." Reynolds, according to the police, was released in $1,000 bail in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn last week. The surety company furnished the bail. The police say he was originally arrested on complaint of the cashier of Fred Schumm, a Brooklyn café owner, who charged Reynolds with the larceny of $500. The surety company's representative made no explanation to the police for the reason his company withdrew their bond, but simply requested that Reynolds be held until he obtained another bond.

Supply Train Ordered to Border.

ALBANY, July 3.—Orders from headquarters of the Department of the East directing the immediate movement to Brownsville, Texas, of a supply train, an ammunition train, a pack train, and a field bakery of New York's National Guard were received late today at the office of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury. The units named are at Camp Whitman.

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When a postcard will bring free samples of **CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment** which give quick relief and point to speedy healment in most cases. Why not

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For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book, address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

NEW FOURTH IN LONDON.

Americans Will Hold a Great Benefit for Soldiers' Flats.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Instead of a Fourth of July celebration by Americans in London this year, one conspicuous event is to take place in which they will endeavor to swell the already huge flow of funds in aid of victims of the war. This will be a matinée at the London Opera House—that magnificent pile put up by Oscar Hammerstein—to raise money for a unique scheme to erect flats for disabled soldiers and sailors.

The War Seal Foundation, which is back of the plan to erect the flats, is headed by Mrs. H. H. Asquith, wife of the Prime Minister; Sir Jesse Boot, H. Gordon Selfridge, the London Department store owner, and a host of other influential Londoners. The nub of the scheme is to put up as many flat buildings as can be done with the available funds, at a cost of $100,000 for each one. Already Oscar Stoll, manager of the London Opera House, has given the ground for one flat building, and work on it is to begin soon.

The flats are to be rented to the disabled heroes of the war at what has been calculated down to the lowest possible cost of maintenance, $1.75 a week, or $91 a year. Each flat will comprise a bedroom, invalid's room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and a porch with ample space for an invalid's chair. The idea of the flats is to provide a permanent home for men unable to work, but who have sufficient funds to pay for the mere cost of upkeep.

At a recent meeting $40,000 was subscribed as a starter to the War Seal Fund, and since then enough has come in to swell the aggregate to $150,000, or enough to build one flat house and half of another.

Each building is to have forty-eight flats, and the cost of each flat has been estimated at $2,000. Any donor desirous of buying a flat outright may do so, with the privilege of naming it after some individual or other memorial. In this way nearly a score of flats already have been bought by generous donors, who have named them after Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, Edith Cavell, and many others dear to English memory.

It is expected that the matinée of Americans on July 4 will yield a sum approximating $50,000, which will be applied to buying flats named after American heroes.

REV. BELFORD FOR HUGHES.

The Mentor's Editor Says Wilson Has Blundered.

President Wilson is criticised and Charles E. Hughes lauded in an editorial in the current issue of The Mentor, the parish paper of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. John L. Belford is the editor. Father Belford holds Justice Hughes up as a man of character, who made a good Governor, and who, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, showed ability and industry.

"There is every reason to believe," says the editorial, "that he will be fair to all. That is all we want."

"The St. Louis nominee has just one asset," the editorial goes on. "He has kept us out of war—at least with Europe. How much he has paid for peace is a question. He has many admirers, but few friends. He is selfish to the core. He possesses two qualities, ingratitude and conceit. They are about equally balanced. His Cabinet is a joke. A despicable Congress has helped to spoil his Administration. But when every allowance has been made it must be said he has blundered, muddled, and stumbled through four years. There is every indication that his next four will be worse."

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Greenhut's July After-Inventory CLEARANCES

BEGIN WEDNESDAY

And we are in a position this year to offer a REAL SHOPPING TREAT TO THE SHOPPING PUBLIC OF NEW YORK.

Here you'll find the greatest aggregation of MODERATE PRICED RELIABLE MERCHANDISE we have ever assembled at a like period.

BUY NOW and BUY LIBERALLY

Store Closed All Day Today (Independence Day)

These notable specials tomorrow:

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain* SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Look for the "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Complimentary 2½c Green Trading Stamps Free Tomorrow. Distribution in Premium Parlor, Fifth Floor.

As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Baby Contest Winners

First Prize—A BABY CARRIAGE
To Ella Murphy 134 Water St., City.
(Gain of 35 ounces.)

Second Prize—INFANT'S LAYETTE
To Florence Haughey, 124 Tenth Ave., City.
(Gain of 30 ounces.)

Third Prize—GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN
To Herbert Cobane, 358 West 49th St., City.
(Gain of 28 ounces.)

The prizes will be awarded tomorrow, Wednesday.

For the Soldier Boy at the Border

There are a thousand and one things that you can send to those who are defending your country today.

Little comforts in wearing apparel, food comforts, tobacco, pipes, even a tooth brush and a packet of tooth paste will be gratefully received.

Greenhut's will carefully pack and forward

Free of Delivery Charges

any gift that you may choose to send to a loved one at the front.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's and Misses'

Silk Dresses at $5.95

These Were Made to Retail at $7.95 and $9.75

With the silk market in its present condition, this offering is little short of sensational. Any kind of a silk dress at $5.95 might be accounted a bargain.

Our Sale Price is less than cost of material alone.

One style as illustrated, but there are 10 for your choice.

Materials: Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Faille, Poplin, Pongee, Foulard, Novelty and Self-Striped Silks.

Some of the dresses trimmed with Georgette Crepe, others in contrasting silks, buttons, shirring, fancy collars, etc.

No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. Orders Filled.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Dress Goods & Linings

36-Inch Cream Mohair—excellent material for outing skirts and suits; at, a yard 39c

50-Inch Black and Navy Blue Mohair—suitable for costumes, waists, skirts and bathing suits; yard 55c

36-Inch Figured Sateens—pretty floral patterns; light and dark grounds; yard 33c

54-Inch Black Surf Cloth—for bathing suits; yard 75c

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

This 100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set

Wednesday for **$6.25**

It has a pink border decoration and is a remarkable value at the price quoted.

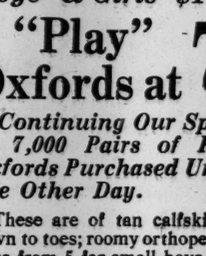
56-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—blue and green band decoration; set $3.49

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—two different decorations for choice; set $7.95

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—open stock; pink floral decoration; 100 pieces $10.75

English Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; border decoration $13.50

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR



Boys' & Girls' $1 to $1.50

"Play" Oxfords at 79c

Continuing Our Special Sale of 7,000 Pairs of Fine Play Oxfords Purchased Under Price the Other Day.

These are of tan calfskin, lace stay down to toes; roomy orthopedic last. All sizes from 5 for small boys and girls to size 2 for larger children.

There is no better "play" footwear for use in the Summer, in the city, country or at the seashore.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Sharp Clearance of

Framed Pictures

That Are Slightly Marred

We've several hundred of them! Frames are slightly imperfect. You'll find many a bargain in this lot, as these prices witness:

Pictures Formerly Priced	Now	Pictures Formerly Priced	Now
65c	19c	$5.00	$1.00
98c	29c	$7.50	$2.00
$2.00	50c	$16.50	$5.00

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

25,000 Yards of Voiles, Yd. 11c

A special purchase of 19c to 25c a yard voiles. Some have slight imperfections, which makes possible this sale at 11c.

Fine quality printed voiles in floral patterns, stripes, dots and fancy figures. 36 to 39 inches wide.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

SPECIALS IN GROCERIES FOR WEDNESDAY

You can't do better anywhere else. We prepay freight charges to all railroad stations in accordance with our well established regulations. Prompt free wagon delivery service to all points in the city and to 800 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 80 miles. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone—Chelsea 4000.

CORNSTARCH
Kingsford's—for puddings, desserts etc. 6 packages, 40c.; reg. 9c. package 7c

BREAKFAST CEREALS
Pearl Hominy—Gold Medal Brand, reg. 10c pkg. 7c
Quaker Breakfast Biscuit—6 packages 57c.; reg. 14c. package 10c
Parched Farinose—P. S. Brand, doz., $1.14; reg. 14c. pkg. 10c

FRESH FRUITS
Lemons—thin skin and juicy; 3 dozen 50c; dozen 17c
Cantaloupes—Large, ripe, sweet melons; 2 for 25c
Peaches—ripe, sweet fruit; quart basket 15c

OATMEAL SPECIALS
F. S. Rolled Oatmeal—packed by the Quaker Oats Co., 6 packages, 40c; reg. 10c package 7c
Hecker's Cream Oatmeal—6 reg. 10c. packages, 47c; package 8c

FRESH VEGETABLES
String Beans, Green Peas, Wax Beans; quart 10c
Yellow or White Onions—5 qt. basket 35c
New Bunch Beets—Young Carrots; bunch 5c

EGG BAKING POWDER
6 cans, $1.45; 1-lb. can 25c
FREE—Miniature Flour Sifter with purchase 1-lb. can Egg Baking Powder.

FRESH BISCUITS
Baby Crackers, Sajtines, Letters and Numbers; Chocolate Imperial, Graham, Oyster, Milk Lunch, Ginger Snaps, Vanilla, Lemon Snaps, Marshmallow Box Bons, 6 reg. 5c. pkgs. 22c; package 4c

Hocks or Spareribs, sweet pickled Corned pigs'; lb. 12c

BABBITT'S CLEANSER
Six regular 10c. boxes Babbitt's Cleanser and 1 reg. 12c box Spic and Span Silver Polish at 45c

BABBITT'S SOAP
10 bars Babbitt's Best Soap and 1 reg. 10c. can Spic and Span Metal Polish at 40c

LENOX SOAP
Procter & Gamble's—reg. $3.45 box 100 bars, $2.95; 6 reg. 4c bars 25c

Virginia Cut Herring—6-lb. pail, 60c; 6 herring 15c

Soap Flour—Thompson's White Bean, Yellow Pea, Barley, Sugar-Pea or Rice Flour; 6 reg. 10c. boxes, 50c.; box 5c

Pure Fruit Jam—Fountain Gooseberry, Pear, Grape, doz., $2.10; reg. 25c. jar 18c

New Potatoes—the best selections in the market; bbl., $2.75; 80-lb. bag, bushel, $1.55; peck 40c

Best Farina—10 lbs., 55c.; 5 lbs. 28c

Muscatel Raisins—2 lbs. 25c

Combination Blend Coffee—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

Special Plantation Teas—Green, black or mixed; for icing or for serving hot; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb. 60c

Cerag Cereal—6 packages, 35c.; package 15c

Marshmallow Puff—Herter's Vanilla or maple for icing cakes, desserts, etc.; 3 boxes, 35c.; reg. 25c. box 15c

Best Family Teas—Green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $1.85; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

Pure Olive Oil—Fountain quality, imported from France; gallon can, $2.90; pint can 42c

Brandied Pears—Reg. 90c. quart jar 58c

Circle Blend Coffee—5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c

Corn Flakes—Mother's brand; 6 reg. 10c. packages, 45c.; package 8c

Evergreen Corn—Sunshine Brand tender sugar corn; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c. cans 25c

Pearl Barley—5 lbs. 29c

Wheat Meats—Breakfast food containing 40% of bran; dozen, $1.57; package 14c

Hazel Gloss Starch—6-lb. box, 47c.; 3-lb. cartons, 24c

Macaroni—or Spaghetti 10-lb. container 45c

Ammo Dry Ammonia—doz., 95c.; 3 reg. 10c. boxes, 24c Free—Dish Mop with purchase 3 boxes Ammo.

Sticky Fly Paper—Box 25 double sheets, 35c.; 2 double sheets 5c

FLOUR
Fountain Premium Patent Gold Medal Flour, Hecker's Superlative Flour, Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour; ¼-barrel bag, 95c; sold at this special price in bags only.

Double 2½c Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½c Stamps Thereafter

BIRRELL BLAMED FOR IRISH REVOLT

Weak Toleration of Lawlessness to Avoid Trouble Encouraged Sedition, Commission Finds.

WIMBORNE IS EXONERATED

Police and Military Authorities Also Held to be In No Way Responsible.

LONDON, July 3.—The Royal Commission which investigated the Irish rebellion, in its report submitted today, says that the responsibility for the outbreak does not rest with Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, since resigned, who is declared to have been in no way answerable for the policy of the Government. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, who resigned shortly after the suppression of the outbreak, was primarily responsible, says the report. The Royal Commission was presided over by Baron Hardinge.

Outlining the causes of the outbreak in Ireland the report says:

"In endeavoring to elucidate the causes of the rebellion in Ireland the fact should be borne in mind that there is always a section of opinion in that country bitterly opposed to British connection, and that in times of excitement this section can impose its sentiments on largely increased numbers of the people."

The conclusion of the report points out that it is outside the scope of the commission's instructions to inquire how far the policy of the Irish executive was adopted by the Cabinet as a whole, or to attach responsibility to any but the civil and military executive in Ireland. The report then gives these conclusions:

That the "main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow up unchecked, and that Ireland for several years past had been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave the law in abeyance if a collision with any faction of the Irish people could thereby be avoided."

The importation of large quantities of arms into Ireland and the toleration of drilling by large bodies of men, first in Ulster and then in other districts, the report says, created conditions which rendered possible the recent troubles in Dublin and elsewhere.

"It appears to us," says the Commissioners, "that reluctance was shown by the Irish Government to repress by prosecution written and spoken seditious utterances, and to suppress drilling and manoeuvring of armed forces known to be under control of men who openly were declaring their hostility to your Majesty's Government and their readiness to welcome and assist your Majesty's enemies. There developed a widespread belief that no repressive measures would be undertaken by the Government against sedition.

"This led to a rapid increase of preparation for insurrection and was the immediate cause of the recent outbreak. We are of the opinion that on the outbreak of the war all drilling and manoeuvring by unrecognized bodies of men, whether armed or unarmed, should have been strictly prohibited.

"It does not appear to be disputed that the authorities in the Spring of 1916, while believing that the seditious bodies would not venture unaided to break into insurrection, were convinced that they were prepared to assist a German landing.

"We do not think that any responsibility rests upon the Lord Lieutenant. He was appointed in February, 1913, and was in no way answerable for the policy of the Government. We are, however, of the opinion that the Chief Secretary, as the administrative head of your Majesty's Government in Ireland, primarily was responsible for the situation that was allowed to arise and the outbreak that occurred."

While in the view of the commission Sir Matthew Nathan (ex-Under Secretary for Ireland) carried out with the utmost loyalty the policy of the Government, he did not sufficiently impress upon the Chief Secretary, during the latter's prolonged absences from Dublin, the necessity for more active measures to remedy the situation which in a letter in December last he described as "most serious and menacing."

The heads of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the report says, supplied the Government with full reports on the nature, progress and aims of the various armed associations in Ireland, and upon them and the military authorities no responsibility rested for the rebellion. The general danger in the situation was pointed out to the Irish Government by the military in February.

SUMMONS FOR PROF. PUPIN.

Stamp Dealer Says Serbian Consulate Kept $500 in Letter.

Professor M. I. Pupin, Consul General of Serbia in New York and Professor of Electro-Mechanics in Columbia University, and P. H. Pavlovitch, Secretary to the Serbian Consulate, were made defendants yesterday in criminal proceedings instituted by Milen Raitchevitch, a stamp dealer of 101 West Forty-second Street. He charged that one or both of them had illegally withheld "property" amounting to $500 in Serbian money, which he had mailed to the Consulate.

Mr. Raitchevitch obtained summonses for the two defendants in the West Side Court and delivered them to Mr. Pavlovitch at the Consulate in the afternoon. Mr. Pavlovitch accepted service and said that he would appear in court as ordered at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, but that Professor Pupin was out of town and would not be back until the Fall.

Mr. Raitchevitch said that on April 15 last he mailed a letter to the Serbian Consul in New York, inclosing another letter addressed to the Serbian Government, in which there was said to be for stamps he ordered. One month later, Mr. Raitchevitch said, he inquired about the letter at the Consulate and was told that the Consul could not forward private letters to his Government. A representative of the Consulate, he said, promised to return the letter, and later said that it had been mailed, but Mr. Raitchevitch said he had never received it.

Mr. Pavlovitch said yesterday that Professor Pupin knew nothing of the affair, as he had been out of town. A letter to the Consul from Mr. Raitchevitch arrived on April 17, the Secretary said, containing a sealed letter addressed to the Serbian Government, which was returned to the sender by mail within ten days.

16-INCH GUNS FOR NAVY.

Daniels to Approve Heavier Armament on New Dreadnoughts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Soon after July 4 Secretary Daniels will act favorably upon the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy for the introduction of 16-inch guns into the main armament of battleships of the United States Navy hereafter to be built, beginning with the Tennessee and California, which were authorized last year, and are not to be laid down for several months.

The Secretary's action will end a long official battle between expert opinion in the department and enforce its balance experts regarding the type of armament to be adopted for these vessels. The recommendation of the General Board for the introduction of eight 16-inch guns on each of the new battleships of the California class is now before Mr. Daniels for consideration.

Admiral Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations, has not been in favor of the adoption of the 16-inch gun at this time, and thinks it would be better to retain the battery of twelve fourteen-inch guns, as on the Pennsylvania. Some other high officers favor the retention of the fourteen-inch gun, and advocate delay on the introduction of sixteen-inch guns. The Pennsylvania carries twelve fourteen-inch guns. The General Board some time ago recommended that the new battleships be increased 25 per cent. in gun-power and displacement.

SAN DOMINGO REBELS KILL ANOTHER MARINE

Denver Man Is Slain in Clash With 100 Revolutionaries, Others Are Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Admiral Caperton today reported to the Navy Department that an American marine had been killed and three others wounded in encounters with Dominican revolutionists near Santiago, Dominican Republic. Under date of July 1 the Admiral forwarded a report from Colonel Pendleton of the Marine Corps, dated June 30, stating that the marine forces advancing on Santiago from Monte Christi encountered approximately 100 revolutionists at Old Caminoreal. In the action which ensued Private Elene Milles of the Thirty-first Company, United States Marines, was killed. Milles is a son of Mrs. Lina Milles of 1,947 Walton Street, Denver.

Under date of June 30 Admiral Caperton reported that the marines advancing from Puerto Plata to Santiago came in contact with revolutionary forces about twenty-five miles from Puerta Plata and that First Sergeant Fernando L. Birrer was badly wounded in the right leg, while Second Lieutenant Douglas B. Roben and Trumpeter Julius Goldsmith were slightly wounded. No further details are given in the report.

Lieutenant Roben is a son of Lieut. Commander Douglas Roben of 909 Marion Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.; Sergeant Birrer is a son of Mrs. Mary L. Birrer of 242 West 148th Street, New York, and Goldsmith is a son of Max Goldsmith of 138 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

At Monte Christi last week a marine was killed and several were wounded.

WOMEN'S CASH FOR HUGHES

Fourth of July Pledges Received in Advance of Date.

The Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance, which appealed for money that this Fourth of July be made "Pledge Day for Hughes and America First," has already received pledges, among them the following:

Hicksville, N. Y.

I pledge $100 to campaign fund. Am trying to get ten women to pledge the same. All wishes for your success and praise for your initiative.

Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON STEVENS.

Delighted to join Hughes Alliance and contribute to the campaign fund if Hughes will come out on July 15 in favor of Federal amendment. Regard this as essential. If this is done, believe you will unite work for Hughes.

M. CAREY THOMAS,
President Bryn Mawr.

I pledge myself for $100 to help elect the man who will unite all Americans and who stands for undiluted Americanism and military, industrial, and spiritual preparedness.

Mrs. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

"The women must be prepared," said Mrs. John Hays Hammond yesterday, "to give not only their money but their energy and time for a four months' campaign. We must win this coming election by showing the people how the issues of this campaign will affect their national life. As Governor, Mr. Hughes translated social and industrial justice into actual and careful legislation, and as President his methods and policy will be the same."

This is a critical time for America," said Dr. Katharine B. Davis, "a time when all citizens, men and women alike, who believe in Americanism, preparedness, social and industrial justice, should rally to the standard of Mr. Hughes."

The program of the campaign will not be given out until after the meeting of the committee on July 7 at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's home at Roslyn, L. I.

NO LONGER FOLLOWS T. R.

H. F. Porter, Progressive Party Founder, to Vote for Wilson.

Harry Franklin Porter, a Progressive who refuses to follow the lead of Theodore Roosevelt, has written a letter to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, pledging his support to President Wilson in the coming election. Mr. Porter, who is an authority on industrial engineering and factory management, helped to organize the Progressive Party in 1912, as says. While a resident of Chicago he was for two years a member of the Cook County Central Committee of the Progressive Party and was a candidate for Alderman from the Sixth Ward of his home city.

Writing from the office of The Engineering Magazine, with which he is now associated, he asserts he sees no reason why Progressives should follow the advice of ex-President Roosevelt and support Charles E. Hughes, nominee of the Republican Party for President. Mr. Porter cites the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve banking system, the downward revision of the tariff, and the creation of the Naval Consulting Board as some of the distinguished achievements of the Democratic Administration that should commend it to the support of all right-thinking men. The Republicans have nothing to offer, he says, but a desire to go back into office.

"I was ready to support Theodore Roosevelt against the field," he writes, "had he accepted the Progressive nomination. Now that he has decided to support Mr. Hughes, regardless of its effect on the organization which he did so much to create, bent only on defeating Mr. Wilson and turning the Democrats out, I can follow his guidance no longer."

WHITMAN TALKS POLITICS.

Has a Conference with Koenig—Not in Auto Accident.

Governor Whitman, who came to New York yesterday to welcome the members of the National Educational Association, had a conference with Republican leaders at the Hotel St. Regis in the afternoon. Among his visitors were Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman; George H. Lynn, ex-State Senator J. M. Wainwright, and Public Service Commissioner William Hayward.

Following the conference Governor Whitman accompanied Commissioner Hayward on an automobile ride in the latter's new car, an unusually fast model. Attention was called to the fact, when the automobile returned, that both of its mudguards and the wind shield were badly bent, which gave rise to the rumor that there had been an accident. Commissioner Hayward denied that this was so, however, when seen by reporters last night. The mudguards and wind shield were damaged, he said, two days ago, while the automobile was being driven by a new chauffeur, who was discharged afterward.

ROOSEVELT TO CELEBRATE.

Will Review Oyster Bay Parade, but Make No Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—Colonel Roosevelt will make his first appearance in public since the Chicago convention in the local holiday celebration here tomorrow. The Colonel will review the parade and listen to Frederic R. Coudert, who will make an address on "Americanism." He has declared his intention to be a silent spectator of the day's events.

In addition to the floats in the parade representing the thirteen original States and the Spirit of '76 there will be a float depicting scenes from the "Star Spangled Banner," which will march. The Baltimore came up the sound in the afternoon and dropped anchor off Centre Island in the harbor. Her officers called immediately at Sagamore Hill and had an hour's chat with Colonel Roosevelt.

NAMES PEKING ENVOY.

Japan Selects Experienced Diplomat as Minister to China.

TOKIO, July 3.—Baron Gensuke Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, has been selected as Minister to China, succeeding Hioki. Baron Hayashi is one of the oldest of Japanese diplomats and his choice for the post of Peking indicates the increasing importance which Japan attaches to it.

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEDGE THEIR FAITH

Alliance Deplores Attacks on Naturalized Citizens and Declares for Preparedness.

OFFERS AID IN MEXICO

Declares for a "Truly American Policy" and Advises Individual Political Action by Members.

BUFFALO, July 3.—The State convention of the German-American Alliance closed today with the re-election of officers and the adoption of resolutions which set forth that the alliance was not to be permitted to become the instrument of politicians, but that each member should follow his own political faith. Another resolution adopted by the alliance asserted that in the Mexican crisis the members of the alliance placed their property and lives at the service of the State and nation. This resolution said:

"In consideration of the impending crisis arising out of difficulties at our Mexican border be it resolved that the German-American alliance of the State of New York places itself fully and unreservedly at the service of the State and nation, and pledges the property and lives of its members to the support of our Government, to whose continued glorious development as a free and independent nation we shall ever devote ourselves."

The text of the resolution was telegraphed to President Wilson and Governor Whitman.

In earlier resolutions which were adopted the alliance reaffirmed its faith and hope "in our country and its free institutions," and expressed the hope that "all efforts to question the loyalty of any part or section of our citizenship by men or parties who seek to profit by the seeds of internal discord will meet with failure."

The resolutions set forth that the principles of the organization included "the promotion of the study of the German language and literature in our public schools, the encouragement of the naturalization of desirable immigrants, liberal immigration laws, the repeal of sumptuary laws unnecessarily restricting our personal liberty and a more active participation of German-speaking citizens and societies in public affairs, political and otherwise. The guiding motive in all this work is our earnest solicitude for America's welfare."

The alliance declared for preparedness, but asserted that it hoped for the continuation of peace, both as against near-by Europe and sorely stricken Mexico, and that the day may draw near when we shall bring home to the erring nations the great lesson of the brotherhood of man the world over."

"We have stood for the preservation of our country's peace," the resolution said, "as against the efforts of those who because of their sympathies with certain foreign powers sought to involve us in war. We bespeak a truly American policy along these lines and the intelligent co-operation of citizens regardless of stock or descent for its consummation. The attacks upon naturalized citizens are unjust and hurtful to the common weal. Their Americanism is the richer because of their love of the good and great in their ancestry and their appreciation of the defects of European civilization, which they willingly discard to embrace the new spirit and the aspirations composing America.

"We urge upon our members the earnest propagation of these principles, and that they may be a guide to their individual political action regardless of party."

The officers re-elected today are Henry Weisman, Brooklyn, President; Dr. Gustav A. Hitzel, Buffalo; Johns Diehl, Schenectady; Herman Koch, New York; William F. Otto, Rochester, and Jacob Hessler, Herkimer, Vice Presidents; Henry Pfeiffer, New York, Secretary; Joseph Kuholl, Utica, Treasurer; Jacob Kirkmeier, Troy, Financial Secretary; Richard Lohrmann, Rochester, Delegate to the National Alliance.

Syracuse was selected as the city for next year's State Convention.

CANAL LABORERS PROTEST.

Metal Workers Demand More Pay to Meet Rental Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 3.—Metal trade workers employed by the Panama Canal are up in arms against an order charging rent for the use of Government quarters. At a mass meeting held yesterday resolutions were adopted to frame a request for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages in all trades to offset rental charges.

It further was resolved that a limited time be given for an answer. A cessation of work is hinted in case of an unfavorable reply.

CATHOLICS REVIEW THE CHARITIES ROW

Sixty-eight-Page Pamphlet Defends the Publicity Campaign of Priests.

THE MAYOR IS ATTACKED

Writer Says "Allied Interests" Want to Bar Dependent Children from Religious Training.

The American Press, a Catholic publishing house, has issued a sixty-eight-page pamphlet entitled "A Campaign of Calumny," containing eleven chapters on the Strong Commission, the wiretapping in connection with the charities investigation that resulted in the indictment of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, and Mayor Mitchel's charge that a conspiracy of Catholics and others had obstructed the administration of the Department of Charities.

A chapter written by the Rev. Father Tierney asserts that Mayor Mitchel has not submitted a shred of evidence to support his charges of a conspiracy and points out that the Kings County Grand Jury which heard Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner Kingsbury and others indicted Commissioner Kingsbury and Special Assistant Corporation Counsel Hotchkiss. The writer says the Grand Jury is asserted to have missed indicting Mayor Mitchel by one vote, and did not regard the Mayor's countercharges as worthy of consideration.

The reason that the controversy became a battle of pamphlets and other weapons of publicity, instead of remaining a judicial inquiry before the Strong Commission, is stated in a paragraph by the Rev. James J. Higgins, Supervisor of the Catholic Charities Bureau of Brooklyn, as being due to the fact that the commission decided in favor of allowing hearsay testimony with the result that the record was filled with wild statements for which no one could be held responsible and that the effect of newspaper reports could be counteracted only by pamphlets.

"'Murder' was being done," Father Higgins writes. "The reputations of honest men and women were being assassinated, their motives and work being misrepresented, and it was high time to call a halt. A distinguished citizen has remarked that 'When a man's wife is insulted, it makes little difference what he does six months afterward.' I had no time to consult the niceties of language, to resort to paper diplomacy or to indulge in 'watchful waiting.' It was an occasion that called for action.

"Then began the battle of the pamphlets. This opened the whole situation to the public in a manner that had not been possible before. It smoked out all the sinister allied interests of the State Charities Aid Association, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Charity Organization Society, the City Club, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Homer Folks, John A. Kingsbury, Alfred T. White, and exposed their activities with the Governor and his Commissioner."

The root of the charities controversy, the pamphlet asserts over and over again, is the desire of these "allied interests" to have dependent children educated in State institutions where they will not be subjected to religious training. Various quotations are printed from men active on the so-called anti-Catholic side of the controversy to the effect that the city is endowing or subsidizing Catholic and other institutions. The Rev. Paul L. Blakely of the Society of Jesus, writes: "In 1913 the Catholic institutions of the City of New York received, not in charity, but in part payment for work done for the city, the sum of $3,717,891.67, and expended in work done for the city, besides the labor involved, $4,344,506."

To show the necessity for a vigorous publicity campaign by Catholics to protect themselves the Rev. Father Tierney devotes a chapter to the Moree pamphlet, for the publication of which Commissioner Kingsbury admitted that he paid $500. This pamphlet was made up chiefly of facsimiles of newspaper headlines, written largely on the hearsay testimony of witnesses called by Commissioner Kingsbury, the writer says. One of these headlines was "Orphans and Pigs Fed From Same Bowl," and many were almost equally sensational. Father Tierney asserts that the refutation of these charges, being nonsensational in character, got little space in newspapers and was not touched on at all in the Moree pamphlet.

Father Tierney quotes Moree as saying on the witness stand before the Strong Commission:

"The objection to it (the pamphlet) seems to me to be more or less beside the point. I have a right to be unfair or not if I like. I did not intend to be unfair, but that is my right. As long as I do not violate any legal obligations of this commission or of the institutions I have that right."

In a chapter by Robert W. Hebberd, former Secretary of the State Board of Charities, it is charged that Homer Folks admitted that, after he had brought the charges to be investigated he was permitted by Governor Whitman to select Charles H. Strong as the man to investigate them. Several chapters are devoted to the specific disproof of assertions against various Catholic child-caring institutions.

COMMUTERS PAY $1,000,000.

But Scalpers Cost Road $100,000 Yearly, N. Y. Central Lawyer Says.

Testimony was taken yesterday by Examiner Henry Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission on a rule filed with tariffs by the New York Central Railroad, suspending commutation tickets on four divisions for alleged misuse by persons who procured the tickets. Representing the railroad were C. C. Paulding, general counsel, and C. K. Howard, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

The divisions involved were the Hudson River, Harlem River, Putnam, and the West Shore. According to counsel for the railroad, abuse of commutation privileges represented 25 per cent. of commuters' tickets sold north of the forty-mile zone. It was asserted that the railroad loss last year from this feature of its business amounted to $60,000 on three divisions beyond the forty-mile zone.

It was further charged that "scalpers" dealing in commutation tickets have cost the New York Central on the divisions involved an average of $100,000 a year for several years. The revenue from commutation tickets on the four divisions named above was stated to be more than $1,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Paulding declared that the railroad company has been considering some time many different schemes to protect its regular commuters and to prevent the fraudulent use of tickets.

One form of ticket considered, he said, had been the "photographic," wherein a likeness of the purchaser was carried on the monthly ticket. The idea was not new, it was pointed out, and Mr. Howard put in evidence a commuter's photograph ticket used on the Erie in 1868.

This form of ticket was said to have been used between Baltimore and Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads.

GREENFIELD SUED AGAIN.

English Wife Begins a Third Action for Separation.

For the third time since 1911 Mrs. Sara F. Greenfield began in the Supreme Court yesterday a suit for a separation from George Sidney Greenfield, one time editor of The Harvard Lampoon and son of Mrs. Mary M. Greenfield, who is wealthy. The complaints in all of the actions are practically the same. The two first suits were discontinued, Mrs. Greenfield said, because of agreements to pay her money which she afterward found inadequate.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield were married on Dec. 27, 1907, without the consent of Mr. Greenfield's mother, who, the plaintiff said, was always antagonistic to her. She accused her husband of being addicted to drugs, of having spent much time in various sanitariums, and of having treated her cruelly, finally refusing to contribute toward her support.

The plaintiff described herself as an English woman, 30 years old, and devoid of all worldly knowledge, having been reared "in surroundings in which she has been carefully guarded and protected against hardships of every kind. She had received instructions in those subjects in which the daughters of persons of gentle birth and assured incomes are instructed, but she had not been fitted by such education, nor was she qualified by natural aptitude, for the task of supporting herself." Her condition was made still harder, she explained, by the fact that she had lost the use of her left hand.

In his answer to one of the former suits Mr. Greenfield admitted that he used morphine, and said his wife was a trained nurse.

WILLING TO COMBAT STRIKE.

50,000 Employes of Pennsylvania Lines East Volunteer to Serve.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The statement that an army of 50,000 loyal employes would volunteer to man locomotives and freight trains in the event of a strike by the freight trainmen was issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad today. This reserve strength, it was said, was brought out in replies received from a poster campaign calling for volunteers to act in keeping the road operating in case of emergency. The announcement covers strictly the lines east of Pittsburgh, on which 38,000 trainmen are being polled for a strike to force recognition of an eight-hour day with pay and a half for overtime. All branches of the service, it was said, had responded. Not only clerks and other employes, but a number of stockholders, even, had asserted their willingness to lend assistance. One of these offered his services free for three months with a promise to enlist others. Responses showed the shopmen especially to be loyal in coming forward.

"A dangerous makeshift," was the first observation by an official of the trainmen when he heard the news. "It would be a dangerous proceeding to intrust freight and passengers to the mercy of unskilled labor. The public soon would be made aware of the change if the road took to operating its service with novices. The idea is absurd."

1 DEAD, 3 INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION

Speeding Car Crashes Into One Left Standing in Ocean Parkway.

CHILD IS MORTALLY HURT

Autoists Take Victim to Physician and Then Hurry Away.

One man was killed and three others were probably mortally injured at 1 o'clock this morning, when a touring car in which they were riding smashed into another car that had been left standing in Ocean Parkway, between Avenues M and N, Brooklyn.

Patrick Apolo, of 2,235 Second Avenue, chauffeur of the first car, was thrown over the steering wheel against the curb and was dead when picked up. The other three men in the car who were injured were Michael Noble of 404 East 117th Street, Manhattan; his brother, Pasquale Noble, and Erneat Baston, a saloonkeeper of 1,074 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

According to information obtained by the police, the automobile carrying the four men was going at a high rate of speed when it collided with the second car. Nothing could be learned as to whom the second car belonged, it apparently having been deserted, and it was so badly damaged in the crash that the remnants offered little assistance in the investigation.

Three ambulance physicians responded to the telephone call sent to Coney Island Hospital. The three injured men were in such condition that they could give no coherent account of what had happened. All of them were sent to the Coney Island Hospital, where they were said to be in a precarious condition.

RUN DOWN CHILD AND FLEE.

Autoists Take Victim to Doctor and Leave Hurriedly.

Another case was reported to the police last night of an automobile running down a child and then disappearing without the identity of the persons who were in the car at the time of the accident being revealed. The latest victim was Charles Walter, 5 years old, of 708 Columbus Avenue, who was mortally hurt while playing in the street in front of 153 West Ninety-seventh Street. Witnesses told the police that a white man and a negro were in the automobile at the time.

The two men picked up the child and hurried it in the automobile to the office of Dr. Ira Weil, Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, after which they quickly departed without letting the physician know who they were. A girl who saw the accident gave the police what she said was the number of the automobile, and the police started an inquiry in connection with a man living in Stonebridge, Conn., who owns a license number corresponding to the one turned in by the girl.

GIRLS TO BE AVIATORS.

250 Young Women Will Join Self-Defense Camp.

Two hundred and fifty young women soldiers of the American Woman's League for Self Defense are registered for the league camp which is to open Aug. 1 at Huguenot Park, Staten Island. Miss Ida E. Lowber, who is one of the founders of the organization, has given 100 army tents, at a cost of $500, for the women's army.

Captain Lucius C. Higgins of the Ninth Regiment is to be at the camp daily to give the girls military instruction, and an aeroplane is to fly once a week for the girls to take aviation lessons. They will also have a wireless outfit.

There will be a big mess tent for the girls and two Directors' tents, in which will be housed the chaperons, although they are not called by that name. Mrs. Ida Powell Priest, the President, will occupy one of these tents with two of the Directors, and Mrs. Lee C. Boardman another, with more Directors. The camp will be open a month. The girls pay $7 a week board.

The Reason a Building Does Not Rent

is oftentimes because it has not been offered to the people who can use it. We recently made a five-year lease of a place that had been a long time idle through sending out a thousand letters to a special line of trade. This is a frequent occurrence.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

What the Right Soap Does for Your Skin

Money cannot buy a purer toilet soap than Resinol Soap. And the healing Resinol in it keeps the complexion in a condition of health that insures clearness, freshness and beauty.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Giants today with Brooklyn—2 Games, Morn. 10:15, Aft. 3. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

UP-TO-DATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Have arranged, to commence tomorrow, a series of

Wonderful Value-giving Events

in Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel

Of very rich fabrics (many styles having but recently been made from reserve stocks of imported materials) *fashioned and finished in the usual Gidding way*—

$75 to $135 Handsome Silk and Cloth Afternoon Suits—$38
Very desirable models for calling and semi-dress occasions
MORE ELABORATE COSTUME SUITS—that were $150 to $300—at $55, $65, $75, $95

$55 to $95 Street and Semi-dress Suits at $25
A summary of many lines—not many of a kind—but the aggregate collection offers adequate selections for practically every one

$75 to $135 Handsome Afternoon Gowns—$35 and $55
For semi-dress occasions—Dinners, Dances, Receptions, Calling, etc.—styles that are under the clearance ban, but none the less desirable for that

$135 to $250 Exquisite Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125
In brocades, tulle, taffeta, gros de Londres and charmeuse; with sequins, rich laces and other equally luxurious trimmings

$38 to $85 Street, Afternoon and Dance Dresses—at $22
A closing out of miscellaneous lines, in silk, cloth, chiffon and combination effects

$75 to $165 Fashionable Mid-season Wraps—$45, $65, $95
A clearance of many styles that are just in the height of their season
Luxurious Wraps—in advance models, especially priced—at $145 to $300
Of rich satin, faille, gros de Londres and Summer velvet; including Fur-trimmed effects

$45 to $65 Beach and Country Frocks—at $25 and $35
Of plain and figured voile, French crepe, dimity, French and handkerchief linen
DIMITY, NET AND LINEN FROCKS—A selected group, especially priced—at $22

$65 to $85 Summer-Weight Coats—at $35 and $45
Mid-season styles of Shantung — Punjab — Crepe-shantung — White Gabardine — Serge and other typical Summer materials; suitable for Beach, Motor and Country wear

$18 to $38 Crepe-Georgette, Chiffon and Net Blouses—$12 & $18
Dainty new mid-season styles, just made from reserve stocks of high-class materials; in white or flesh and in smart combinations of white or bisque with navy blue.

New Seaside and Country Hats at $10 and $18
Beautiful flower-trimmed effects—new Tailored Styles of Satin—and advance models in Black Velvet—and Smart Feather Turbans—including many styles just made from reserve stocks of rich materials and trimmings—Regular $15 to $35 values

$15 to $25 Tailored and Sports Hats—to close, at $5

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* *West 43rd Street*
Store closed all day Saturdays during July and August.

A July Clearance, Wednesday, of
Women's Smart Summer Blouses taken from this season's stock
arranged in three groups on the Second Floor, at decisively reduced prices.

GROUP I. **Lingerie Blouses** of the better grades of voile, batiste, organdie and linen, *reduced to* **$3.95, 4.75, 5.75**

GROUP II. **Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses** incomplete sizes, *Reduced to* **$4.85**

GROUP III. **French Blouses** hand made; of batiste and voile; daintily hand embroidered, *reduced to* **$6.85, 8.75, 10.50**

Semi-Annual Wilton Rug Sale
Now in progress on the Fifth Floor, offers a splendid assortment of discontinued designs in high grade weaves from the foremost manufacturers,
AT REDUCTIONS SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:

Best Quality Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft.; regularly $78.00 and 75.00, **at $54.00**

Fine Worsted Wilton Rugs, Size 9x12 ft.; regular price $45.00, **at $34.50**

Choice Oriental Rugs at corresponding price concessions.

GIANTS TAMELY SUCCUMB TO COOMBS, WHILE ROBINS FORTIFY THEIR LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

WEATHER BOTHERS WAVERING GIANTS

With Old Jack Coombs in Box, Dodgers Toy with McGraw's Men to Tune of 6 to 1.

POOR INFIELD SUPPORT

Fletcher and Doyle Back Up Pitcher Anderson Like a Sieve—Giants' Share is Three Safe Hits.

Old Jack Coombs tottered out to the pitchers' box up at the Polo Grounds yesterday without the aid of crutches, and held the Giants to three hits. If Jack were fifteen or twenty years younger, maybe the Giants wouldn't have made any hits at all. The Brooklyns helped themselves to all the runs they wanted off the pitching of Fred Anderson, and won the game 6 to 1.

The Dodgers are tightening their grip on first place, and the first thing they know the players will be buying automobiles with the extra world's series gold they expect to grab.

More than 15,000 folks sizzled in the heat, and when they weren't fanning themselves they were either cussing the Giants for their poor playing or cheering the Dodgers for their smart performance. Quite a few people tore themselves away from dear old Brooklyn for the afternoon, although once one lives in Brooklyn one doesn't like to leave it. Anyway, they seldom do.

McGraw's Hitters Sickly.

All the hitting the Giants did yesterday was directly at the Brooklyn fielders. They didn't take the trouble to bat the sphere even to either side, but squarely at them, to be sure not to give the Dodgers a chance of missing the ball. Burns and Kauff, the first two Giants to face Coombs, jolted him for singles, and it looked as if New York were going to plant the Maine veteran on the spot.

The Giants' hitting ceased abruptly after Kauff's single. Then Coombs began to laugh up his sleeve at McGraw's men, inning after inning. Not another hit did the Giants get until Burns turned a single into a double in the ninth inning.

Coombs didn't seem to have very much on the ball. He served up several so slowly that you could read Governor Tener's signature on the leather. Coombs threw the ball in his usual, loose-jointed manner, which gives the impression that he is getting ready to fall apart.

Giants Show Form in Ninth.

It was only ordinary, matter-of-fact baseball that the Giants played, with the exception of one smart little trick which was turned by Georgie Burns. This was in the ninth inning, with Miller and Coombs on first and second. Johnston lifted a fly to short left, and instead of making the catch, Burns trapped the ball. He picked it up and shot it to Fletcher, who made a double play on Miller and Coombs. The Dodgers swallowed the play, hook, line, and sinker.

Anderson's pitching looked a lot worse than it really was on account of the tissue-paper support he received from Fletcher and Doyle. The ball trickled through these two citizens like water through a colander.

The Giants got a run in the first and calculated that Coombs would be easy. Burns singled to left and Kauff got a hit through second. Robertson forced Benjamin at second, Burns going to third. He scored as Doyle was being exterminated at first. The Dodgers snatched that run right back without a word of warning. In the second inning Zack Wheat hit the first ball that Anderson pitched to him into the right field grand stand for a home run.

Fireworks in the Fourth.

The Dodgers' activity became a little faster in the fourth. Wheat opened with a single to centre and Mike Mowrey plastered a single to left, sending Wheat to third. Cutshaw hoisted a sacrifice fly to Robertson and Wheat counted. Ollie O'Mara, who is back at his old short field job with the Dodgers, slashed a hit to right and scored Mowrey.

The fifth inning found Doyle and Fletcher handling the ball as if they were stricken with the palsy. Johnston was safe on Fletcher's bobble and Daubert rolled to Fletcher, who threw to Doyle and forced Johnston. Larry then chucked the ball four stories over Merkle's head and Jake went to second. Stengel slammed a single to right and Daubert romped home. Wheat then rolled to Doyle, who tossed the ball to Fletcher for a force-out play and Umpire Eason waved the runner out.

Tarry a moment, please. Fletcher, who should have squeezed the ball until it begged for mercy, dropped it like a hot potato and the umpire had to reverse his decision, so Stengel was as safe as the Bank of England. Mowrey went out at first and up came George Cutshaw, who landed on the ball squarely between the eyes, sending it on a screaming journey, miles over the head of George Burns. Stengel and Wheat came in just as fast as their legs could carry them.

Schupp Succeeds Anderson.

Anderson had another inning and did not even permit a hit. He was removed in the sixth to let Roush pinch hit. Roush meant to pinch hit, but he did not. Ferdie Schupp set his left arm working and he pitched so well while he was on the job that many of the disappointed New York fans wished that Ferdie had been thrown into the breach at the start.

Kauff came to Schupp's rescue in the eighth, when Cutshaw lambasted a slam to deep centre which was ticketed for three bases or thereabouts. Benny raced back toward the fence and caressed the sphere just as it was waving "good-bye." The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	3	2	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	1	8
O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	6	1
Miller,c	3	0	0	4	0
Coombs,p	4	0	1	1	1
Total	34	6	9	27	12

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	2	1
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Merkle,1b	2	0	0	8	2
McK'hnie,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Rariden,c	3	0	0	8	2
Anderson,p	1	0	0	1	0
a-Roush	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	13

a-Batted for Anderson in sixth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, (2).

Brooklyn ....0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—6
New York ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Mowrey, Cutshaw, Burns. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Daubert, O'Mara, Kauff. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Double plays—Cutshaw, Daubert and O'Mara; Coombs and O'Mara; Burns and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; off Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 8 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, no runs in 3 innings; off Coombs, 1 run. Struck out—By Anderson, 5; by Schupp, 3; by Coombs, 2. Wild pitch—Anderson. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Cobb Gets Fine and Suspension.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Ty Cobb, Detroit outfielder, was today suspended for three days and fined $25 by President Johnson of the American League for throwing his bat into the grand stand when called out on strikes in Sunday's game here.

American Association.

Kansas City, 1; St. Paul, 0.
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 1.
Indianapolis, 4; Louisville, 1.

Eastern League.

Portland, 4; Lynn, 2.
Lowell, 4; Bridgeport, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 1.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(Six innings; rain.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Washington, 0.
(Eleven innings.)
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	37	25	.597
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	30	39	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	17	45	.274

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Two games; first at 10:15 A. M.; second at 3:00 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
(Two games.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Detroit at Cleveland.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Two games.)

CUBS RALLY AND WIN.

Score Three Runs in Eighth, Overcoming the Pirates, 3 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh here today by a score of 3 to 2, the visitors winning in the eighth inning, when hits by Knabe, Williams, and Zimmerman, a base on balls to Hendrix, and Hinchman's wild throw scored three runs. The Pirates made one run in the first inning on Hinchman's triple after Carey had bunted safely and another in the seventh on two hits, a base on balls, and an error. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,2b	2	0	1	0	3
Flack,rf	2	0	1	1	0
aHendrix	0	1	0	0	0
Zwilling,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Fischer,c	4	0	0	3	1
Mulligan,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Seaton,p	2	0	1	0	3
bKnabe	1	1	1	0	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	7	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	1	2	4	0
O'Brien,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	3	3
H'chman,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Viox,2b	2	0	0	1	1
cSchmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Harmon,p	0	0	0	0	0
dGibson	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Baird,3b	2	1	0	1	2
Wilson,c	2	0	0	9	1
Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	1
Schultz,1b	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	8

a-Batted for Flack in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Seaton in eighth inning.
c-Ran for Fox in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Mulligan, Hinchman. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Williams, O'Brien, Wilson. Double play—Wilson and Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 13. First base on error—Pittsburgh. First base on balls—Off Seaton, 3; off Packard, 3; off Cooper, 2; off Harmon, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton, 4 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Packard, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off Cooper, 7 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Harmon, no hits and no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Seaton, (Baird;) by Packard, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Seaton, 3; by Packard, 3; by Cooper, 7; by Harmon, 1. Wild pitch—Seaton. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BRAVES IN SECOND PLACE.

Defeat Phillies, 5 to 1, in Game Ended by Rain in Sixth.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Braves defeated the Phillies 5 to 1 today in a game that was called at the close of the sixth inning because of rain. The victory moves Boston into second place. Alexander was batted hard, Konetchy's single sending in two runs in the first inning. A hit batsman, a sacrifice hit and errors by Killifer, two singles, and a passed ball, accounted for three more tallies in the sixth inning. The visitors' run was due to a single and steal by Niehoff, Konetchy's bad throw and a single by Stock. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
M'r'nville,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Evers,2b	2	0	1	3	1
Collins,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Magee,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	2	1	1	3	0
Smith,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	4	2
Reulbach,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	25	5	8	18	5

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	1	1
Stock,3b	3	0	2	0	1
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Bancroft,ss	1	0	0	0	3
Killifer,c	2	0	1	3	1
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	21	1	5	18	7

Errors—Niehoff, Whitted, Killifer, Maranville, Konetchy.

Boston ....2 0 0 0 3—5
Philadelphia ....0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Collins. Stolen base—Niehoff. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Konetchy. Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 8 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Reulbach, 5 hits and no runs in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Reulbach, (Bancroft;) by Alexander, (Magee.) Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Reulbach, 3. Passed balls—Killifer, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	4	0
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	2

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 .	5	7	1
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0	3	4	1

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 .	5	6	3
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	4	13	3

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3	4	8	3
Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2	3	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	37	22	.627
Baltimore	34	27	.557
Buffalo	29	26	.527
Richmond	29	29	.500
Newark	29	32	.475
Toronto	24	27	.471
Montreal	26	32	.448
Rochester	21	34	.382

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Rochester.
(Each team plays two games.)

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Binghamton, 5.
Harrisburg, 18; Albany, 9.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Scranton, 0.
Utica, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Syracuse, 8; Utica, 5.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 5; Atlanta, 3.
New Orleans, 8; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 7; Little Rock, 5.

GILHOOLEY BREAKS LEG—YANKEES WIN

New York Right Fielder Hurt in Game Won by Caldwell at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Masterly pitching by Ray Caldwell gave the Yankees a well-earned 1 to 0 victory over the Washington Senators here this afternoon in an eleven-inning game which was marked by sensational fielding by both clubs.

The victory was a costly one for the Yanks, as little Frank Gilhooley broke his right leg near the ankle while sliding into third base in the final inning. He will be out for at least six weeks.

Walter Pipp and Frank Baker failed to connect safely, but they were not needed today. Caldwell scored the tally and won his own game by a heady bit of base running. Off Caldwell the Griffmen dragged down only three scattered hits. Opportunities to score were few and with runners on second base Caldwell generally tightened up. Not a member of the home crowd saw third base during the entire fracas. Caldwell's support was also perfect, Gedeon and Gilhooley often coming across with sensational stops and catches.

Until the eighth inning Johnson did not permit a visitor to reach third base. Then Gedeon led off this chapter with a double, the ball landing between Milan and Moeller. A wild pitch put Gedeon on third, but he got no nearer home, as Nunamaker flied to Shanks and Foster forced out Caldwell.

In the Yanks' ninth Gilhooley drew a walk for a starter and raced all the way to the far corner on High's bunt. This time it looked as if a run would be scored, but Johnson pulled himself together, fanned Peckinpaugh, and caused Pipp to fly out to Sawyer.

Nunamaker started the eleventh inning with a Texas Leaguer to right, but Caldwell forced the big catcher at second base. Gilhooley grounded to Sawyer, who threw low to Judge. High bunted and beat Shanks's peg to first base. Hartzell, pinch hitting for Peckinpaugh, gave Jamieson a short fly. Caldwell dashed suddenly for the plate while Jamieson held the ball. A quick, hurried throw by Jamieson gave Caldwell plenty of time to score, as the ball went wide of its mark by a generous margin. Pipp fanned for the final out.

The Senators had only three men within striking distance of the plate. Judge opened the second with a clean single, and Jamieson sacrificed him to second base. Johnson and Sawyer were easy outs. In the third Ainsmith walked and was sacrificed to second, but got no nearer home. Milan singled to start the ninth, and advanced on a wild pitch, but this opportunity was missed in the absence of a base hit. A possible chance to knot the count went a-glimmering in the Senators' half of the eleventh. Two were down when Milan was hit by a pitched ball. Clyde had second base stolen, but overslid the bag and Gedeon tagged him, ending the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	1	0
a-Hartzell,rf	0	0	0	0	0
High,lf	3	0	2	2	1
Peckinp'h,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Boone,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	0	9	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	4	0
Magee,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	8	2
N'n'maker,c	4	0	1	6	2
Caldwell,p	4	1	0	3	1
bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	6	33	11

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Moeller,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Judge,1b	4	0	1	17	2
Jamieson,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	0
Sawyer,ss	4	0	0	2	7
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	7	2
Total	32	0	3	33	14

a-Batted for Peckinpaugh in eleventh.
b-Ran for Gilhooley in eleventh.
Error—Sawyer.

New York .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Washington ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Gedeon. Sacrifice hits—Jamieson, Moeller, High. Sacrifice fly—Hartzell. Double play—Jamieson and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; off Caldwell, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell (Milan.) Struck out—By Johnson, 4; by Caldwell, 5. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INDIANS TRIM TIGERS.

Profit by Dauss's Wildness and Down Detroit by 6 to 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3.—Dauss's wildness early in the game, and his ineffectiveness in the fifth inning, combined with two costly errors, gave Cleveland a 6 to 4 victory over Detroit today despite the fact that the Indians were outbatted 11 to 6. Lowdermilk started for Cleveland, but was wild and retired in favor of Bagby, who was effective. Loose playing allowed Detroit to score two in the ninth. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	0	0	5
Speaker,cf	2	2	1	2	0
Smith,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	15	0
Howard,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Evans,3b	4	0	1	1	6
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	5	0
L'milk,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	26	6	6	27	15

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	2	1	1
Bush,ss	4	1	1	4	3
Heilman,cf	5	1	1	0	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns,1b	5	0	0	8	1
Young,2b	4	0	2	3	1
Stanage,c	4	2	2	4	3
Dauss,p	3	0	1	1	3
Erickson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	24	12

a-Batted for Dauss in eighth inning.
Errors—Evans, Lowdermilk, Vitt, Stanage.

Detroit ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—4
Cleveland ....2 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 .—6

Two-base hits—Crawford, Vitt. Stolen bases—Speaker, 2; Smith, Gandil, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Bagby, Chapman, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double play—Stanage and Young. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 2. Base on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 2; off Dauss, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Lowdermilk, 3 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Bagby, 8 hits, 1 run in seven and two-thirds innings; off Dauss, 6 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Erickson, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, 1, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 1; by Bagby, 3; by Dauss, 2; by Erickson, 1. Passed ball—Stanage, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

MACKS' BATTING IN VAIN.

Knock Shore Out of the Box, but Lose to Red Sox by 6 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Although Philadelphia hit the ball hard and knocked Shore off the rubber in the ninth inning, Boston won today's game, 6 to 4. The visitors made good use of their hits off Nabors, who was taken out for a pinch hitter in the eighth. Sheehan yielded two runs in the ninth on a base on balls, two singles, and an error. The score:

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Barry,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Lewis,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	3	13	1
Walker,cf	5	0	1	0	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Scott,ss	4	1	2	6	5
Cady,c	3	0	0	3	0
Shore,p	4	0	0	0	5
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	11	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,rf	4	1	2	0	0
King,ss	5	1	2	2	5
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Schang,lf	3	1	2	3	0
Lajoie,2b	5	0	1	2	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0
McElwee,3b	5	1	1	3	1
Meyer,c	5	0	1	4	1
Nabors,p	3	0	2	0	4
Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	0
a-Pick	1	0	0	0	0
b-Lawry	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	12	27	13

a-Batted for Nabors in eighth inning.
b-Ran for McInnis in ninth inning.
Errors—Shore, King, McElwee, Sheehan.

Boston ....1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2—6
Philadelphia ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—4

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, McElwee. Three-base hit—Meyer. Stolen bases—Gardner, King, Schang, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Hoblitzell, Cady, Strunk. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 13. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4; off Nabors, 1; off Sheehan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 12 hits, 3 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Mays, no hit, no run in 2-3 innings; off Nabors, 9 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Sheehan, 2 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mays, 1; by Nabors, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

DILLON TO MEET LEVINSKY.

Will Battle 15 Rounds at Baltimore Next Week for World's Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—Jack Dillon, the conqueror of Frank Moran, was matched tonight to meet Levinsky at Oriole Park, Baltimore, in a fifteen-round contest for the light heavyweight championship of the world. The Police Board of the Monumental City had a special meeting and gave permission for the bout, which will be to a decision. The contest will be held July 11, during the week of the Elks' convention.

Benjamin Pressler represented the Oriole Club in the negotiations. Dillon is to receive a guarantee of $3,000, with the privilege of 35 per cent.

This will be the fourth meeting between Dillon and Levinsky. On April 14, 1914, Dillon won a twelve-round decision over Levinsky at Butte, Mont. Subsequent to that bout they met twice over the ten-round route and Levinsky was accredited with the popular decision. For the bout next week Dillon insisted on fifteen rounds, as he feels that he is sure to get Levinsky over the longer route.

ADOPTS NEW BOXING RULE.

Suspension of Welsh Causes Wisconsin to Regulate Guarantees.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—With the view of placing boxing on a higher plane the State Boxing Commission today adopted a rule to govern the giving of guarantees by clubs to boxers. The change in regulations has been under consideration ever since the mixup which resulted in the suspension of Freddie Welsh and severance of the friendly agreement entered into by the Wisconsin and New York Athletic Commissions.

The new rule provides that all guarantees amounting to $150 or more must be posted with the commission; boxers must post a forfeit of at least 25 per cent. of the guarantee they are to receive; no sanction will be issued for any matches until the money has been posted with the commission, and copies of all contracts must be filed with the commission. It is believed that boxers who have posted forfeits will not drop out of a match at the last minute and that clubs will not call off matches at the eleventh hour because of small houses.

All talk of fabulous guarantees, which it is declared has hurt the game in New York, will also be eliminated because the commission will know just how much money is to be given. Whether the amount of guarantee will be made public is left to the discretion of the commission by the new rule.

SPEAKER GETS 100TH HIT.

Cleveland Slugger Leads Joe Jackson Now by Nine Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3.—Tris Speaker, the dashing, dangerous biffer of the Cleveland Indians, copped the first big slice of the 1916 batting laurels today, when on his second legal trip to the plate he smashed out the safety which brought his total number of hits for the season up to the century mark. Including today's game, Speaker has been at bat 255 times, and has made 100 hits, bringing his average up to the remarkable figure of .392.

Joe Jackson, who has been gaining on Speaker for the leadership of the American League batting honors, follows the Indian's star batsman with a total of ninety-one hits. Jake Daubert of the Brooklyn National League Club is third with eighty-four bingles and Ty Cobb, whose ambition is to lead the American League batters again this year, is fourth with a total of eighty.

In his effort to crowd in one hundred hits in the seventy games in which he has participated, Speaker has trailed along at the following clip: went hitless in fourteen games; in each of twenty-six combats he made one hit; in nineteen contests he has registered two hits per game; three-hit roses were plucked by Tris in nine games; he has made four hits in one game; and five hits in another.

Speaker started his race for the century mark on April 13, when he made one hit in four trips to the plate after going hitless in his one legal time at bat on April 12, the opening day.

SOX WIN ON FLUKES.

Uncovered First Base in Seventh Gives Chicago the Game.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago won an erratic game from St. Louis today, 3 to 2. Victory came in the seventh inning, when Schalk singled and scored when Wellman threw Wolfgang's bunt toward first base, where no one was stationed to receive the throw. The visitors had an opportunity to win in the eighth when they had the bases filled with none out, but Pratt got in front of Marsans's grounder and was out, and the other runners had to return to their stations. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	1	1	1	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	5	2
Jackson,lf	2	0	1	1	2
J. Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	9	2
Schalk,c	3	1	2	4	1
Wright,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Wolfgang,p	2	0	1	1	5
Total	26	3	7	*26	16

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	3	0
Austin,3b	5	0	1	2	0
Miller,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	0	6	2
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	5	2
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	1
aTobin	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Severeid,c	4	0	2	8	3
Wellman,p	3	0	1	1	3
bBorton	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	2	8	24	11

a-Batted for Lavan in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.
*Pratt out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—E. Collins, Jackson, Fournier, (2,) Wright, Sisler, Wellman, (2.)

St. Louis ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago ....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 .—3

Two-base hits—Pratt, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, E. Collins, Felsch, Wolfgang. Double play—Fournier and Wolfgang. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; Wolfgang, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Wellman, 7 hits, 1 run, in 8 innings; Wolfgang, 8 hits, 1 run, in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—Jackson, by Wellman. Struck out—By Wellman, 2; by Wolfgang, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

Compton is Sold to Pirates.

BOSTON, July 3.—Outfielder Compton of the Braves has been sold to the Pittsburgh National League Club, it was announced today. Pittsburgh had refused to waive on him.

Quicksilver Leads Southern Boats.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Ernest Lee Jahncke's Quicksilver, one of eight power cruisers which started from here today in the annual long-distance race of the Southern Yacht Club, was the first to arrive at Fort Morgan, Ala. The Quicksilver made the trip of about 120 miles in six hours and fifteen minutes. The boats will continue to Pensacola. The cruisers participating, besides the Quicksilver, are Mr. Jahncke's Glendoveer, C. B. Fox's Corinthian, Albert Mackie's Elizabeth, J. E. Pearce's Spitfire, R. O. McClure's Waif, P. S. Benedict's Violent, and I. T. Ray's Shirtin.

Spotts Beaten at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 3.—Despite heavy showers, over seventy enthusiasts gathered at the Maplewood Gun Club today for the opening sporting event of the White Mountain season—the club's trap-shooting tournament. The scores follow, the possible being 200: A. B. Richardson, 197; R. L. Spotts, 195; A. C. King, 191; G. L. Osborne, 190; H. S. Sindle, 189; C. H. Chapin, 187; W. G. Hill, 186; L. Davis, 186; F. A. Williams, 185; D. Wadsworth, 185.

DEER TRAP GAINS RACE OVER WINNER

Election Comes Home First in Event at Aqueduct, but is Disqualified.

In the presence of a Monday crowd of unusually large proportions, the second week of racing at Aqueduct opened yesterday with a well-balanced card, of which the Willetts Handicap was the feature attraction. The program was divided between well-played favorites and outsiders, the best of the latter being quoted at 12 to 1.

One of these long shots, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Election, won the opening race, but the judges agreed in favor of August Belmont's Deer Trap, and the winner was disqualified. The race was for maiden two-year-olds, over a five-furlong route, and eleven of them faced the starter. After some little jockeying at the post, they were finally sent away with Election well in front, closely followed by Deer Trap.

These two led the field to the quarter pole, where Haynes, on Deer Trap, made an effort to pass Election on the outside. Shilling, at the same moment, swerved with Election, which blocked the Belmont entry. Haynes then tried to get on the inside, but was again shut off. Once they were straightened out for home, Shilling had to ride Election hard to stave off the challenges of Deer Trap and Clifford A. Cochran's Philippic. The Kilmer colt finally won with a length to spare, with Deer Trap second and Philippic third.

Immediately following the race, Haynes went into the stand and lodged a complaint against Shilling and Election, with the result that the judges decided in favor of the Belmont entry, and Election was disqualified. The numbers were then hauled down and rearranged, putting Deer Trap in first place, Philippic second, and the same stable's Jack Scot third. The last had held down fourth position during most of the race.

Emil Herz's Daddy's Choice, quoted at 10 to 1, was the winner of the Willetts Handicap, a three-year-old race at six furlongs. The colt by the same sire as Deer Trap ran in splendid form and had the other contestants dizzy at the finish. Although a trailer at the start, Daddy's Choice was hustled along in the middle half of the race to close with a rush in the final quarter and defeat R. F. Carman's Startling by a nose at the post.

The moment the barrier was sprung The Decision was sent to the front, and held the place for the first half a mile. Startling came up from behind and was soon one of the contenders. Shilling sent the youngster right along, and at one time he had half a length lead and looked like a winner. However, the top weight of 117 pounds was too much for Startling, and the winner, with 92 pounds on his back, was able to nose him out at the stand.

Raconteuse, a black filly bearing the colors of W. M. Carter, showed a clean pair of heels to a lot of three-year-olds in the selling race at one mile. The winner held back in second place and followed the early pace set by Virginia W. until J. McTaggart was ready to make his run, which started when the horses were straightened out for home. Raconteuse was then sent into the van, and came on to win comfortably by a length, with Good Counsel, who had been badly outrun in the early stages, to come on with a burst of speed and finish second, taking the place from Virginia W.

The Brighton Stable's Yellowstone scored an easy victory in the event for two-year-olds, a selling affair at five furlongs. T. McTaggart, who rode the winner, was set down after the race for five days for crossing his field, although his offense had little to do with the running of the other contestants. Marie Odile was the first to get away, and for a time led the other horses, with Yellowstone in second position and the rest trailing behind. The filly was in front until the final furlong, where McTaggart, on the winner, came up alongside, and they raced together for nearly 100 yards until Yellowstone slowly but surely forged in front to win by two lengths. Meanwhile Riverdale, who was on the rail, came tearing along in time to catch the fast-tiring Marie Odile and to take the place.

Gallop, carrying the Marrone Stable's colors, easily accounted for the race for four-year-olds and upward, a selling affair at one mile. The field was cut down to five, four of the nine entries being withdrawn. The contender throughout the race was Republican, who probably would have had a very good chance of winning if it had not been for his usual antics at the post.

The gelding always has to be led to the barrier by a man on horseback, and has a decided objection to standing still when there, and yesterday was no exception. His performance was such, in fact, that he was almost left behind, but once under way he made up a lot of ground. Lyke, his rider, did the best he could with him, and at the end he was coming strong. Gallop, however, was off on his toes, and he never left the result seriously in doubt. Mrs. E. Arlington's Transit, who had many supporters, ran a game race, but could not catch the leaders and finished third, twelve lengths in front of Humiliation.

The Stewards announced that they had decided to set down Jockey McCahey for five days for rough riding in the fifth race on Saturday. In that event the rider had the mount on Queen of the Water.

Max Garner, who was to have ridden John E. Madden's Star Finch in the first race yesterday, was unable to accept the mount, being too ill to ride.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Deer Trap, August Belmont's b. c., 115 pounds, by Trap Rock-Decision, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (E. Haynes)..............1
Philippic, G. A. Cochran's b. c., 115, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart)..........2
Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 115, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5 (J. Hanover)............3
Election won race, but disqualified by judges. Starfinch, Master McGrath, Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) Photo, (imp.,) Hall Columbia, and Charmingly also ran. Deckmate, Ed Garrison, and Storm Nymph, (imp.,) scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling, with $600 added. One mile. Time—1:42.
Raconteuse, W. M. Carter's blk. f., 105 pounds, by Ellesdale-Anecdote, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart)........1[1]
Good Counsel, H. Neusteter's b. c., 105, 4, to 1, 8 to 5, 2 to 5, (L. Lyke)..........2[2]
Virginia W., F. Davitt's b. f., 105, 8 to 1, 3 to 5, 8 to 5, (E. Haynes)..............3[3]
Ting-a-Ling and Broomvale (imp.) also ran. Queen of Paradise scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Yellowstone, Brighton Stable's b. g., 112 pounds, by Rockton-Onaga, 3 to 2, 1 to 2, out, (T. McTaggart)..............1[1]
Riverdale, Mrs. S. McNaughton's br. c., 112, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, out, (W. Kelsay).....2[2]
Marie Odile, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 106, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, out, (E. Campbell)..........3[3]
Lantana, Silver Sandals, Nancy Fair, and Doc Meals also ran. Douglass S., Moonlighter, (imp.,) Chatterbox, and Spectre scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Willett, for three-year-olds; handicap, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:15.
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 92 pounds, by Trap Rock-Earth, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (Hopkins)................1[a]
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 116, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, (H. Shilling)...........2[2]
Pleione, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, (M. Buxton)..........3[1]
Miss Puzzle, Lorac, Fernrock, and The Decision also ran. Whimsy, Marse Henry, and Hidden Star scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.
Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Martinet-Common Sue, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (H. Shilling)....1[2½]
Republican, Mrs. G. L. Peine's b. g., aged, 110, even, 1 to 3, and out, (L. Lyke)....2[1½]
Transit, Mrs. E. Arlington's ch. g., 5, 110, 5 to 1, even, and out, (J. McTaggart)...3[12]
Humiliation and Tamerlane also ran. Virile, Ahara, Presumption, and Cliff Haven scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, 3 years old and upward and winners of one race only; one mile. Time—1:41 4-5.
Lady Hillington, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Golden Rose, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, (J. McTaggart)..............1[a]
Fair Count, James Butler's ch. c., 4, 116, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (J. Loftus)..........2[h]
Engelbert, (imp.,) Parkdale Stable's ch. c., 3, 110, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (R. Waldron)..3[a]
Airman, Curraghaleen, Cantara, Queen of Paradise, Shooting Star, Friar Nought, Ojala, White Metal also ran. Pinch, (imp.,) Wanenah, Ronkiss, imp.,) and Saturn scratched.

CORONADO POLOISTS WIN.

Defeat Cooperstown in Second Game for Governor's Cup.

In the second game for the Governor's Cup yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club, the Coronado four beat Cooperstown by 2½ to 1¾ goals, although in actual play the losers scored four to only three goals by the victors. In the last four periods only one goal was scored by both teams, which was in the opening of the last period, and put Coronado ahead for the only time in the game.

The turf was very slippery, which resulted in a fall for La Boutillier in the first period, and for Milburn in the second, and prevented long hitting. Both teams lined out in pairs, each player watching his man, and in this respect it was the best polo seen hereabouts this season. Hooking mallets was frequently engaged in by both sides.

Gatins and La Boutillier played their positions in excellent style, and Shaw was also in good form, but East was not picking up the ball in his usual deft manner, which was largely due to the fact that he could not get away from Stevenson.

On the Coronado side, Heckscher showed cleverness, while Beadleston, Milburn, and Stevenson also played as fast as the turf would permit. Stevenson did most of the hitting in from behind the line.

East made the only goal of the first period, half of which was promptly lost through a foul hook by Gatins. No goals were made in the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh periods. In the third, both La Boutillier and Heckscher of Coronado scored. In the fourth period goals were made by Shaw and East for Cooperstown and by Beadleston for the Californians. This made the half-time score 3¼ to 2 in favor of Cooperstown.

Cooperstown did not score again, and the Coronado four made only one goal, the winning one of the game. This came after Heckscher had been penalized for a foul and penalties for the same offense and a safety against East had lowered Cooperstown's lead from 1¾ to 1¼ at the beginning of the last period. The score:

CORONADO.	COOPERSTOWN.
1—C. M. Heckscher.	1—G. A. Shaw, 2d.
2—C. F. Beadleston.	2—Barry East.
3—M. Stevenson.	3—T. Le Boutillier, 2d.
Back—J. G. Milburn, Jr.	Back—B. Gatins.

Coronado—Goals earned, 3; less penalty, ½. Total, 2½.
Cooperstown—Goals earned, 4; less penalties, 2¼. Total, 1¾.
Individual Goals—For Coronado, Beadleston, 2; Heckscher, 1. For Cooperstown, East, 2; La Boutillier, 1; Shaw, 1.
Penalties—Against Coronado, Heckscher, ½. Against Cooperstown, East, ¼; Gatins, 1; LeBoutillier, ¼; Shaw, ¾.
Referee—E. S. von Stade. Timer and Scorer—A. Potter.

ARRANGE HARNESS RACES.

Grand Circuit Meeting to Begin at Poughkeepsie Aug. 28.

Announcement has been made that the Grand Circuit will hold its race meeting for trotting horses at Poughkeepsie from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2. This event always attracts a high-class field of the best trotting and pacing horses and promises to offer very fine sport this year.

The coming meeting of the Grand Circuit will take place on the farm of Colonel Ruppert, son of Jacob Ruppert, the founder, and President of the Hudson River Driving Park Association. The Secretary of the meeting is Horatio Nelson Bain.

Among the features at the meeting are the following: The Knickerbocker, $5,000, 3 in 5, 2:08 trotters; Poughkeepsie, $2,000, 3 in 5, for trotters that have never won more than $2,000 gross nor have a time or race record faster than 2:14¼; Guy Axworthy, $2,000, 2 in 3, for three-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:17 class; Vassar, $2,000, 2 in 3, for two-year-old trotters; Directum I., $3,000, 2 in 3, for pacers of the 2:09 class; Hudson Valley, $2,000, 3 in 5, for the 2:12 trotters. In addition to the above, all of which have closed with splendid entries, including the fastest trotters and pacers in training, there are overnight events for liberal added money.

BIG MEET AT SAN DIEGO.

Far Western Track Titles Will Be Contested Next Month.

Track and field events for the Far Western championship and the Panama-California International Exposition national boxing championship will be held Aug. 17, 18, and 19 under the auspices of the exposition at the stadium in San Diego.

Bob Weaver, head of the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U., has been assured that several hundred athletes will compete in the events, including several champions with world's titles. In the track and field meet the list to date includes Fred Kelly, world's champion hurdler, who won his international laurels at Stockholm in 1912; Howard Drew, the negro sprinter; Earl Thompson, a freshman at the University of Southern California, who three weeks ago broke the world's high hurdle record, and Meredith House, who captured every event he entered last Spring in the San Diego stadium.

"Fig" Murray, track Captain at Leland Stanford University, who recently defeated some of the best college hurdlers in the East during the Stanford team's pilgrimage, has promised to enter both hurdle events in addition to the 100-yard dash. Mort Bonett, holder of the Pacific coast half-mile record of 1:55 3-5, will again race Clarence Beebe, who has covered the 880-yard distance in 1:56 1-5.

In the field events interest will centre on the performances of Roy Bagnard of the L. A. A. C.; Bert McCough, Stanford's champion pole vaulter; Charles Borgstrom, Pacific Coast champion pole vaulter, and George Horine, national high jump champion.

Four boxers with national reputations will defend their laurels in the exposition ring champions. W. L. Le Heraux, who held the national heavyweight championship title for two years, will wear the colors of the San Francisco Olympic Club, and Madden, Gleason, Baird, and Sontag will be the Seattle Athletic Club's representatives. The Los Angeles A. C. is expecting to enter at least fifteen boxers.

Two Polo Matches Today.

There will be two polo games today at Cedarhurst, L. I., which will start the series for the Independence Day Cups, open to teams none of which is handicapped more than two goals. At 2:30 o'clock the Whippany River quartet will meet the Rockaway Whites, who receive one goal. At 4:30 o'clock the Rockaway Blues will meet the Coronado third team.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; five furlongs. Alberta True, 100 pounds; Lady Windermere, 100; Little Dipper, 98; Mr. Specs, 110; Stellarina, 93; King's Oak, 93; Chesterton, 105; Linda Payne, 100; Meelicka, 105; My Donnie, 103; Belle of the Kitchen, 98; Sal Vanity, 98; Preston Lynn, 110; True as Steel, 110; Excelsior, 98; Buck Shot, 108; Maldon, 103; Rae B., 98; Garnet, 98; Heenan, 110; Jesse, Jr., 115; Ataka, 98; Malabar, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap, selling; about two miles. Cloud, 141 pounds; Aberfeldy, 132; Traditioner, 135; Sorrento, 133; Sandow, 130; Repentant, 146; Zellwood, 130; Choice, 133; Mo, 134; Agon, 137.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, The Glover; five furlongs. Kittenish, (imp.,) 105 pounds; Mae Murray, 105; Yankee Witch, 115; Tragedy, 105; Bonnie Witch, 105; Wistful, 109; Madeira, 109; Genesis, 112; Queen of the Water, 109; Vogue, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, The Carter Handicap; seven furlongs. Sand Marsh, 121 pounds; Phosphor, 114; Coquette, 115; Gillies, 105; Garner, 115; Ormesdale, 105; Harry Shaw, 109; George Smith, 112; Short Grass, (imp.,) 120; High Noon, 128; Trial by Jury, 121.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; one mile. Spearhead, 111 pounds; Sky Pilot, 98; Voluspa, 90; Brooks, 99; Pullux, 113; Blue Thistle, 123; Kilkenny Boy, 125; Fair Count, 106; Paddy Whack, 120; Superintendent, 100; Saratoga, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Cheer, 109 pounds; The Dean, 100; Bendlet, 108; Douglass S., 114; Lady Rowena, 105; Mirza, 110; Running Shot, 105; Spectre, 104; Tootsie, 108; Melting Moments, (imp.,) 108; Bright Star, 109; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 101; Doc Meals, 106; Kathryn Gray, 111; Radiant Flower, 108.

Sports Schedule for the Fourth

Professional Baseball.

Brooklyn vs. Giants at Polo Grounds. (Morning game, 10:15; afternoon game, 3:00.)
Yankees at Washington. (Morning and afternoon.)
All other American and National League teams two games each.

Interclub Baseball.

New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

Horse Racing.

Summer meeting Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct.

Track and Field Athletics.

Safe and sane meet at New Brunswick, N. J.
Jersey Harriers A. A. at Bayonne, N. J.
First Ward Local Interest Club of East Orange, N. J.
Municipal meet, West Hoboken, N. J.
[illegible]
Business Men's Association, Wethersfield, Conn.

Swimming.

Open meet, Buffalo Yacht Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
100-yard A. A. U. championship for women, San Francisco, Cal.

Yachting.

Annual regatta, Larchmont Yacht Club.
Annual regatta, Bensonhurst Yacht Club.
Seawanhaka Yacht Club, 18ft class.

Rowing.

Championships, New England Amateur Rowing Association, Charles River Basin, Boston.
Annual people's regatta on Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Polo.

Independence Cups, Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Mid-Western Circuit Cup, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Golf.

Lawrey Trophy at Fox Hills.
Club handicap at Essex Fells.
Vice President's Cup at Arcola.
Club handicap at Ardsley.
Handicap tournament at Sunningdale.
Club handicap at Dyker Meadows.
Club cups at Westfield.
Club handicap at Montclair.
Ringer Cup finals at Piping Rock.
Handicap tournament at Inwood.
Club championship at Upper Montclair.
Independence Day Medal at Dunwoodie.
President's Cup at Hackensack.
Club handicap at Essex County.
Club handicaps at Forest Hills.
Bogey handicap at Baltusrol.
President's Prize at Cranford.
Club handicap at Scarsdale.
Club championship at Glen Ridge.
Ball sweepstakes at Manhattan.
Club handicap at Oakland.
Club handicap at Wee Burn.
Club handicap at South Orange.
Club championship at Plainfield.
Independence Day handicaps at Nassau.
Flag contest at Wykagyl.
Independence Day Cup at Canoe Brook.
Club handicaps at Hollywood.

Tennis.

Open tournament at University Heights.
Invitation tournament at Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.
Tournament at Point Pleasant.
Mixed doubles at Westfield.
Finals mixed doubles at Sunningdale C. C., Mount Vernon.

Motor Cycling.

State and National championships at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

Football.

Irish Relief Fund games at Celtic Park.

Motor Boating.

Initiation races, New York Motor Boat Club.

Cricket.

Columbia Oval at Brooklyn.
[illegible]
Paterson at Staten Island.

Sports in City Parks.

The Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee [illegible]

MANHATTAN.

Battery Park.
Cherry Street Park, Clinton and Cherry Streets.
Seward Park, Canal and Hester Streets.
Columbus Park, Baxter and Worth Streets.
Tompkins Square Park, Avenue A and Tenth Street.
Hamilton Fish Park, East Houston and Pitt Streets.
Corlears Hook Park, Jackson Street and Corlears Hook.
[illegible] Street, near First Avenue, Twelfth Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue.
St. Gabriel's Park, East Thirty-fifth Street and First Avenue.
Hudson Park, Carmine and Varick Streets.
Park 11, Eighteenth Street and Tenth Avenue.
De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Streets and Eleventh Avenue.
Chelsea Park, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.
Thomas Jefferson Park, East 110th Street.
Carmansville Park, 152d Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Astor Field, 138th Street and Eighth Avenue.
West Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-ninth Street, near Tenth Avenue.
Yorkville, 101st Street, between Second and Third Avenues.
Queensboro Bridge, foot of East Fifty-ninth Street.
John Jay Park, Seventy-eighth Street and East River.
Cherry and Market Street, Cherry and Market Streets.

BROOKLYN.

McCarren Park, Griggs Avenue and Lorimer Street.
Brooklyn Athletic Field, Avenue K and East Sixteenth Street.
Commercial Field, Albany Avenue and Lincoln Road.
Bushwick Park, Putnam Avenue, between Irving and Knickerbocker Avenues.
Betsy Head Park, Hopkinson and Dumont Avenues.
New Lots Park, Riverdale and Sackman Streets.
Red Hook Park, Richard and Dwight Streets.
McLaughlin Park, Bridge, Jay, and Tillary Streets.
McKibbon Park, Seigel, McKibbon, and White Streets.

BRONX.

Pelham Bay Park, Pelham Bay.
Crotona Park, Crotona Park North, opposite Prospect Avenue.
McComb's Dam Park, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue.

QUEENS.

Hollis Field, Hollis.
Astoria Field, Orchard and Munson Streets, Astoria.

RICHMOND.

Curtis Athletic Field, Hamilton Avenue and St. Mark's Place, New Brighton.

Swimming Meets in Public Baths.

262 West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan.
Twenty-third Street, East River, Manhattan.
407 West Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan.
East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan.
Betsy Head, Hopkinson, and Dumont Avenues, Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S REGATTA HAS HEAVY ENTRY

Interest in Philadelphia Rowing Classic Centres on Eight-Oared Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The stage is set for the annual People's Regatta over a mile and a quarter of the national course on the Schuylkill River tomorrow afternoon. All the out-of-town crews have arrived and are housed along Boat House Row. The sixteen events on the program have attracted a big entry list from Washington, Detroit, New York, and Northern New Jersey, and, with a heavy entry from the best scull and sweep men of the Schuylkill navy, some interesting rowing history should be written before the regatta draws to a close.

The calibre of the crews which will cross blades tomorrow afternoon is much above the ordinary, and regret is expressed that the champion Duluth and Argonaut crews did not enter. A crew from Canada has always been seen in the People's Regatta, but this year the sturdy Canadians have answered the call of "King and country," and are in military training camps.

The races for the eight-oared crews will be the feature of the regatta. There are three events of this kind—junior, intermediate, and senior. The race for the juniors is attracting the most attention, as eights from Detroit, New York A. C., and the Potomac crew of Washington will cross blades with the Pennsylvanian Barge and Malta Clubs of the Schuylkill navy.

The Pennsylvania Barge and New York A. C. Clubs think their chances are so good in the junior race that they have entered the intermediate event, but will find strong opposition in the Vesper intermediate crew, which will go to the starting line fresh after the other two crews have raced in the junior event.

Malta and Vesper will fight it out for honors in the senior eight event. Malta has defeated Vesper in the American Regatta and Vesper has turned the tables in the Navy Day Regatta.

Vesper is banking on its "favorite son," Jack Kelly, to come through with the three senior sculling events—singles, doubles, and centipedes. Kelly will find worthy foemen in the senior event in Rooney of Ravenswood and Henry Heller of the Metropolitan Club of New York. Heller has rowed some remarkable races, and those who have followed his rowing career say he is an extremely hard man to beat.

The races will start at 2 o'clock, with the junior single sculls as the curtain raiser, and will be run off in fifteen-minute intervals, finishing with the senior eight-oared race at 5:45.

Gray Beats Howison Again.

George Gray, the English billiardist, easily defeated his opponent, Leonard Howison, the Canadian player, last night at Daly's billiard academy in a match at English billiards by the score of 600 to 561. Gray conceded Howison a handicap of 300, but Gray proved equal to the task, and won his game hands down. The high runs were: Gray, 132; Howison, 76.

RACING
AT
AQUEDUCT
July 4th

$2,500 CARTER HANDICAP
$2,500 CLOVER STAKES
2-MILE STEEPLECHASE
And 3 Other Thrilling Contests.
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 3 P. M. All Rockaway trains between 12 noon and 3 P. M., on July 4th, will stop at Course. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Av. Branch) to Greenwood Av. Station, and by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50

HUDSON REGATTA SATURDAY

Harlem River Oarsmen Prominent in Record-Sized Entry List.

Entries for the annual regatta of the Hudson River Rowing Association on Saturday afternoon over the one-mile Woodcliffe course on the Hudson were opened last night at the Atlantic B. C., Hoboken. Twenty-one entries, the largest number ever received, were listed for the seven events. Two races had to be abandoned because of insufficient entries, but they were conditional events, and only tentatively scheduled.

Oarsmen of the Harlem River colony will be prominent in this regatta. The best filled event of the series is the junior four-oared barge race, in which entries from the Bayonne R. A., Active B. C., Woodcliffe B. C., Metropolitan R. C., and First Bohemian B. C. were passed upon favorably.

In the senior four-oared barge race, three nominations were made, these being by the Bayonne R. A., Woodcliff B. C., and Metropolitan R. C.

Joseph Mack of the Metropolitan R. C. will be the Harlem River favorite in the junior single gig race. He will have as his opponents R. Thalwitzer of the Wahnetah B. C., and F. Sobotka of the First Bohemians.

There were only two nominations for the intermediate double gig race. These came from the Bayonne R. C. and Nonpareil R. C. Charles Jeager and F. J. Boylan will be seated in the Bayonne boat, and H. Steinkamp and J. Keenan will comprise the Nons crew.

For the junior doubles, the Mets have named Herman Hinrich and George Zoeller; the Active B. C. have selected I. Glaser and R. Pearsoll, and the Nons will depend upon the Shea brothers.

In the association single sculls contest there will be four starters—Alexander Rachmiel of the Clifton B. C.; F. P. Crowley of the Nonpareil R. C.; Kenneth M. Reed of the Bayonne R. A., and Gunther of the Actives. In the intermediate single gig race the only contestants will be William Bertram of the Mets, and J. Keenan of the Nons.

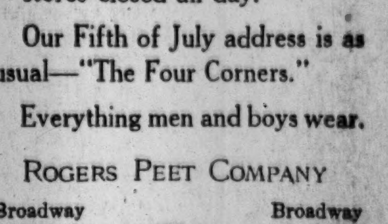
GRAND PRIX RUN IN SPAIN.

King Alfonso Sees Cohn's Teddy Win European Turf Classic.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sunday, July 2, (via Paris, July 3.)—The Grand Prix of 70,000 pesetas (approximately $14,000) was run here today in the presence of King Alfonso and a vast crowd of enthusiastic sportsmen, and was won handily by J. D. Cohn's Teddy, ridden by Bliss. Spirt was second and W. K. Vanderbilt's Meigs was third.

The race took the place of the famous classic of the Continental turf—the Grand Prix—usually run in Paris, but suspended on account of the closing of all French tracks during the war.

Some of the best starters in Europe participated in the event. Three Vanderbilt horses—Gigh, Royal Eagle, and Mazzara—were favored in the betting. The course and the grandstand, which had been prepared under American supervision, displayed a number of American flags, and in the royal box the American and the Spanish colors were mingled.



No Fourth of July address here—stores closed all day.

Our Fifth of July address is as usual—"The Four Corners."

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners". | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

MURRAY'S SKILL DEFEATS NILES

MURRAY ADVANCES TO NASSAU FINALS

Showing Aggressive Tennis Skill, Californian Outclasses N. W. Niles, 6—2, 6—1.

OTHER BRACKET STILL OPEN

Darkness Halts Tied Sets Between T. R. Pell and Dean Mathey—Johnson and Armstrong Win.

Tennis of surpassing quality was played yesterday afternoon on the Nassau County Country Club courts, and much of the brilliancy was supplied by R. Lindley Murray, the Californian sensation of Eastern tennis circles two years ago. Those who saw this son of the Pacific Coast defeat Nathanial W. Niles in the semi-final round of the Nassau Country Club invitation tournament, at 6—2, 6—1, are convinced that Murray will be the same formidable contestant this year that he was in 1914.

In playing against Niles, Murray had a real tryout for his skill, and that he defeated the sixth ranking player of last season by such an overwhelming score attests to the present merit of his game. In reality, the score hardly indicates the vast difference in playing skill. Niles, rated as one of the steadiest men of the court game, was absolutely outclassed in every particular. He tried several times to present a stronger front against the aggressiveness of Murray, but there was no use in the effort. Murray could match and better every stroke that Niles had at his command, and he raced away to victory in the semi-final round as though he were playing against the most inexperienced contestant on the courts.

Pell-Mathey Match Unfinished.

Despite oppressive heat, it was apparently a good day for keen tennis. The other semi-final match brought together Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Dean Mathey, and no decision was reached. Both men performed brilliantly, though not quite so spectacularly as Murray. Rain threatened to call a halt in the play when the first set was 5 all, but the shower passed, and it was darkness that eventually interceded when each man had won a set. The first set was hotly contested and of long duration, Mathey winning with the score, 12-10. In the second there was a reversal, Pell gaining the victory at 8-6.

Prior to his match with Pell, Mathey disposed of the fourth ranking player of the country last year—Karl H. Behr. He took the contest at 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Probably Mathey was never in better form. He combined his usual steadiness with stinging drives, which were exceptionally well placed, and, although Behr was able to stand off his opponent in the first set, he could not hold up to the demands made upon him in the two subsequent sets.

Mathey seemed to put more pace in his strokes than usual, and he had a nice command of distance in the placements that he sent against Behr. Both men tried the net game, but at the barrier the honors were all with Mathey. Many sharp volleying sessions were interpolated, and Behr was frequently passed with a shot that flashed down the lines, fair only by inches. Behr tried to lob to recover position, but a mood of accomplishment was upon Mathey, and he smashed from overhead with force and accuracy.

Murray's Play Well Balanced.

The chief interest centred about Murray's match. More brilliant play at the net the spectators probably never witnessed. Yet his game was well balanced and Niles was unable to discover any weakness that he could attack. He tried everything, from the base-line game to the net game, and each time found that Murray could more than match him in speed and generalship.

The severe service of the Californian was a puzzle to Niles. He could not handle it with any degree of certainty, and at times he was caught flat-footed when Murray nicked the corners for a well-placed service ace. Murray seemed always to be at the net waiting to smash for a winning point. There was not a square foot of the court that Murray did not seem able to cover. He raced after everything and made beautiful returns of shots that, against a player of less ability, would have gone for placement points. The fact that the match was going to his favor seemed to give him enthusiasm for greater endeavor. As one player expressed it after the contest, "Niles was fortunate to get even one game in the second set." This was literally true. At the pace Murray was traveling one might have thought the national championship was at stake, and certainly no better tennis could have resulted.

In the matches prior to the one with Niles Murray had not lost a single game on his own service. Yesterday Niles succeeded in taking one such game—the third of the second set.

Niles's service held no terrors for Murray. He usually caught the ball squarely for a hard drive with heavy top, sending it close to the lines either in back court or at the sides. Niles could not accustom himself to make accurate returns, and many of his errors were contributed on strokes off Murray's service. In desperation Niles abandoned the baseline game and tried the run for the net, but he found that Murray was more than his match. Swift passing strokes drove him back on each occasion.

Murray Takes Opener Easily.

Murray started service in the first set and won the opening game easily. Niles made two errors, one off service and one after a sharp rally. These, combined with a placement and service ace, gave Murray the game at 4—1 on points. The only point that Niles made was on a double fault by Murray. When it came Niles's turn to serve the complexion of the match was indicated. Murray broke through as a result of two double faults and two errors by Niles after sharp volleying.

Some of the latent ability of Niles was reflected in the third game. He shot across three placement points that evaded Murray as he followed his service to the net, and a double fault turned the game to his opponent. Murray was able to again stop Niles on the service of the latter in fourth game, and he took the next game at love. There was no disposition on the part of Niles to give up the struggle at this point. He won his own service in the sixth game, the sharp service which he succeeded in sending over proving a temporary puzzle for Murray. This, however, was the final effort. Murray added a bit more pace to his strokes, and ran out the last two games of the set in quick time.

Niles Weakens in Second Set.

In the second set Niles was even less formidable. Murray ran off five straight games in which his opponent could gather only six points. Placement points accrued to Murray's total, Niles seeming to be discouraged by his lack of ability to cope with the situation.

One flutter of real fight thrilled Niles for the few moments that the sixth game lasted. With Murray leading against Niles's service at 30—0, the latter rallied a bit, drew the set to deuce—the first of the match—and then pulled out the victory. It was, however, his final effort before bowing to the skill of the Californian. Murray could not be held back longer, and ran out the last game at 4—1 on points.

It was in this set that Murray's placement game was most pronounced. He gathered in eight counts by this means, and was continually drawing Niles out of position so that returns were difficult for the Bostonian.

The doubles team, composed of two former national singles champions—William A. Larned and W. J. Clothier—met with defeat in the semi-final round match against Wallace Johnson and J. J. Armstrong. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

The summaries:

R. Lindley Murray vs. Nathaniel W. Niles.

FIRST SET.

Murray	4	4	2	4	4	0	4	4	26	6
Niles	1	1	4	1	0	4	1	1	13	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Murray	4	2	7	3	2
Niles	7	7	4	1	2

SECOND SET.

Murray	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	6
Niles	1	2	0	2	1	6	1	13	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Murray	4	7	8	4	0
Niles	4	10	1	1	2

Singles.—Fourth Round—Dean Mathey defeated Karl Behr, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Semi-final Round—R. Lindley Murray defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 6—2, 6—1.
Doubles.—Third Round—Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-final Round—Wallace Johnson and J. J. Armstrong defeated W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned, 6—1, 6—2.

BINZEN AND BEHAR WIN.

Both Advance to Semi-Final in University Heights Tennis.

Elliott Binzen and Eli M. Behar advanced to the semi-final round of the University Heights tennis tournament yesterday afternoon. Binzen won his way through by defeating the youthful contestant, L. M. Banks, 6—0, 6—4, while Behar's victory was over G. Groesbeck. The latter was a hard-fought encounter, in which the score was 10—8, 4—6, 8—6.

Banks was able to interpose only feeble opposition to the slashing play of Binzen. The Fordham contestant had his severe service working well, and its high bound kept Banks reaching over his head to make the return. He could not get much pace in the shots, and Binzen had an easy time of it in scoring placement points. In the second set Banks, with a bit more experience against Binzen's game, gave a better account of himself. He came in at the net and played the ball with more speed, so that he was able to make this part of the match a real contest.

The doubles events started yesterday, one match being played, which brought defeat to J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and F. P. Adams. The victors were Francis T. Hunter, the Cornell tennis captain, and A. J. Ostendorf, who won at 6—2, 6—2.

The summaries:

SINGLES—First Round.—P. Larkin defeated R. T. Guilbert, 6—1, 6—4; M. A. Conant defeated R. T. Rose, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1.
Second Round.—A. D. Hammett won from F. Oliver by default; P. Martin defeated B. E. Palmer, 6—2, 6—4; M. A. Conant defeated S. Norton, 3—6, 8—6, 8—6.
Third Round.—Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated Paul Goold, 6—4, 6—2; F. T. Hunter defeated C. Chambers, 7—5, 6—1.
Fourth Round.—E. Binzen defeated L. M. Banks, 6—0, 6—4; E. M. Behar defeated G. Groesbeck, 10—8, 4—6, 8—6.
DOUBLES—First Round.—F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf defeated F. P. Adams and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

JAPANESE WIN AT NETS.

Defeat St Louis Pair by Love Sets in Mississippi Tennis.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Kumagae and Mikami were the feature players in the tournament of the Central States tennis in doubles and also in the Mississippi Valley sectional doubles here today. The Japanese champions defeated Rice and Rice of St. Louis in the Valley doubles, 6—0, 6—0. In the Central singles S. Mikami of Tokio defeated B. D. Bogy, Jr., 6—0, 6—1. Kumagae did not play in the singles.

Lively Work at Bayside Nets.

Play in the handicap tournament of the Bayside Tennis Club continued yesterday, when the third round was played. As a result of the elimination process Merle Johnston, a former holder of the Queens-Nassau championship title; Bejamin Linkfield, Jack Wiley of Yale, and John King remain. Linkfield and King are at scratch, while Wiley is minus 30 in the handicap rating and Johnston minus forty. Nearly all of the matches were spirited. Linkfield beat George Hauck, 6—4, 6—2; Johnston beat Val Fogh, 7—5, 7—5; Wiley beat W. C. Russell, 7—5, 6—4; King beat W. C. Cheeseman, 8—6, 8—6. The semi-finals and finals are scheduled for today.

LINKS CLUB INCORPORATED.

Organization Is Formed to Promote the Interests of Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 3.—Links Club, Inc., was incorporated today "to provide a meeting place in the City of New York for the furtherance of sociability and to promote and conserve thoughout the United States the best interests and true spirit of the game of golf as embodied in its ancient and honorable tradition, indorsing the rules of the game as it is played in Scotland, and adopted by the royal and ancient golf club of St. Andrews."

The Directors include John M. Bowers, Finley P. Dunne, Charles H. Sabine, Harry Payne Whitney, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Henry R. Taylor, Richard F. Howe, Henry W. Deforest and George C. Clark.

JONES WINS HOTEL CUP.

Brooklyn Man Has Selected Card of 59 in Gedney Farms Golf.

J. S. Jones of Brooklyn won the Gedney Farms Hotel Cup for the best selected score over the Gedney Farms course made since April 1. The event was a handicap as well as a selected score contest and Jones's card was 61, 2—59. Jesse W. Johnston was second, with 67, 2—65.

Among the Metropolitan golfers who finished a few strokes too high were Dean Alvord, Jr.; D. T. Johnston, J. W. Daly, R. B. Kruna, R. J. Keller, B. K. Buchanan, Otto E. Loesch, S. E. Miles, J. S. McCrea, Earl Syewart, E. J. Stringham, R. K. McLea, Jesse Watson, Roy C. Smith, Jr.; Herbert Wallace, F. A. Owely, James E. Stedman, and E. H. Crandall.

New Golf Course Ready.

The Rockaway River Country Club at Denville, N. J., is the newest golf organization to open its links for play in the metropolitan district. Although the nine-hole course was formally opened on Saturday with a professional match, the real celebration for the club members will be held today, when the links will be subjected to the combined attacks of members and friends. In the evening a dinner and dance will be given at the clubhouse.

Tie for Medal at Deal.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the links of the Deal Country Club yesterday resulted in a tie for the low net prize between R. E. Danforth, with 100, 26—74, and Anthony L. Adrian, with 94, 20—74. The final match for the Class B June Cup was also played yesterday, and Jesse Herrman defeated James T. Regan in a close match by the margin of 2 up and 1 to play.

MOTOR CYCLE RACES TODAY.

Amateurs and Professionals to Compete at Sheepshead Bay.

Motor cyclists from all parts of the country arrived yesterday to take part in the State and national motor cycle championships at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway this afternon at 2 o'clock.

Among the late entries were Leslie Red Parkhurst and William Brier. Other prominent riders who will participate are Chapple, Constant, Carroll, and Klebs. The eliminations at the Sheepshead track yesterday resulted in some speedy trials. There will be five races for State amateur titles and three professional races, one of which is over 100 miles. The total number of riders who will compete is fifty.

ZILPH IS VICTOR IN OPEN REGATTA

Captures Cup for Forties in the American Y. C. Event—Fourteen Do Not Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., July 3.—Of the fifty-six yachts that started yesterday in the annual open regatta of the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., only forty-two were able to finish the courses alloted to them within the time limit of half an hour after sundown. All of the thirties and all of the handicap yachts of the second division were drifting in the Sound without wind when the time limit expired. There was some good light weather racing in the rest of the classes, however.

James E. Hayes's Zilph did the best work in the New York Y. C. forty-foot class. Sailing over a sixteen-and-one-half-mile course against three competitors, she won the prize offered by Rear Commodore J. L. Cutler, defeating Dr. James Bishop's Pamparo by 3 minutes 32 seconds. In the P Class, in which Vice Commodore Ogden M. Reid offered the trophy, Addison G. Hanan's Nahma was the winner, her competitor, the Aleda, not finishing. Of the eight Sonder sloops that started, the Mingo, owned by H. T. Hornidge, won from Allan Clarke's Feather by 3 minutes and 38 seconds.

Some of the best racing of the day was done by the thirteen star class yachts. C. E. Hyde's Hydra proved the winner by 1 minute and 22 seconds from the Snapper. The other winners were the Robin Hood, the Hamburgh II., the Reverie, and the Yan.

The start was made at 2:40 in a light breeze from the northwest after a wicked squall from that quarter, which began half an hour earlier, had played havoc with the big fleet, causing some of them to douse mainsails and run before it for a time under jibs, others under bare poles.

The Pamparo, one of the forties, owned by Dr. James Bishop, was the first away after the signal for that class. She had the weather berth and had the Maisie on her lee beam by half a length, H. S. Duell's Rowdy and J. E. Hayes's Zilph following close up in their wakes. The leaders indulged in a luffing match for a few minutes without benefit to either, but which allowed the Zilph and Rowdy to overhaul them.

The course for these, the thirties and the second division of the handicap class, was seven and a quarter miles to Woolsey's Reef Buoy, thence six and a quarter miles across the Sound to Matinicock Buoy, and three miles from there to the finish off Scotch Caps Buoy.

Addison G. Hanan at the tiller of his new P Class sloop Nahma, sent her first across the line at the next signal, leading her only competitor, the Aleda, by 12 seconds. Both were on the port tack, with the wind just forward of the beam. Next away, at 2:50, were the thirties, and a pretty start they made of it, with Vice Commodore Ogden M. Reid's Lena, steered by her owner, in the weather berth and leading G. B. Kulenkampf's Lesmona by a good length. John T. Pratt's Juanita was third, and Rear Commodore J. L. Cutler's Alera fourth across the line, not more than two lengths separating them. Close up came L. G. Hamersley's Okee III., handled by Robert Mahlstedt, with E. H. Prentice's Silhouette last by 100 feet.

The handicap and other classes followed at intervals of five minutes, and soon all the fleet was spread out fanlike over the smooth waters of the Sound, much too smooth for the yachtsmen, who longed for the breeze that never came until too late to be of service for some.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.
Course, 16½ Miles. Start, 2:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	7:26:56	4:46:56
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	7:19:04	4:39:04
Maisie, H. B. Plant	7:23:21	4:43:21
Pamparo, Dr. James Bishop	7:22:36	4:42:36
SLOOPS—CLASS P. Course, 16½ Miles. Start, 2:45.		
Nahma, A. Childs and Hanan	7:41:12	4:56:12
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	Did not finish	
NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTIES. Course, 16¼ Miles. Start, 2:50.		
Lena, O. M. Reid	Did not finish	
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	Did not finish	
Alera, J. L. Cutler	Did not finish	
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	Did not finish	
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	Did not finish	
Lesmona, G. B. Kulenkampf	Did not finish	
HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION. Course, 16¼ Miles. Start, 2:55.		
Sally, A. E. Black	Did not finish	
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	Did not finish	
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	Did not finish	
Veda, G. Chadwick	Did not finish	
SONDER CLASS. Course, 12 Miles. Start, 3:00.		
Wolf, F. W. Sherman	7:05:38	4:05:38
Wag, H. I. North	6:54:13	3:54:13
Badger, Livingston Parsons	6:53:36	3:53:36
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	6:47:50	3:47:50
Peg, W. S. Silkworth	7:15:22	4:15:22
Heave, Rev. Townsend Henshaw	7:30:37	4:30:37
Feather, Allan Clarke	6:51:38	3:51:38
Chance, W. Remsen	7:22:15	4:22:15
HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION. Course, 12 Miles. Start, 3:05.		
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	6:54:42	3:49:42
Firefly, E. S. Foster	7:02:47	3:57:47
Kumon, R. Maurice	Time not taken	
LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS. Course, 12 Miles. Start, 3:10.		
Le Cygne, August Walter	6:52:32	3:42:32
Barbara, C. Shields	6:52:46	3:42:46
Hamburgh II., M. M. Goldschmidt	6:49:38	3:39:38
Skid, H. L. Curry	7:45:13	4:35:13
Yuron, W. S. MacKintosh	7:21:47	4:11:47
GLEN COVE B CLASS. Course, 12 Miles. Start, 3:10.		
Catseye, R. W. Fraser	7:22:58	4:12:58
Brilliant, Dr. J. C. Ayer	7:30:16	4:20:16
STAR CLASS. Course 4 Miles. Start, 3:15.		
Little Dipper, Geo. A. Corry	5:12:25	1:57:25
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	4:50:40	1:35:40
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	5:14:41	1:59:41
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:05:32	1:50:32
Canis Minor, J. O'Brien	4:57:38	1:42:38
Zete, G. W. Elder	5:04:58	1:49:58
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:05:25	1:50:25
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	4:52:02	1:37:02
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	5:01:00	1:46:00
Twinkle, J. G. Alley	5:01:40	1:46:40
Banshee, M. Egerton	5:14:27	1:59:27
Southwind, W. & J. McHugh	5:06:00	1:51:00
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	5:09:45	1:54:45
ORIENTA CLASS. Course, 4 Miles. Start, 3:20.		
Alcyone, R. P. Coutard	5:14:53	1:54:53
Alice, A. K. Griffen	5:13:07	1:55:07
Reverie, A. Hoerr	5:13:19	1:53:19
Teal, Joseph Bister	5:14:05	1:54:05
Thane, Helen Snow	5:13:56	1:53:56
AMERICAN YACHT CLUB DORIES. Course, 4 Miles. Start, 3:25.		
Yan, A. Vanderlaan	5:13:20	1:48:20
Petrel, E. Lascaris	5:15:49	1:50:49

MOTOR CYCLE TITLE RACES.

Amateurs to Compete for National Honors in Providence.

The races for the amateur motor cycle championship of the United States will be run at Providence, R. I., on July 27 and 28. The Bosch Trophy goes with the title of amateur champion. A. B. Coffman, President of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists, will present the cup to the winner after the completion of the races, which are run during the convention of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists.

The awarding of the trophy is determined by a point system. The winner, second, and third place men in each of the championship events receive a certain number of points, and at the end of the series the rider who has gained the greatest number is entitled to retain the trophy as his own property in addition to gaining the title for the year. The awarding of points is so arranged that it is practically necessary for the winner of the trophy to compete in all events.

Many of the leading amateur riders have expressed their intention to compete for the trophy. There are also a number of "dark horses" going to Providence, and a hotly contested series of races will be run. New England has a large number of experienced and daring riders, and these riders are determined to keep the 1916 trophy in the East.

MUSTANG SCATTERS BROOKLYN SHOPPERS

Running Wild, He Hurls a Policeman Through Department Store Window.

MAKES ANOTHER HIT POLE

Tramples on a Woman, and After Gallop of Two Miles Is Finally Caught Near the Bridge.

A Western mustang, which threw one policeman through Frederick Loeser & Co.'s big show window on Fulton Street in Brooklyn yesterday, smashed another policeman against a telegraph pole, fractured the skull of a woman, and outran a high-powered automobile and a taxicab in a two-mile race through streets crowded with shoppers, is awaiting an owner in a Washington Street livery stable.

The mustang is perhaps worth $300, but the police do not expect it to be claimed, as its owner has more than $3,000 worth of damages to account for, according to the estimate of the police.

The animal, which had never been broken, started the race at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues, Brooklyn, at noon. He came galloping down Flatbush Avenue with only a halter about his neck, and was immediately pursued by Policeman John W. Hilbert of the Bergen Street Station. Finding the animal too speedy to overtake on foot, Hilbert commandeered an automobile owned by William G. Whistle of 1,063 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the handicap of intervening trolley cars and other vehicles, the horse kept its lead to the Long Island Railroad Station, where it sent crowds of persons scattering wildly for refuge. Policeman Charles Hanneman, also of the Bergen Street Station, who was on post, jumped on the running board of a taxicab standing at the curb and joined the chase.

The mustang turned from Flatbush Avenue into Fulton Street, Brooklyn's busiest thoroughfare, and galloped as far as Loeser's department store, where the heavy traffic forced it to slacken speed sufficiently to enable Policeman Hilbert in his borrowed automobile to dash alongside. He had no sooner laid his hand on the halter, however, than the mustang, with a loud whinny, whirled him off his feet and shot him across the sidewalk through the large show window. The policeman narrowly missed knocking down half a dozen men and women in his catapultic flight. There was a loud crash as the huge sheet of glas split into fragments, and the next instant the mustang was off again on his wild race down Fulton Street.

By this time the shopping district of Brooklyn was in a turmoil, and Policeman Hanneman shot forward in his borrowed taxicab with all the speed the chauffeur could give it. He managed to come alongside the mustang as the animal turned out of Fulton Street into Jay Street, and he also grabbed the halter, only to find himself flying swiftly through the air an instant later. He stopped with a thud against a telegraph pole and was bleeding from many cuts when he picked himself up.

The mustang continued down Jay Street toward the East River until it reached Nassau Street, where it turned up toward Washington Street and Brooklyn Bridge.

The wild cries of fleeing people had, in the meantime, attracted the attention of Policeman William Holland of the Poplar Street Station, who is the driver of an automobile patrol wagon. He was on foot at the time and made a dash for the mustang.

By this time the animal, having covered two miles at top speed, showed signs of being in need of rest, and just as it was turning toward the bridge entrance was overtaken by Holland. The mustang attempted to duplicate its previous achievements by swinging the policeman off his feet, but this time the hand on the halter did not relax, and the horse came to a stop. He was led into a nearby livery stable.

The police think the mustang was one of a herd that had been imported from the West for some dealer on Long Island and broke away from its fellows while being led along Flatbush Avenue.

RABBI URGES BIBLE READING

Jersey Conference Devotes Day to Discussion of Problems.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 3.—The session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis was today devoted to religious education and to the practical problems of the ministry. The symposium on religious education was in charge of Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia. Participating in it were Professor Abram S. Isaacs, Paterson, N. J.; Rabbis Abba H. Silver, Wheeling, W. Va., and Marans Salzman, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Benjamin Veit, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Albert S. Gottlieb, New York.

Dr. Berkowitz said that Jewish religious schools have made notable progress, but they failed on the overemphasis on the intellectual side of religion. To know the Bible and Jewish history, he said, should be synonymous with being an enthusiastic and loyal Jew. He advocated the cultivation in Jewish children of a new love for the Bible.

"We have reformed the public worship to make it sincere and consistent with the convictions, the refinements, and the ideals we cherish," he said. "We must now make this agency more effective for the individual in cultivating from childhood up the deeper side of our being and to make worship a true and exalting experience."

The subject of the practical problems of the ministry was elaborated on in the round table discussion by Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Maurice H. Harris, New York, and Soloman L. Kory, Vicksburg, Miss.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert E. MacAlarney has been made the head of the scenario department of the Lasky Feature Play Company. Mr. McAlarney was city editor of The Tribune and President of the New York City News Association, both of which positions he resigned to accept the new one. He will continue as an Associate Professor in the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia.

Three companies will present "The Blue Paradise" on tour next season. The first will open in Chicago Sept. 5, the second in Philadelphia Oct. 2, and the third in Brooklyn Oct. 9.

Madge Kennedy will not be seen in the new Philip Bartholomae farce, "All Night Long," when it is acted in New York. Miss Kennedy created the lead when the piece was given preliminary performances out of town, but she expects to be starred in another play next season.

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre will end its season Friday night with a performance in the New Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. A program of one-act plays will be given.

The Festival Dancers of the Henry Street Settlement will contribute group dances from the Russian pantomime ballet, "Petrouchka," and interpretative dances from the festival as part of the program that will be given tomorrow and Thursday nights at the Neighborhood Playhouse for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union.

HUGHES AIDS THE MOVIES.

Poses and Enjoys It in an Interval of Study on Acceptance.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 3.—Charles E. Hughes devoted the day to the work of preparing the case of the Republican Party versus Woodrow Wilson. As he expressed it tonight, he is surrounded on all sides by documents dealing with the campaign issue, which he must study with the most minute care in order to cast aside the material which is useles and use that which will aid the cause of his party.

There was one break in the day of hard work. It rained hard in the morning, but soon after the luncheon hour the sun appeared for a brief interval. At that time Mr. Hughes put work aside and posed for the photographers and moving picture men. He obeyed their commands and threw himself into the spirit of the occasion, seizing the opportunity as a chance to relax, preparatory to a return to the serious questions which confront him.

His effort now is to obtain a complete understanding of all the questions which he must take up in his address at the formal notification ceremonies and in the campaign which is to follow. He intends to master every question incident to this country's relations with Germany, Mexico, and the international situation. When he makes a statement attacking the Administration Mr. Hughes intends that there shall be no loopholes in it.

Mr. Hughes will remain here until Wednesday, when he will go to New York, to remain until Thursday afternoon. He has arranged for his political conferences to be held in New York. Mrs. Hughes and her daughters attended a tea given in their honor this afternoon at the Shinnecock Golf Club by Mrs. Colin S. Carter.

PLEASING BALLET AT PALACE

Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine Augments a Good Program.

In scheme and staging and ensemble the program of dance pantomimes which Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine brings to the Palace this week is quite the most pleasing ballet that has been given there in a twelvemonth. This young dancer, who was seen earlier in the year at the Ziegfeld roof, works on the lines laid down by Ruth St. Denis. Attractive imitation-Urban settings enrich a ballet which has its beguiling moments, despite some pretty clumsy individual dancing. The two episodes in which Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine herself does not appear are the most effective because they are the simplest. She has entered upon a heroic undertaking, by the way, if she expects to make famous so windy and forgettable a name as she has selected.

In this bill she is in competition with many tried and true favorites of the two-a-day. Piquant Fritzi Scheff, for instance, is in particularly good form. She does not sing off the key more than usual, but, with a voice that has all the caressing warmth of an icicle, she should not venture on so gentle a lullaby as Nevin's "Mighty Lak a Rose." Nellie V. Nichols, who sings like a well-fed Nora Bayes, is at her best in her new program, and Alexander Carr reappears with his tearful "April Shower." Then there is one Willie Solar, from the English music halls. He is clever. So are Clark and Verdi. So are White and Cavanagh, staying over for their third week at the Palace, but they should be persuaded not to sing, and something drastic might be done to pretty Miss Cavanagh's Indian dance, which the extra-discerning have been applauding loudly under the delusion that it was meant for a burlesque.

Canadian Officer Must Go to Jail.

SEATTLE, July 3.—Captain H. J. Thomsen, a Canadian Army officer, convicted in the Federal Court of attempting to enlist men in the United States for the American Legion of the Canadian Army, was sentenced today to three months in the county jail at Tacoma and fined $500 and costs.

Atlanta Papers Raise Prices.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 3.—Prices of both of Atlanta's afternoon papers, The Journal and The Georgian, were raised from 2 to 3 cents today. Increased cost of production was given as the cause.

FAVORS JEWISH CONGRESS.

Zionist Convention Agrees to Participate in the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—One of the stormiest debates in the history of the Zionist movement in America took place this morning at the convention of the Federation of American Zionists. The administration won over the opposition, which had made an effort to introduce a new policy for the organization. It was conceded to be a victory for Justice Louis D. Brandeis, since he was quite frank in his indorsement of the administration.

The question at issue was the Jewish Congress Movement. Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen and a number of delegates from New York desired to divorce the congress from the Zionist movement.

In the end the federation adopted a resolution recommending the participation of the federation in the Jewish Congress which will be held in New York in December.

Rabbi Margolis of Cleveland, who spoke on behalf of the resolutions committee, presented a majority report in which he upheld the stand taken by the administration in the last year. Frank Shechter presented resolutions on behalf of the minority.

Dr. Shmarya Levin, a former member of the Russian Duma and a member of the Inner Actions Committee, spoke on behalf of the international organization, saying that it favored the congress.

Bernard A. Rosenblatt, Secretary of the federation, in reporting today, said that he believed the ultimate triumph of Zionism depended upon the rise of a great Jewish leader in Palestine.

"Irish home rule will never be won by demonstrations in New York and Chicago," he said, "and so Jewish home rule in Palestine can come only from the Jewish people in Palestine itself. We in America may help them with money and with influence, but in the long run Jewish national destiny will be determined by the Jewish population in Palestine."

The convention today pledged $25,000 toward the establishment of an American hospital unit in Palestine. It also adopted resolutions favoring the formation of an international organization before the close of the European war.

PLEA FOR TUG OWNERS.

A. L. Squiers Objects to Parts of Bill Creating a Shipping Board.

Arnon L. Squiers has filed a brief with the sub-committe of the Senate Committee on Commerce containing objections made by the New York Boat Owners' Association to certain passages in the bill H. R. 15,455, creating a Shipping Board. In his brief Mr. Squiers holds that Government regulation is neither necessary nor wise. He says the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and the present Congress on careful investigation of all kinds of water transportation failed to point out any abuse or threatened abuse in the towing or lighterage business. On the contrary in this business, Mr. Squiers proceeds to explain, there exists in all ports of the United States a real and keen competition, which is the best regulator of rates. He says:

"The nature of the tugboat and lighterage business is exceptional. In most cases when services are required the demand is immediate and pressing. The physical condition under which the towing business is done is always an element that must be taken into consideration. This business has to contend with ice, tides, fogs, and storms, and naturally this is an element which must enter into the determination of the compensation. Then, again, owners of tugboats are continually taking a hazard of a greater or less degree dependent upon the weather conditions. In many cases, if not in most, the owner or owners are compelled to be self-insurers for a material part of the value of the boat. Furthermore, the particular operation in each case must be taken into consideration. For instance, in the morning a towing company may be called on to tow into the harbor a schooner of a few hundred tons under fair weather and tide conditions. Later in the day the same company may be called upon to tow into the harbor a transatlantic liner of from 30,000 to 40,000 tons under bad weather conditions and with an unfavorable tide. In such a case as the latter, those who are at all familiar with the tugboat business know that there is very considerable hazard and risk of the tug being sunk, which not infrequently happens. It can readily be seen upon reflection that the difficulty of fixing a maximum rate for this business is exceedingly great."

MOTORCYCLE RACES
STATE & NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
—8 RACES—$2000 CASH PRIZES.—
ENTRIES:—Chapple, Constant, Carroll, Klebs, Jepsen, and 50 other world famous drivers.
$5,000 MATCH RACE—10 MILES
World's Fastest Two Automobiles
SUNBEAM (12 cyl. world's record car), driven by Geo. Adams.
MERCEDES, 135 H. P., driven by Geo. T. Theobald.
(2nd Event at 2:30 P. M. Sharp.)
RODMAN LAW & SUFFRAGETTE TO DYNAMITE A BALLOON
Man and Girl to Strive to Escape by PERILOUS PARACHUTE PLUNGES.
Sheepshead Bay Speedway
JULY 4 2 P. M. Rain or Shine
Admission, 25c. Grand Stand (including admission), 50c. Box Seats (including admission), $1.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

THE FALL OF A NATION
VISIT THE COOL LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. On this Glorious Fourth and see Dixon's Patriotic Masterpiece. Hear Victor Herbert's music Today at 2:20 & 8:20. Pop. Prices 25c-50c-75c-$1.00.

BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30, Except Saturday. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle.
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY and SATURNDAY only.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

Candler Thea., W. 42 St. Commencing Tomorrow Night
LEONCAVALLO'S Musical Pictorial Satire.
QUEEN OF THE ROSES
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle.
MATINEE TODAY 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, $1 & $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

LYRIC West 42d Street Opening July 10 TWICE DAILY
AMERICA PREPARING
AUTHORIZED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.
Special Music by SHANNON'S 23d Regt. Band.
SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW (WED.)
MATINEES 25-50c; EVENINGS 25c to $1.00.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
LEW KELLY in HELLO NEW YORK
Extra—DILLON-MORAN Fight Pictures.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY.
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c
Today—De Wolf Hopper, "Casey at the Bat."
S. S. Vaterland Orchestra on Roof.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"THE BLUE DIAMOND," LeMaire & Dawson, Leona Guerney, Chas. Deland & Co.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Daily 2 to 11. 25c and 50c.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." Chap. 10, "Tangled Threads."
and "The Weakness of Man," featuring HOLBROOK BLINN

STEEPLECHASE
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Day and Night Bathing.

LUNA CONEY ISLAND
BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA And Other Big Features Twice.
K. P. Speedy, World's Daily Greatest High Diver
Dancing Contests Wed., Thurs., Friday Nights.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
Fritzi Scheff, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Nellie V. Nichols, Clark & Verdi, Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine and Alexander Carr & Co.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
BLANCHE SWEET in "THE DUPE." Strand Orchestra and Soloists.
Next Week, Xtra Feature, Charlie Chaplin in "THE VAGABOND"

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50c.
W. S. HART in a Triangle Picture, "The Captive God." Mme. Vicarino & other Soloists. A Keystone Comedy. Rialto Orchestra.

STANDARD Theatre, B'way and 90th St. Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15.
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED Motion Pictures

OLYMPIC EAST 14th St. Matinee Daily
THE EARLY BIRDS Special Feature CARAMBA

HOTEL WALTON
104 W. 70TH ST.
TO SUBLET
1-2 and 3 Room Apartments, with baths, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer months.

Y. W. C. A.
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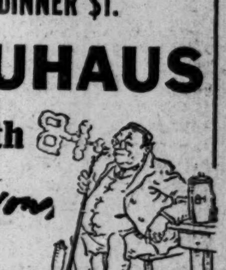

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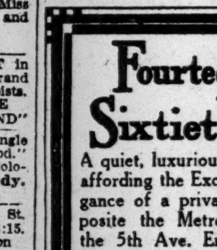

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1916.

FREE, INDEPENDENT, UNITED.

"These United Colonies are, and of "right ought to be, free and inde-"pendent States," so said the Declaration of Independence 140 years ago today. The phrase was long unrealized in fact. JEFFERSON, the father of the Declaration, and JOHN ADAMS, who fought for it so stoutly in Congress, died on the Fourth of July fifty years afterward. They knew well what so many people forget in the poetization of origins, that the Colonies had never been united except in form. Jealousies, suspicions, contempts flourished among them. The South despised the North; Dutchman, Quaker, Huguenot, Yankee had their parochial notions of one another. The difficulties of communication prevented intercourse and fostered prejudice. The melancholy history of the Confederation is familiar. The Constitution, originating in an attempt to improve commercial relations, which it is the modern political fashion to seek to injure, was almost a forlorn hope against anarchy, particularism, disruption.

Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. ADAMS remembered that the United States had not been essentially united, free, or independent during the wars of the French Revolution and of NAPOLEON. They had seen French and English parties, alien insolence, domestic sedition, Orders in Council and Berlin decrees, the divided United States, the decision of the Directory, the Consulate, the First Empire, and the British Government. There was war with England, in which the Capitol was burned, the militia mostly inglorious, a war at whose conclusion the treaty of Ghent was mute about that right of search to stop which the young Democrats dragged Mr. MADISON into the war. There was more than enough cause for formal war with France. Spain was overbearing. The corsairs of the Barbary States had collected tribute from this "independent" nation. It was too weak to protect itself.

Slavery existed in the Northern and Southern colonies when the fine resonant periods of the Declaration were given to the world. Mr. CHOATE had a certain justification for his famous phrase of "glittering generalities." The word was freedom. The fact was slavery. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. JEFFERSON could remember the fury and disunion sentiment of the Eastern Federalists when we made the Louisiana purchase. Mr. ADAMS, eating bean porridge and Indian pudding, the pudding first, in his Massachusetts house, must often have talked to JOSIAH QUINCY, to whom the acquisition of that vast territory seemed a destruction of the balance of States and justification for secession. The "blue lights," the Hartford Convention, show how united the United States were. The Virginia and Kentucky "resolutions" had already furnished from the Southern side a theory and plan of nullification, of disunion. North and South, the ruling forces were centrifugal. South they so remained inevitably till the war established the theory, or formal fact, of union, established at least the presumption that peaceful secession is impossible.

The South continued to be unreconciled, and with good reason, in view of what it suffered in the war and of the odious work of "reconstruction." The United States were not united in feeling until the Spanish war. Freedom, by the way, so far as it includes equality of political privilege or right, came only gradually in the United States, property qualifications for holding certain offices or for voting having been the earlier rule, which slowly yielded. Centripetal took the place of centrifugal forces; the stronger Federal Government, the decay of State rights, except as a platform phrase, the decay of individualism, characterize the period since the civil war. Democracy seems to dote on paternalism. But the distinction of July 4, 1916, is that at last the United States is in a way to become free and independent. No nation is that is not prepared to defend by arms its freedom and independence. So long as this country lies naked to invasion, so long its freedom and independence are words, not facts. The disasters of Europe have been a salutary goad to the people negligent of the primary duty of self-defense, the sole guarantee of their independence and freedom. Both people negligent of this primary duty will be done. For the first time, then, in its history, the United States has undertaken to become absolutely free and independent. That makes this a memorable Independence Day. United in Americanism the people of the United States are not, but the manifestations of alien impulse and disloyal intention or act are generally detested, and come, almost everybody is convinced, from a group much richer in lungs than in numbers. Both parties are solid for Americanism. Today Americans can keep solemnly and joyfully the anniversary of freedom, independence, and union that are actual, romantic figments of the French philosophy of the eighteenth century.

OUR DUTY IN MEXICO.

It is possible that even if we are not forced to fight the Mexicans we may yet be compelled, by humane considerations, to feed them. It may be by "forcible feeding." That proud Spanish blood we hear so much about may incline the Mexicans to resent our interference to prevent general starvation in their country. But quite apart from the forebodings of misery among the Mexicans in case of the stopping of all shipments of supplies across their border and a blockade of their ports, it is an assured fact that throughout that country many thousands of persons have been suffering from a lack of food. Privation accompanied by disease has caused great misery in several States. The typhus has not been stamped out in the southern part of the country and every returning American brings a fresh account of hardship and distress. Probably as fertile as any country in the world, Mexico is not raising enough food to supply her population. The fields are untilled while so many of the agricultural laborers of other days are carrying rifles and seeking bloodshed either as bandits or as soldiers of the de facto Government. The Mexican peon does not get much to eat in times of plenty, but he must have flour and beans and there is a great scarcity of both. In the last six years he has had to depend more and more on imports from the United States, and a partial embargo on these was inevitable in view of the smuggling of arms in all sorts of packages. If we should be compelled to send an invading force into Mexico we may be sure that the feeding of the people would be as necessary a part of its work as their pacification.

The order for the formation of new regiments of the regular army in the Southern Department and the new division of the border into three districts in which Major Generals will have separate commands signifies nothing more than intelligent preparation under the terms of the new military law. Major Gens. FUNSTON and BELL and Brig. Gen. PERSHING, who will probably be made a Major General, will now be equal in command, and in case of war a commander in chief will be appointed. A further northward movement of our expedition across the border is indicated in late dispatches, and if it is preparatory to withdrawal from Mexico it will have general approval. Complete withdrawal, however, is not to be expected unless CARRANZA gives some sign of his willingness to police the northern States himself. The immediate outlook is not warlike, and it is possible that our next move will be benevolent rather than punitive.

A CLAYTON LAW FOR CAPITAL.

The Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has introduced what is described as an Administration bill to exempt corporations in export trade from the Sherman anti-trust law. The bill was prepared by the Federal Trade Commission, and provides that nothing in the anti-trust laws

shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade, and actually engaged solely in such trade, or an agreement made or act done in the course of export trade, by such associations, provided such agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States.

How is it possible for the Congress which passed the Clayton law to refrain from passing a similar law for the benefit of capital? The unions sought and secured an enactment that nothing which they did in the pursuance of their beneficent activities should be unlawful. That statute has not been judicially construed, and it is not sure that the unions succeeded in securing license for the boycott and riots in labor activities. The leaders of labor claim that nothing done by unions can be unlawful, but there are pending many Federal prosecutions of labor, as though the Clayton law did not repeal a single statute. The position of the prosecutors is that the Clayton act altered nothing, instead of everything.

Equal doubt must be entertained regarding the effect of the similar proposal for the benefit of capital, or as to the need for it. There would seem to be an equality regarding the ethical and legal status of similar acts done in domestic and foreign trade. How is it possible to authorize conspiracies for exports and forbid them for imports? If combinations for the reasonable restraint of domestic trade are lawful under the rule of reason, why is it necessary specifically to legalise them in foreign trade, whether export or import? What would our foreign friends and customers think of a statute expressly authorizing acts to be done to their prejudice which we regard as immoral and therefore unlawful when done among ourselves? What would domestic traders think of a law which restrained them from acts authorized in foreign trade? If domestic combinations which are lawful according to the reasoning of the Supreme Court are unlawful according to the Sherman law, ought not the statute to be made reasonable, rather than that the statute should require domestic business to be done in an unreasonable manner, while allowing one-half of foreign trade to be done reasonably?

There is an easy clue out of the maze. The contradictions and embarrassments are due to the degradation of law from a rule of conduct for all to enactments of privilege for those with access to the lawmakers. Nothing is fit to be enacted unless it is of equitable application. It is not possible for an enactment to settle disputes regarding policies which are right or wrong according to the special conditions, and respecting which arguments are so closely balanced that minds may reasonably differ regarding them. Legislators pass such laws easily, but juries withhold verdicts in prosecutions either by plaintiffs or District Attorneys until the law falls into disuse if not contempt. To restore this particular law to respect, it is only necessary to apply it impartially both to capital and to labor, punishing both when their acts are evil and neither when they do not offend against the rule of reason according to the custom of good merchants.

The common man has shown himself a better judge and administrator of the Sherman law than those in the highest places.

MR. MUNSEY PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES.

Mr. FRANK A. MUNSEY'S new undertaking in the newspaper field will be everywhere regarded with interest and good-will. He has had experience, he has resources, he has ideas, and he is always bold in carrying them to execution.

Mr. MUNSEY believes that "New "York has had a surplus of news-"papers." He said that in an interview reported in THE TIMES of Sunday. "Even with the elimination of one it "has too many morning newspapers. "The field is still too crowded." His faith in the soundness of that conclusion is demonstrated by his purchase of The Sun, which he has combined with The Press. Undoubtedly the community will be better served by fewer newspapers; through concentration of resources and of effort better newspapers can be made, they would be stronger. If it is true that "the field is still too crowded," there may be further mergers and eliminations.

THE TEACHERS.

The week's program of the National Education Association and its affiliated organizations took nearly two pages of THE SUNDAY TIMES. The variety of the subjects to be discussed, the enlarged scope of contemporary education, its wealth of interest, its vast range and scientific specialization, its content and correlations, must make those of us brought up in simpler times feel a little humble and belated. You see evidence in it of a broad and inexhaustible curiosity and eagerness for knowledge and the best means of imparting it. You begin to comprehend faintly what a generous activity of mind, what an acute research for the best methods and the most fruitful results, what patience of labor, what mastery of detail, what a consociation of ideas freely pursued, what a rewarding sense of difficulties conquered and theories tested, what an intellectual stimulus and delight are to be found in this great and liberal profession. THE TIMES, which had enough respect for it before, gets a deeper one from this conspectus. Can there be a profession more interesting? We see it now not in its many branches and departments, but as a whole; and it looks more dignified, more imposing, more satisfying to the mind and the ambition, in spite of the usual modesty of its pay, than it did before. It is the molder, in a sense, the creator of the future. Let us know it for what it is, honor it amply.

New York bids these teachers a hearty welcome. While they are with us, may their diversions be as pleasant as their meetings are sure to be profitable, and may the weather be worthy of the guests!

CUNNINGHAM OF COCKAYNE.

Cunningham is in Adams County, in the eastern part of the State of Washington, slightly northwest of Delight. Washington has a State Bureau of Inspection, which has been inspecting Cunningham. The report should be read and pondered by every true blue sociologist. Cunningham is prosperous though it has had no Mayor for a year; though "it has been found next "to impossible to keep the roster of "town officers anywhere near com-"plete"; though the treasurer and the clerk are one; though the City Council has "only occasionally contained its full membership," and sometimes has not met for months; though the present officers "almost without ex-"ception are 'holdovers' or appointees "to fill a vacancy, elected by such "'saving remnant' of the council as "could muster a quorum in times past, "and draft other citizens to close up "the gaps"; though, strangest chapter in the story of this Cunningham of Cockayne, "no election for town of-"ficers was held in 1915, no voters "registering."

The Inspector roundly berates the civic slackers of Cunningham. He tries to stir their lazy souls by saying that "it is probably in order to appeal "to the patriotism of the women here-"after to keep up the substance as "well as the form of popular govern-"ment" in Cunningham of Cockayne. He girds smartly at these shirkers.

The words of the wise are as goads, but Cunningham will take a good deal of goading. It is the regrettable, the immoral, fact that Cunningham "is on "a cash basis and has $1,000 in the "bank." The way this surplus came is characteristically Cunninghamese. In 1914 the city made a levy for waterworks. No waterworks were built. Cunningham was too lotus-eating to build waterworks; probably to drink water. So there is a town whose citizens don't care a pin's fee for their duties as citizens, and which has money in the bank. Cunningham must be in the Land of Cockayne, which the mediaeval satirists told about, where the roofs of the houses are made of capons and hams, where sausages hang from the trees, and roast geese come flying into your mouth, screaming: "All hot! All hot!"

THE WERTHEIMER PORTRAITS.

The announcement from London that the famous Wertheimer portraits of JOHN S. SARGENT are to become the property of the British nation after the death of their present owner, ASHER WERTHEIMER, for whom they were painted between the years 1898 and 1902, will greatly interest American artists and collectors. There can be no two opinions of the lasting value of these pictures as amazingly clever and powerful examples of portraiture in which the personal quality of the painter and his extraordinary technique are expressed as clearly as the personality of his subjects. The picture containing two life-size figures called "The Daughters of Asher Wertheimer" was the "sensation" of the Royal Academy in the Summer of 1901. No other example of portrait painting in many years had so strongly impressed the public mind, although the frank and striking likeness of the well-known art collector and dealer himself, exhibited three years previously, had then centred English attention upon SARGENT as the foremost portrait painter of the hour. That did not signify that everybody wanted his portrait painted by SARGENT.

In the columns of printed comment upon the portrait of the two sisters a few sentences of technical criticism may have been worthy of preservation. The work was alive and of a startling character, and its effect was irresistible, but it was productive of a great deal of bewilderment. The spoken comments among the groups of artistically sophisticated and utterly unsophisticated persons who stood before that picture day by day were frequently jotted down and printed. The conflict of opinion denoted nothing more than the enormous public interest aroused by the exhibition of the likenesses of two young women scarcely known out of their own circle. It was the kind of vital portraiture which survives all criticism, hostile and the reverse. When RODIN visited London the next year his appraisal of the value of SARGENT'S portraits was high. He called him the equal of VAN DYCK. But even that kind of criticism does not count. The Wertheimer portraits seemed to mark an epoch in modern portrait painting. SARGENT had never flattered his sitters, but in these pictures he seemed bent on expressing the inmost depths of character. Seemed, for nobody can ever say how true the denotement was. But the pictures live as only a few such pictures produced in any age can live. They are worthy of the place they will eventually have in the National Gallery, though one can hardly guess what future generations will think of them as art.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pathologist Explains the Pacifists.

There is as much significance as anybody chooses to find in the fact that it took a psycho-pathologist—Dr. FREDERIC LYMAN WELLS of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.—to make a really enlightening analysis of pacifism and pacifists. This he has done in a brief but adequate paper contributed to the July Atlantic—a paper which, while it will be extremely painful reading for the pacifists themselves, as it turns all their pretty phrases inside out and upside down, yet is a sort of apology for them, because it shows that they, too, like the militarists at the other end of the line, only exemplify the working out of humanity's primordial instincts.

Militarism is the product of instincts like self-protection, self-assertion, and self-display. Pacifism comes from the instinct of self-abasement, which "looks like a distortion of flight, concealment, and death-shamming instincts," and from "the various pleasure-seeking, familial, and economic instincts" which "conflict with and block the instincts that involve self-sacrifice for the group." Both the militarists and the pacifists, as Dr. WELLS puts it, "rationalize" their instinctive procedures, giving them high-sounding names, defensive and laudatory.

The one class talk of patriotism and glory, the second turn sometimes to other-worldly explanations of non-resistance, and sometimes—more often, now that asceticism is out of style—they justify their unqualified antagonism to war on such grounds as that it dulls the higher sensibilities, interferes with property, and endangers the continuity of the family. "Both asceticism and pacifism," says Dr. WELLS, "are characterised by not wanting normal objects of life enough to undertake struggle with others who want them more."

It is after the safety of the group has been secured by fighting for it that the pacifist appears, and he tends to fear and hate war the more as he has the more to be lost or endangered by it. So, at least, Dr. WELLS declares, but right here there at least seems to be a weak link in his argument, for it is not the aristocrats of England who have hung back from the war, in spite of all their pleasures, but a considerable number of the English workingmen—men whose social and economic conditions are not such as would be expected to make them cling desperately to life and the few enjoyments it has for them.

Substituting Insurance for Pensions.

After a trial extending over ten years, the method of pensioning college professors that was devised by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is to be abandoned as "unsound," and for it is to be substituted a system of insurance up to 65, followed by annuities for life. The funds required by this new system are to come from contributions by the teacher and his institution, the Foundation itself giving protection against disability and guaranteeing pensions for widows, interest on accumulations, and expenses of administration.

The reasons offered for this change of plan justify a good many of the criticisms to which it was subjected—by those whom it did not benefit—when it was first announced. It seems that the pensions, as hitherto granted, not only did not take in all the universities and colleges—the result of which, as is well known, has been the creation of a lot of bitterness in educational circles—but they interfered with the natural movements of professors from one seat of learning to another. Worst of all, and as was confidently prophesied would be the case, the pensions have often been treated as a part of the professors' regular compensation and as an excuse for keeping salaries down. That was an almost inevitable effect, so far as concerned the institutions with small endowments, and the tendency would be in the same direction in them all, for even the most prosperous do not have as much money as they want or need, and an opportunity to economize on salaries is always welcomed and usually utilized.

Pensions are most natural for those who, in a distinctly public service, directly risk life and limb. For soldiers, policemen, and firemen they seem entirely right, but dubiety begins when they are extended to other groups, for then, by decreasing the necessity for economy and foresight, they diminish the exercise of those qualities, generally catalogued among the virtues. Insurance is a different matter, though just why an adequately waged worker should be either compelled or helped to pay for it could not be very easily or definitely explained—no more easily or definitely than why there should have to be, or at any rate is, so much persuasion employed in a business which more than almost any other would have excuse for saying to its customers, "Take it or leave it!"

Realizing Their Position.

Prince VON BUSLOW, in his book on "German Policies," makes a terrible confession when he admits that Germany must fight on till she perishes or else till she can compel peace on terms from her neighbors much better than those on which she lived with them before the war. That, he says, is because of the hatred that she has excited in every direction—a hatred from which she is sure to suffer long after the war closes unless she can gain power enough to make the hatred incapable of practical expression in acts.

If the ex-Chancellor is sure of this—and his belief is not without foundation—he might well ask himself why he thinks the animosities of war evoked by Germany will not disappear as promptly, on the restoration of peace, as is the familiar and established wont of such feelings. History is filled with examples of nations that became friends almost as promptly, after war, as schoolboys do after a fight out behind the barn. Grudges, as a rule, are long harbored only when there has been something grossly unfair or particularly ferocious about the conflict. Otherwise, war, whether international or individual, usually passes for an argument like another, with its decision admittedly final, and not infrequently it has given the combatants a respect, and even an affection, for each other that was previously lacking.

If the Germans expect no such outcome from this colossal fight, it must be because they are beginning to realise that they have committed the unpardonable sin, whatever that may be. Probably they have not—probably there is no unpardonable sin. But their apprehensions are not without excuse. Belgium, the Lusitania, and the Sussex will not soon be forgotten or forgiven.

The Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the light of recent happenings in politics it seems to me that the following quotation may be of interest to you. It is from the "Official Blue Book of the Jamestown Exposition," published in 1907, Page 224:

After Governor Hughes's speech Dr. Woodrow Wilson inquired, "What shall we do with Governor Hughes?" and some one in the audience replied, "Make him President." This remark aroused the vast assemblage, and for several minutes applause rang out tumultuously. When Dr. Woodrow Wilson was able to proceed he gave a most pointed review of modern politics. HERBERT M. METZGER.
West End, N. J., June 30, 1916.

A Belgian Who Is Lonely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This letter comes from a Belgian soldier who has lived for a number of years in the United States and who has seen active service with the Belgian Army ever since the outbreak of war, been wounded once and gassed. I lived in America some years and I learned to love the United States as my second country, but when the call to arms came I did not hesitate to cross the ocean to offer my services to the brave Belgian King. But the few friends I had in New York were not greatly interested in my welfare and they didn't keep up the much-needed correspondence. I have not forgotten my second country and I have been wearing an American flag on my war-worn coat ever since the outbreak of war. I have suffered untold hardships in the trenches, face to face with the Kaiser's hordes. These I could have avoided by remaining within the safe protection of America's neutrality, as I am sorry to say, many of my countrymen have done. I have never regretted that I answered the King's call, for I knew that when I return to New York I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my duty, and, should America be in danger one day, I know that I could put the many lessons I have learned at her disposal. I would be just as ready to fight for the Stars and Stripes as I have been to fight for Belgium.

The reason for writing to you is that I would like to find some kind American who would write to me now and again to cheer me up, and, above all, to keep me in touch with my adopted country.

F. A. C. LE ROY,
B. 16, Fourth Company, Belgian Army in the Field.
Belgium, June 15, 1916.

MR. GRAHAM ON TARIFFS.

Another Phase of the Democrats' Anti-Dumping Plank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest your excellent editorial article headed "Mr. Glynn's Speech." As there is discussed therein the proposed anti-dumping provision in the Democratic platform, may I call your attention to a phase of this matter which I think the public generally does not understand?

Any anti-dumping provision is not a matter of taxation, or, strictly speaking, tariff. It is a power exercised under the commerce clause of the constitution and not under the taxing clause. Its purpose should be to prevent unfair competition. Just as we have said to our own people by the Clayton act that they should not indulge in unfair competition, so we propose to say the same to the foreigner. Aside from this, generally accepted principles of political economy hold that it is not sound policy for any Government to permit the sale in its country by foreign citizens of material at a price below the cost of production at the place produced, for the reason that such a system, in its final analysis and on a sufficient scale, spells bankruptcy.

While I am writing of this matter, may I call attention to the fact that the Republican Party in its platform has for the first time in the last thirty years (at least) practically abandoned the principle of "protection"? In its platform of this year it advocates a "reasonable" tariff. If this means anything it means a tariff varying not only in schedule but in principle, according to the conditions existing and the conception of what is "reasonable." By this token a tariff for revenue may be "reasonable," or even a tariff that is practically free trade may be "reasonable." Heretofore the Republican Party has stood for a tariff primarily for protection, with revenue incidental; the Democratic Party has stood for a tariff primarily for revenue, with protection incidental. One may be as "reasonable" as the other, depending upon who is to decide what is "reasonable."

SAMUEL J. GRAHAM,
Assistant Attorney General.
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1916.

The Time to Open Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any of your correspondents ever had to wait a month or six weeks in the Spring or Fall for time enough to go to a store and select a hat, and then consider herself fortunate if she had half an hour in which to do it? Otherwise they are in no position to take up this subject of opening the stores earlier. I hold a responsible position in a busy office, and time will not permit my saying as much as I should like about this matter, for it is a very sore point with me. My hours are from 9 to 5:30 absolutely, as my employer is paying me a good salary for being at his command throughout the day. Judging from the lunch rooms I go to, workers in other lines outnumber salesgirls by hundreds. My fellow-workers have to be at their places of business from 8 or 9 A. M. until 5 or 6 P. M. The stores open at 9 and close at 5:30. It is easy to see what time we have for shopping. The later opening of the stores has caused great discomfort in transportation from the fact that it has thrown still greater numbers into crowded cars in a shorter space of time, between 8 and 9 instead of between 7 and 9 A. M., and likewise during the evening rush hours.

If I could bring it about I would open every store at 8 and close it at 4, and I think the transportation companies would find their troubles lessened. For two years I have been unable to do any shopping for myself, except in the matter of hats and shoes, a duty which could not be relegated. When I could get in the stores at 8 o'clock I found bright, alert salesgirls, and fresh goods to select from, and accomplished more in half an hour than I could in the afternoon in twice the time. The girls themselves have told me they would much prefer the old hour of opening and an early closing hour. Cannot an effort be made to bring about this change? L. V. M.
Brooklyn, June 26, 1916.

Moving Pictures That Displease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other night I went with three friends to the movies in Brooklyn. We were in quest of entertainment pure and simple. What we got was not entertainment, nor was it pure. We had paid a price for our seats almost equal to that charged by regular theatres and in return had received nothing but a feeling of discomfort and embarrassment. Last Summer I had an experience in Greenwich, Conn., similar to that of the other night. I protested to the manager. His answer was: "What can I do? I do not choose my own films, but have to take those which the producing syndicate with which I have contracted sends me." If a play on the legitimate stage is bad there is something tangible in point of place and time to censor. When a moving picture is bad, even if it were possible to suppress it in one theatre, that one picture is being produced simultaneously in different parts of the country and its incalculably vast influence cannot be nipped in the bud.

Moving pictures are a tremendous power, but today they are a power run riot. They are as intangible as they are powerful, and for this very reason can spread suggestion for evil as well as good, without fear of hindrance. If the "best movies" at times sink to unhealthy levels what must the effect of the cheap movies be upon the millions of people who patronize them ravenously throughout the United States? The bill now before Congress to establish a national and official censorship for moving pictures may or may not be the solution, but, at all events, let us make some effort to keep the movies from running amuck.

HUGH KNOWLTON.
New York, June 30, 1916.

The "Yellow Peril" Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I found an extremely reasonable and valuable letter from J. Selwin Tait of Washington on the question of the "Yellow Peril." I wish to say that, as one born of American parentage in Japan, and who has spent a large portion of his life in Japan, knowing the Japanese people in a way in which it is impossible for a foreigner born outside of the country to know them, I agree heartily with Mr. Tait. I can corroborate his financial knowledge with this personal knowledge of mine, and I sincerely trust that our great nation may very soon recover from the attacks of illiteracy which so often mar its relations with the Oriental nations. R. A. SPENCER.

THE CHANCE.

Drifters are we!
The taint was on us in the early days
Of foolish mothers—teachers who forgave!
The world does not forgive!
It has no hate for us.
It has no love.
It holds no hope.
Condemned by them and by ourselves,
We drift.
They picture War as grim!
His eyes are on us like a mother's eyes,
Forgiving and expecting!
Here's a chance—
Once more a chance!
Manhood flames up once more a living torch,
And there's a flashing dream before our eyes.
Still we are young!
Adventure calls, achievement, and yet more,
(Ah, anguish, anguish! Does pain prove, O judges, we were not dead souls?)
A chance once more of honor to men's sight!
CAROLINE SEERL.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD THE SOLDIER'S HEALTH.

Things Which Every Man Should Know About the Prevention of Sickness During a Campaign in the Tropics.

By CHARLES S. BRADDOCK, Jr.,
Late Lieutenant U. S. N.; Late Medical Inspector Royal Siamese Government.

New York, June 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A large number of Americans have started for active campaign duty in the tropics. It is important that mistakes that caused so many deaths in 1898 be avoided, and that the private in the ranks receive a little education in taking care of his health when on detached service and away from headquarters where no medical officers are available. This knowledge is of more importance in the tropics than in the temperate zone. Typhoid fever is taken care of by inoculation. In Mexico typhus fever is always more or less epidemic. The majority of peons in Mexico are afflicted with lice. Typhus fever is carried by the body louse. The men should always, if possible, avoid sleeping in old adobe houses in Mexico, and if they are annoyed by lice, as they all will be in time, they should rub ordinary coal oil (headlight oil) over their bodies twice a day—morning and night. I completely controlled bubonic plague in Siam in this manner, never losing a soldier, nurse, or attendant from plague, not even one of those detailed to handle and burn or bury the dead bodies. The coal oil keeps away the fleas, which carry the disease, and also kills the louse. Every man should wear a woolen cholera belt, and thus prevent the chilling of the abdomen at night during the rainy season, from July to October. This applies to both coast and tableland, where the days are hot and nights cold, and also prevents chilling the body in the high altitudes, where pneumonia is the prevailing disease, which will cause many deaths among our unacclimated men.

Along the coast in the low altitudes, in the malarial region, the men, so far as possible, should sleep in tent quarters with board floors raised as high from the ground as possible, on cots or in hammocks, and they should never be allowed to sleep in the deep jungle or on the ground. The first thing to do is to cut away the jungle around the camping place to let the sun in. Only boiled or distilled water should be drunk. Hot tea or coffee is the best drink, well boiled, and prophylactic doses of quinine should be given every man every two or three days. By such precautions I have brought safely to their destination, without a single death, large bodies of men in the most malarial part of the world, in Siam and the Malay Peninsula, and the "country of the ghosts," where the country had been depopulated by malarial fever.

Mosquito curtains should be used if possible. Men should always change their clothing as soon as possible after fording tropical streams, and not sleep in wet clothing. To clear away the jungle and let the sun in is always the first requirement of a camp which is not located in an opening in the jungle. Men suffering any symptoms of diarrhea or dysentery should be treated at once and not neglected until they are ill.

The following are the emergency remedies I have found by experience to be those most needed by men on service detached from headquarters, when surgeons are not available. They can be used by the average educated man: First-aid package quinine pills, compound cathartic pills, headache tablets, sun cholera tablets, heart stimulant tablets, and a vial of crystals of permanganate of potash for snake, tarantula or scorpion bite, to be rubbed in wound after first cutting. In Burma this is furnished free to all by the Government and distributed all over the country. I have used it in cobra bites with fine results.

With common sense and these precautions an enormous amount of sickness can be avoided and the mistakes of 1898 prevented. I saw regiments of the regulars in Cuba with nearly 100 per cent of their men down on their backs with fever. Of 400 men of regular batteries of artillery from Kansas and Nebraska who came on board our ship at Guantanamo to be brought home, there were not enough men able to stand on their feet to carry on board their ten days' travel rations or to feed their horses. I had marines detailed to carry the rations on board. I saw 300 sick and wounded of our men in the Yacht Club House at Santiago lying on blankets on the floor with only three men to look after them, and the cries for help and the beseeching of the men to do something for them were heartrending. Some of these men were of the Seventy-first New York, who realized that if something was not done soon they would all die. These men, seeing we were naval officers, sought our aid and assistance.

If my experience of nearly a year in Cuba and on the Cuban Coast, and of five years in Siam, Malay Peninsula and Indo-China, in medical care of large bodies of men, can be of help to the enlisted man in the ranks I am pleased to give it. The medical men, both regular and National Guard, are perfectly competent to attend to these things, but thousands of men will be on scouting and detached service with no medical men near, and every man ought to know what to do in emergency in sickness when he is thrown on his own resources. The Japanese, when their men are on detached service and wounded or injured, order them to use, as first-aid dressing, clean wood ashes from their camp fire, the heat having made these sterile. To-day tincture of iodine is used in the European army for first-aid dressing, a small quantity being painted or poured on the wound for emergency dressing. Lastly, the mosquito is one of the carriers of malaria. It is the only carrier of yellow fever, and is to be feared and avoided as much as possible, especially in the coast regions of Mexico. Every man in the service should have a mosquito curtain as part of his equipment.

I have jotted down these few things, hoping they may be of service to the privates in the ranks, for whom I have the greatest admiration and sympathy, having served eighteen years in the infantry, artillery, and naval reserve of the guard, and in the United States Navy.

CHARLES S. BRADDOCK, Jr.

"VOTING BY MAIL."

Other States That Have Granted This Privilege to Their People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an editorial in THE TIMES entitled "Voting by Mail." The editorial concludes: "Is there any other State than North Dakota where this privilege to absentee voters has been granted? Has there been any complaint of its working in that State?"

In a copy of my speech which I made on this subject in the House of Representatives in January of last year you will find that at that time Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and North Dakota had absentee voting laws actually in operation. I think that Michigan and perhaps one or two other States have since been added to the list. The question is now pending in my own State of Massachusetts. The commission appointed as a result of a resolution introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature by me has reported favorably upon the project, but regards a constitutional amendment as essential. The further progress toward the adoption of absentee voting in Massachusetts has therefore been deferred in the belief that we are soon to have a Constitutional Convention, which will pass upon this and many other questions. I have no doubt that it will ultimately be made a part of our organic law.

JOHN JACOB ROGERS.
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1916.

In Virginia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article, "Voting by Mail," you ask if any other State than North Dakota has granted this privilege to absentee voters. The Legislature of Virginia at its recent session passed "an act to enable voters, required by their duties to be absent from their voting precincts on the day of election, to vote by registered mail." The privilege is granted whether the voter is within or without the confines of the United States, and also applies to a voter who is in the service of the army or navy.

HAROLD S. BLOOMBERG.
Richmond, Va., June 28, 1916.

The Guardsman's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The departure of the National Guardsmen impels me to call your attention to a subject which is seriously occupying the thoughts of the men and their families. There appears to be need for emergency legislation which shall guard their voting privileges—for the rushing through of an adequate bill which shall provide for voting by mail or by attested proxies by absentees. Such provision has been made in Dakota for the benefit of those whose vocations cause them to travel, (actors, traveling salesmen, &c.,) and with no inconvenience. Similar protection of their suffrage rights should be extended at once to the young militiamen who have been looking forward this year to the casting of their first Presidential ballots, but who now, at the call of the Federal Government, are in danger of losing their privilege because they are absent from their State in the service of the nation. Their civil rights should be protected promptly, and legislation now can give this protection.

ADA STERLING.
New York, June 30, 1916.

Synonym for Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor R. C. Trench, in his book, "The Study of Words," calls language "a moral barometer which indicates and permanently marks the rise or fall of a nation's life." I do not know of any word in the English language that indicates more clearly the change of the thoughts and feelings of some American people, since the outbreak of the European war, than the now very much used word "Americanism." At the beginning of the war, when militarism was considered to be the curse of humanity, the word "Prussianism" was its synonym and "Americanism" its antonym. Now, when it became in the eyes of some Americans an ideal institution, we find the word "Americanism" used as its synonym as illustrated in the following headline: "Militant Plans are Upset. Leaders Wanted Convention to Emphasize Americanism as the Paramount Issue." NATHAN WALD.
New York, June 30, 1916.

THE NATURAL SOLDIER.

Drilling, Says an Optimistic Veteran, Is Mostly for Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readily conceding necessity for equipping and breaking in recruits of the army, as urged by General O'Ryan, I cannot approve of his methods therefor; nor do I believe that any large number of volunteers require the "hardening" that the head of our National Guard so strenuously insists upon. In just twenty-seven days after enlistment, I was in the midst of the battle at Sulphur Springs, Va., in 1863. The only "hardening" process to which I was subjected consisted of five days at the Trenton rendezvous and three days enroute to my regiment at Culpeper, where I began my regular tour of duty without drill whatever, and thence on, "mingled in the fray" whenever and wherever the regiment was engaged. Although slightly wounded at Sulphur Springs, I remained with the colors, and until the close of the war was not absent a single day. Mine was not an exceptional case; thousands of recruits and new regiments joined the armies with no greater experience, and stood up under the strain without the slightest injury.

National Guard units have been organized, equipped, and drilled for years, and supposedly are efficient. If not, why not? All this talk of drill, drill, drill, is veriest nonsense. It is essential, I admit, for a successful parade or review, but for practical purposes in war times it is all bosh. You don't keep step on the firing line nor observe any of the niceties of the drill master when charging the enemy (or skedaddling therefrom;) on picket you carry your gun as you please, and, sighting an enemy, you give alarm in any old way; even when drawing a bead on the foe you do it naturally, not ethically, and without orders from this or that superior.

Now, the point I wish to make is this: The organization of the guard is perfect, although at its minimum strength. Send every blessed unit to the border as quickly as possible, there to drill, train, recruit, and "harden up." Their presence along the border would have a wonderful moral effect upon the Mexicans, while at the same time, the boys, remote from the temptations besetting them at the near-home rendezvous, and in an atmosphere thoroughly and exclusively war flavored, would not only "harden" the quicker, but at the same

$150,000 TRUST FUND FOR JEWISH GIRLS

Gift of Louis Marshall Is to Provide Means in New York for Religious Training.

SAYS WORK IS NEGLECTED

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Prof. Friedlander, Irving Lehman, Dr. Magnes, Felix M. Warburg the Trustees.

Louis Marshall has established a trust fund of $150,000 to provide an income to further the religious education of the Jewish girls of New York. The fund is to be know as "The Florence Marshall Memorial Fund." In announcing his gift Mr. Marshall says he has not yet turned over the administration of this fund to any existing institution, but expresses his approval of the activities of the Bureau of Education, conducted by Dr. S. Benderly, who is actively interested in Jewish school work, and suggests that this bureau, in co-operation with the Jewish Teachers' Institute, may successfully carry out the project.

Mr. Marshall made known his gift in a letter written at his Summer home at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and addressed to Dr. Cyrus Adler, Professor Israel Friedlander, Irving Lehman, Dr. J. L. Magnes, and Felix M. Warburg, whom he asks to act as trustees. They are all associated with the work of the Jewish Teachers' Institute, and some of them are identified with the Jewish Theological Seminary, at 531 West 123d Street, of which the institute is affiliated. Mr. Marshall is a life Director of the Jewish Theological Seminary and is Chairman of its Board of Directors.

Mr. Marshall's Letter.

His letter announcing the gift follows:

Knollwood, Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 27, 1916.

Gentlemen: For some time past I have been impressed by the fact, that although the Jews of America have been generous in caring for the poor, the sick, the aged, the orphan, and the abnormal, they have given comparatively little attention to the religious, and its concomitant, the moral, education of their children. It has recently been authoritatively shown that not to exceed 25 per cent. of children of school age of Jewish parentage residing in New York City are receiving any systematic training whatsoever, of even the most superficial character, in this direction; the percentage of the girls who are afforded the opportunity for such instruction being considerably less than that of the boys. As one who firmly believes in the essential importance of such education, who has become more and more filled with admiration for the exalted ethical content of Judaism and its ennobling influence, and who above all regards the preservation of our faith to be in large measure dependent on familiarity with its precepts, and of love for its traditions, on the part of the future mothers of Israel, I consider present conditions deplorable. In former days, when Jewish life centred in the school and in the synagogue, when it was inconceivable that any Jewish boy should be reared in ignorance of the fundamental principles of his faith and when every Jewish girl absorbed its spirit, which permeated the atmosphere in which she grew up, no problem like that which now confronts us existed. Here, in America, for a variety of reasons not now necessary to consider, the synagogue has been virtually abandoned by the younger generation, and nothing of a religious nature has taken its place. Secular interests are displacing the spiritual. Ignorance of what Judaism really means has led to agnosticism, and even to atheism. A non-religious attitude frequently becomes anti-religious and materialistic. In consequence the ideals which made Judaism triumphant, even when the Jew was most despised, are for the moment passing, as it were, under a cloud.

Fears Result on Judaism.

Many have thus been lost to Judaism who, had they been enabled to learn and to feel what is really represents, would shape their lives by nobler ideals than they now do. Others, though in many respects useful members of society, would readily respond to higher inspiration than now is possible, because they ignore what alone has given distinction to the Jew—the religious and moral message that his Bible and his literature and the life shaped by them, through centuries of the most abject misery, conveyed to the world. Those who have studied the tendencies which in recent years have resulted from unfortunate economic conditions and other disturbing influences are convinced that, unless a speedy and thoroughgoing renaissance occurs, Judaism is apt to succumb to the curse of Jeshurun, although it triumphantly resisted the most violent and insidious persecutions, both of mind and body, to which mankind has ever been subjected. I firmly believe that the preservation of our noble spiritual prestige is indispensable to civilization and to the perpetuation of the most perfect conceptions of justice, of righteousness, of purity, and of human brotherhood that the world has known.

The relation of woman to our modern life is such that her education has become of the most vital importance. Her secular training in our public schools is precisely the same as that of her brother. All employments are open to her. She is rapidly supplanting man as a teacher in the field of primary education. Her influence in society is enlarging in every direction. Though she will still be the mother, she will more than ever before be the guiding force in the home. Upon her will depend the rearing of the children and the shaping of their ethical outlook upon life. Are the Jewish maidens of today, the Jewish mothers of tomorrow, to be devoid of that training of their emotions which will best qualify them to perform the sacred duties which are inevitably to devolve on them? Are they to know nothing of the religion of their ancestors, of their poets and prophets, of their marvelous history, of their lofty traditions, of that chart by which countless generations guided their course, lived noble lives, and gained that spiritual strength and enlightenment which enabled them to conquer the stupendous obstacles which in every generation confronted them?

Says Mrs. Marshall Shared Views.

Mrs. Marshall and I often discussed this subject and reached the inevitable conclusion that no present-day problem in Jewish communal life is so urgent and clamors so loudly for immediate solution as that which relates to the education of our girls. Impelled by this conviction, I have decided to establish what is to be known as "The Florence Marshall Memorial Fund" in the form of a trust, which shall, so far as its income permits, stimulate and further the religious education of the Jewish girls of New York. I am devoting to the purpose the sum of $150,000, fully recognizing its inadequacy and greatly deploring my inability to increase the amount. The activities of the Bureau of Education, now conducted by Dr. S. Benderly, in respect to the religious training of girls, which I have had the opportunity to observe, have proved so satisfactory and give promise of such happy results that I have no doubt of the feasibility of the project and of the certainty that it can be brought to successful fruition, especially if conducted in co-operation with the work now carried on by the Jewish Teachers' Institute. For practical reasons I have not, for the present at least, deemed it advisable to turn over the administration of this fund to any existing institution, but the trust as formulated possesses such elasticity as to admit of future modification, even to the extent of permitting it to be merged into such an organization as shall be best adapted to accomplish its purpose.

It is evident that this can be but a beginning—an effort to grapple seriously and in a practical way with a task of vast dimensions and of transcendent importance. This is not, however, a mere experimental undertaking. It has passed out of the theoretical and laboratory stage. Its practicability has been demonstrated. Its necessity is growing daily more apparent. It is to be hoped that this, the greatest and the richest community in all Jewry, which has the means and I believe the spirit of the determination to act, when it becomes satisfied that action can become effective, will open its eyes to the importance of this work. It is prophylactic. It betokens conservation in its finest sense. It means preparedness in its broadest significance. Though I fully recognize the many burdens which have been imposed upon you, feeling as I do how greatly you sympathize with what I have thus haltingly expressed, may I ask you, my friends, to act as the trustees of the fund, which is intended to give impetus to a movement which, it is hoped, may at an early day become the concern of all Jews who still love and revere their ancient faith? Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL.

Dr. Adler and Felix M. Warburg are life directors of the Jewish Teachers' Institute and, with Irving Lehman and Dr. Magnes, are members of a special committee of the institute. Professor Friedlander is a member of the teaching staff of the Jewish Theological Seminary and instructor in Biblical history.

SOCIETY AT BABY BENEFIT.

Dance at Mrs. E. D. Morgan's Home Realizes $4,000.

Society on Long Island flocked to the charity tea and dance given yesterday afternoon on the country estate of Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, at Wheatley Hills. About $4,000 was realized by the sale of tickets, which sold for $5 each, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, at Sea Cliff, L. I. The affair was held under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the home.

A feature of the entertainment was the dancing of Mrs. Monroe Douglas Robinson, formerly Miss Dorothy Jordan of Boston, who appeared in an allegorical skating dance. The dancing was done in the playroom of the Morgan home. Afterward the assembly adjourned to the terrace, where professionals entertained for a while. Tea and general dancing followed, a bevy of society girls serving the tea.

Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, and Miss May K. Bird, were other members of the board besides Mrs. Morgan, who took an active part in the affair.

Scores of babies and children from the tenement districts of New York and Brooklyn are recuperating at the home.

LOUIS LEAVITT PRAISED.

Vice Commodore of Bayswater Yacht Club Rescued Five Persons.

Louis Leavitt, Vice Commodore of the Bayswater Yacht Club at Far Rockaway, received the praise of his friends last night at the Fourth of July concert given at the club and attended by more than 250 members and guests. In his seventy-foot launch, the Lillian L., he faced a heavy sea on Sunday off Manhattan Beach and saved five persons whose motor launch was swamped.

E. J. Steiner, Commodore of the club, arranged the musical program, which included a number of prominent artists, among whom were Antonio Scotti, Anna Fitziu, and Robert Armour. Enrico Tizzerello accompanied a string quartet on the piano and played several solos. This was the first of a series of concerts which will be given during the Summer.

MISS EDITH COCHRAN WEDS.

The Bride of Judge C. L. Luce of New Milford, N. H., at Her Home.

The marriage of Judge Charles L. Luce of Milford, N. H., and Miss Edith Catherine Cochran, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. David William Cochran, 120 West Twelfth Street. The Rev. Lewis Bliss Whittemore, a cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Luce is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunham Luce of Nashua, N. H., and is a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School.

After an extended trip, Judge and Mrs. Luce will live at Milford, N. H.

MISS AUCHINCLOSS TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss Engaged to Edmund W. Nash.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, who is at Hammersmith Farm, her estate at Newport, yesterday announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther J. Auchincloss, to Edmund Witherell Nash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga.

Miss Auchincloss made her début several seasons ago, and has been active in New York and Newport society. Mr. Nash is a guest now at Hammersmith Farm. He is a brother of Mrs. Douglas Gorman and of Mrs. Culver McWilliam.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS MENGES ENGAGED.

Will Wed Ernest S. Roche, Son of Late Rector of St. Mark's, Brooklyn

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Menges of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Marguerite Menges, to Ernest Spencer Roche, eldest son of the late Rev. Spencer S. Roche and Mrs. Roche of Garden City, L. I., and Saratoga Springs.

Mr. Roche's father, who died last March, was rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn for thirty years, and later was connected with the Garden City Cathedral.

The wedding is to take place next Fall.

Miss Nugent Weds Rex P. Sheldon.

The wedding of Miss Emily Louisa Nugent, daughter of Mrs. Milicent L. Nugent of 404 West 145th Street, to Rex Preston Sheldon of this city, took place at noon yesterday in St. Luke's Church. The Rev. Dr. G. Ashton Oldham, rector of the church, officiated. There were no bridal attendants, and only the nearest relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony. Later there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother. The bride is the granddaughter of the late General Robert Nugent. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon will make their home in Salisbury, Vt.

Miss Van Tassell Weds Saturday.

Miss Marjorie Van Tassell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Van Tassell, and M. Wallace Barbour, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Barbour, will be married on Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Baldwin Harbor, L. I. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends will be present. The bridegroom's father is to officiate. The Rev. Barbour is rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, this city, and resides at 65 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Van Riper-Furbish Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Furbish of Forest Hills, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice A. Furbish, to Kenneth B. Van Riper of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Orduna were:

Miss J. Ashcroft, W. E. Avery, F. W. Bobbett, Lord Brabourne, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, Harold Footman, F. H. Gailor, Mrs. Sidney Jones, Miss D. M. Jones, G. E. D. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Levick, William M. Macfarline, Mrs. M. C. Preston, Miss F. D. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Richardson, the Rev. E. M. Strong, J. Walker, and Mrs. S. M. Webb.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.15 cents per pound.—Advt.

HETTY GREEN DIES, WORTH $100,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

Mrs. Hetty Green at Two Periods of Her Life.

From a recent photograph.

and according to that faith she felt that God was to be thanked for every year given her to live beyond her allotted threescore and ten."

The body will be taken to Bellows Falls today. It will be transported in a Pullman car chartered for the occasion, for although Mrs. Green was one of the wealthiest women in history and owned a controlling interest in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, she did not own a private car. Avoidance of ostentation was one of her rules of life, and up to the time she went to her son's home she lived in a little apartment at 1,233 Bloomfield Avenue, Hoboken, over which a German couple, Mr. and Mrs. Van Twist, presided.

There will be no funeral services here At Bellows Falls the Rev. Arthur C. Wilson, rector of Immanuel Church, will conduct the services. These will be held at 11:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Colonel Green said that his mother had made a will some years ago and that it would not be read until after the return of the family from Vermont.

FORTUNE MAY BE $100,000,000.

In Late Years Mrs. Green Had Invested Heavily in Bonds.

There is no person of great wealth whose passing could cause less shifting of investments than will follow the death of Mrs. Hetty Green. Her financial advisers said yesterday that the death of the wealthiest woman in the United States would have no effect on any corporation in which her funds were invested. This was explained on the ground that Mrs. Green had so invested her principal and income that the inheritors, whether individuals or charities, would have no reason to disturb the investments. Of late years she had favored bonds and mortgages, and relatively little of her vast fortune was being used in business. Moreover, her affairs had been for several years very largely in the hands of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, and it is presumed that he has been named as one of the executors to continue control of them.

As in the case of all rich persons, the actual wealth of Mrs. Green can only be conjectured. Estimates on the part of those who know her varied, some of them placing the amount quite low, but a banker who had known her for a great many years, and whose judgment she respected, put the amount offhand at $100,000,000. Whatever the size of the estate, it represents the accumulation of profits from the investment and reinvestment of the fortune which Mrs. Green inherited from her father.

For many years she used a desk in the Chemical National Bank, in which she was a large stockholder, but of late she had made her downtown headquarters at the Seaboard National Bank, in which her son is a Director, and visited the latter institution regularly up to six weeks ago.

Colonel Green had an office at 111 Broadway for his mother up to three years ago, when he was elected a Director of the Columbia Trust Company to represent her investment. Plans were taken up at about that time looking to the formation of the Green Trust Company, which was to have handled Mrs. Green's investments exclusively; but legal difficulties prevented their consummation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green's realty holdings in this city approximate in value $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Practically all this property is under long leases, from which a large and regular income is derived.

In the downtown or "Loop" district Mrs. Green held title to valuable parcels of real estate. She also held title to a portion of the Palmer House site and about a dozen miscellaneous holdings in outlying sections, also under long-term leases. Mrs. Green acquired most of this property through foreclosed mortgages. In addition to her real estate holdings, she had a vast amount of money invested here on bond and mortgage.

TERRELL, Texas, July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green was a large property holder in Texas. She owned the Texas & Midland Railroad, which runs from Paris to Ennis, 124 miles, with general offices here. Her investments in Dallas are said to be large.

THE STORY OF HER BUSY LIFE.

Her Thrift and Acumen Manifested Early in Her Business Career.

Hetty Green's death at this time comes near fulfilling a prophecy she made several years ago in a birthday interview.

"I don't expect to live to be a hundred," she said, "but I have many things yet to do, and expect to live several years more. I should say I would live until I am 83 or 85. Then everything will be in shape, and my son can care for things." If Mrs. Green had lived until next Nov. 20 she would have entered her eighty-third year and fulfilled her prophecy. As it is, she has lived long enough to win the reputation of having been one of the most amazing characters, man or woman, that this country has produced.

She has been before the public so long as "the richest woman in America," if not in the world, and stories of her penurious habits and hard-fisted business bargains piled up so multitudinously about her personality that she had come to be thought of as a "self-made" woman, taught by a youth of poverty that a penny was to be considered oftentimes as standing between pauperism and salvation.

This was not the true case, however. Mrs. Green was born wealthy. Her family had been prominent for three centuries in the history and commerce of New England, and she received the rearing and education of a girl of wealthy parentage. When she came to New York she was introduced into the best society and, according to contemporary accounts, was no small ornament to it. Shortly before the civil war she was one of New York society's belles and had many suitors, as she took active part in the fashionable life of the period.

Born at New Bedford.

Her maiden name was Harriet Howland Robinson and she was born at New Bedford, Mass., on Nov. 21, 1834. Her parents were Edward Mott Robinson and Abbie Slocum Howland Robinson. On each side she could trace descent from important Colonial families of New England.

Her father was a successful merchant and shipowner in the days when it meant more to own ships hailing from New Bedford than it does now. He was known as a bold, yet, at the same time, cautious, business man who was scrupulous to the last detail in his business methods. He became through marriage a partner in the firm of I. Howland, Jr., & Co. Coming to New York in 1850 he became associated with William T. Coleman & Co., shipping merchants, under whose flag many a fine clipper ship put out into the East River for the start of a voyage to foreign shores. When he died in 1865 he left a fortune of $9,000,000, which Hetty Green, his only child, inherited.

Old business men of the time spoke of the father as a man penurious in the extreme, holding out for the last cent, cautious and sagacious, but always turning over his money and bold in his operations when he was convinced he was on the right track.

His daughter apparently inherited many of her traits from him. Much of her youth was spent with her aunt, Miss Sylvia Ann Howland. When she was 10 or 12 she was sent to a boarding school on Cape Cod, and later to another fashionable boarding school in Boston. She had had frequent trips to New York, and she came here finally to stay when she was 29 years old, in 1863, joining her father at his home here. She was chaperoned by the Grinnell family, with whom she was connected on her mother's side, a fact which meant much in those days and gave her entry in exclusive circles.

Thrift Began Early.

Even then, it is said, she manifested traits that became more marked in later life. In Winter time when others with only a million or two would recklessly pay $5 for a cab to take them to a party, she would pull a pair of coarse stockings over her stout shoes and tramp it through the snow in healthy primitive fashion, pulling the stockings off when she got there and spreading them on the hatrack to dry.

Shortly after her father's death, her aunt, Miss Howland, died. This aunt left a fortune amounting to $4,000,000, which became the subject of litigation, and for which Miss Robinson, as she was then, fought long and stubbornly. The case became famous in legal annals, and it had a decided influence on Hetty Green's life. The story of the Howland will case, as told in the American Law Review for 1869, four years after the aunt's death, has many of the elements of one of the romantic stories of an old Family Journal and Fireside Companion, notwithstanding the legal atmosphere in which it was cast.

The relatives, of whom there were many, probated a will after the aunt died which gave Hetty Robinson a life interest in the estate. She wanted it absolutely, and contested the will, but was beaten. In 1865 she came to the courts with a will in her own handwriting, which was said to be one of the most remarkable documents ever adduced in a will contest.

A Remarkable Will.

In this second suit Hetty Robinson alleged that her aunt, being on bad terms with her father, and not wishing him to get any of the Howland money, requested her to make a will excluding her father from any share in her estate, and agreed in turn to make a similar will which would leave the aunt's fortune to the niece. This agreement, Miss Robinson said, was carried out, she and her aunt making and exchanging wills, and each further agreeing to make no subsequent will without notifying the other. This alleged will of her aunt which the niece submitted was dated earlier than the will proved by the heirs, which bore date Sept. 1, 1863.

The will which the niece submitted was principally in the niece's handwriting. In part it said:

I appoint Thomas Mandell of New Bedford executor of this, my last will and testament; also executor of the second page of this will.

To this was annexed the following unique paper in Hetty's handwriting:

Be it remembered that I, Sylvia Ann Howland of New Bedford, in County of Bristol, do hereby make, publish, and declare this, the second, page of this will and testament, made on the 11th of January, in manner following, to wit: Hereby revoking all wills made by me before or after this one—I give this will to my niece to show if there appears a will made without notifying her and without returning her will to her through Thomas Mandell, as I have promised to do. I implore the Judge to decide in favor of this will, as nothing would induce me to make a will unfavorable to my niece; but, being ill, and afraid, if any of my caretakers insisted on my making a will, to refuse, as they might leave or be angry, and knowing my niece had this will to show—my niece fearing also, after she went away. I, hearing but one side, might feel hurt at what they might say of her, as they tried to make trouble by not telling the truth to me when she was here herself. I give this will to my niece to show, if absolutely necessary to have it, to appear against another will found after my death.

I wish her to show this will, made when I am in good health, for me; and my old torn will, made on the 4th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to show also as a proof that it has been my lifetime wish for her to have my property. I therefore give my property to my niece as freely as my father gave it to me. I have promised him once, and my sister a number of times, to give it to her, all, excepting about $100,000 in presents to my friends and relations. In witness whereof I have set thereto my hand and seal this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Seal.] SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND.

That was part of Hetty Robinson's own story, told in court under oath. The relatives jumped to the defense of their will and branded the other a forgery. The handwriting of the singular document, Hetty Robinson admitted, was her own. The signature she asserted to be her aunt's. On the genuineness of this signature the whole legal battle hinged. On this question some of the leading business men, scientists and handwriting experts were called in. The case dragged on for two years, and the records of the Probate Court of Bristol County show that more than $150,000 was spent in costs and counsel fees. The evidence when printed made a volume of more than 1,000 pages; the arguments alone occupied a week in delivery and photographic exhibits brought before the court are still in existence.

The outcome of this mass of testimony and its conflict was unexpected. The case was dismissed on a complicated point of law which in no way touched on the real issues of the will case itself. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, but before it was heard it was announced that an agreement had been made between the contestants. The case had, however, excited the bitterest feelings, not only among the members of the family, but among the neighbors. Mrs. Green is said never to have visited her birthplace again. She went to Paris, where she lived in an obscure corner of the Latin Quarter, later going to London. She had married in 1867, two years after the will contest was instituted, Edward H. Green. He was United States Consul at Manila, where he had made money in the silk trade. Her husband was with her during her European stay. Their son, Edward Howland Robinson Green, was born during their stay in London. Her daughter, Sylvia, was not born until the family had returned to this country.

While Mrs. Green stayed abroad her fortune was accumulating here, and finally her desire to engage once more in business overcame her desire to live abroad, and she returned to this country.

With the combined fortunes of her father and her aunt, by whose probated will she got a life interest in the property, Mrs. Green was now a potentially powerful figure in finance. Exercising that caution which was a family trait, she decided that her father's shipping investments were not safe, since she was not in a position to supervise and direct them to the extent which she desired. Her money was gradually withdrawn from these interests, and she decided upon mortgages at good rates as the goal she would strive for.

After her marriage, Mrs. Green's fortune and business remained in her own hands entirely and it continued to be conducted with unvarying success. Her money remained in her own name and her interests were kept entirely exclusive of her husband's, according to pre-nuptial agreement.

Mr. Green was for a time Director and for a short time President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, his wife dealing heavily in the stock meantime. But, while she was backing her judgment successfully, her husband was not doing so well, finally going into bankruptcy. The Greens were later estranged, but came together in 1898 through the daughter's efforts, remaining friendly until his death in 1902.

Mrs. Green became more and more prominent in Wall Street, and, after Russell Sage's death she became the recognized "ready money" lender on a large scale. She also figured in large real estate transactions and in many other financial deals.

Her daughter married Matthew Astor Wilks, great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, in 1909, and immediately preceding the engagement Mrs. Green made her only brief social "splurge" in recent years, exchanging her cheap flat in Hoboken, where she had lived off and on for many years, for an expensive suite at the Plaza. In 1910 she was taken seriously ill, and her son came on from Texas to take charge of her properties, it was understood generally. He has had an increasing responsibility in this direction for the last few years. It is said to have been his mother's chief ambition to make him the richest man in the country. Last April Mrs. Green suffered a paralytic stroke. Her illness was kept secret for a time, but the news finally leaked out.

S. G. WILSON DIES IN PERSIA.

Missionary Was in Charge of the Armenian Relief Work.

INDIANA, Penn., July 3.—Samuel G. Wilson, who left here last November to take charge of the Armenian relief work, died yesterday in Tabriz, Persia, according to a cablegram received at his former home here. The cause of his death is not given.

He was in his fifty-ninth year, and was a noted temperance advocate, being the author of articles on that subject in the Encyclopaedia of Temperance. Dr. Wilson was born here, and was a graduate of Princeton University, the Western Theological Seminary, the Princeton Theological Seminary, and had received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Western University of Pennsylvania and Grove City College.

In 1880 he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, and since that time was Principal of the Memorial Training School at Tabriz. He was one of the most active agents of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Wilson was a frequent contributor to magazines, including the North American Review, and was the author of several books on Persia.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson Gardiner.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson Gardiner, widow of Colonel David L. Gardiner, died yesterday at her home, 3 East Eighty-second Street. She was a daughter of the late David Thompson, once President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and her mother was Mrs. Sarah Diodati Gardiner Thompson, a daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, the seventh owner of Gardiner's Island. Mrs. Gardiner was born on the island, which became the property of Lionel Gardiner in 1639, and received her education in Miss Green's School at 1 Fifth Avenue. Not long after being graduated she married Colonel Gardiner, who died in 1892. Mrs. Gardiner lived for many years abroad, returning here in 1907. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of America and left two sons and a daughter.

Abiel Franklin Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 3.—Abiel Franklin Davis, a financier, senior member of the firm of Davis & Davis, bankers and brokers of Providence, a member of the New York, Providence, and Boston Stock Exchanges, died from anaemia at his home here this forenoon. Mr. Davis, who was born in North Westport, Mass., sixty-three years ago, was well known in the financial circles of New York and New England. He was presiding officer of the Providence Stock Exchange for several years. Mr. Davis was an officer of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar. His wife and two sons survive.

John Tileson Granger.

John Tileson Granger, formerly a railroad official and associated with the late General Grenville M. Dodge in building the Gould system, died on Saturday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventieth year. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, where he became a stenographer. Mr. Granger was Treasurer of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad; the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railroad, and the Panhandle Route.

Jeremiah Potter Robinson.

Jeremiah Potter Robinson, formerly prominent in shipping circles here, died on Sunday at his home in Wakefield, R. I., in his seventy-first year. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the Robinson Stores along the East River in Brooklyn, and retired twenty years ago. Mr. Robinson retained his interest in shipping after his retirement, and was largely responsible for the dredging of the Gowanus Canal and Buttermilk Channel. He also assisted in the founding of the Harbor of Refuge at Point Judith, R. I. His wife and three daughters survive him.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT DIES IN 68TH YEAR

Retired Realty Operator and Ex-State Tax Commissioner Was a Banker.

A PROMINENT CHURCHMAN

He Was Formerly Treasurer of the Real Estate Exchange, Republican and Colonial Clubs.

J. Edgar Leaycraft, State Tax Commissioner during the administrations of Governors Roosevelt and Odell, and Vice President and Treasurer of the Franklin Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 311 West End Avenue, in his sixty-eighth year. He was formerly in the real estate business, and founded the firm of J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., from which he retired last year.

Mr. Leaycraft was born here, and was a son of the late Anthony D. Leaycraft. After receiving his early training in the public schools, he attended the New York Free Academy, now known as City College. His first business interests were with a banking and brokerage firm, which he left in 1872 to enter the real estate business on the upper west side.

During the course of his business career he held many important positions, among which were Treasurer of the Republican Club, the Colonial Club, the Real Estate Exchange, the West End Association, the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. In addition, at the time of his death Mr. Leaycraft was President of the Board of Trustees of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Vice President of the Hahnemann Hospital. He was also a Director in the New Netherland Bank and a member of the Lawyers', Republican, Quill, and Union League Clubs.

His wife, who was Miss Caroline Crawford; a son, Edgar C. Leaycraft, and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas C. Donohugh, survive him.

Henry M. Lester.

Henry M. Lester, President of the National City Bank and the People's Bank for Savings of New Rochelle, and prominently identified with many civic organizations there, died on Saturday at his home, 45 Pintard Avenue, in that place, in his sixty-second year. He was also President of the City Realty Company and the Kincard Realty Company, Vice President of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce, and Treasurer of the New Rochelle Hospital Association; a Director of the City Club, a Trustee of the Y. M. C. A., a Director of the Colburn Home for the Aged, Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, and President of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle. Mr. Lester gave the Huguenot Association the property on which the Huguenot headquarters are now situated, in the old home of Thomas Paine, the author, which he bought and moved to the property.

Mr. Lester presented the Lester Memorial to the New Rochelle Hospital. He was born here, and was a son of the late Joseph Lester, a hat manufacturer. He is survived by two sons.

M. D. Sloane's Infant Son Dead.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane of 555 Park Avenue died yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Sloane was formerly Miss Elinor Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee of this city, and her marriage to Mr. Sloane took place in June, 1915. Mr. Sloane is the only son of the late William Douglas Sloane and is a grandson of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY KEITH LEAVITT, wife of John Brooks Leavitt, a lawyer, died on Sunday at her home, 1 Lexington Avenue, in her forty-ninth year. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of New York.

HANCE CAIN, a builder of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday at the home of his niece, Mrs. James Stewart, in Douglaston, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year.

THOMAS F. WOODS, a former resident of Flushing, L. I., died on Sunday in the Holy Ghost Hospital, in Cambridge, Mass., in his fifty-eighth year.

PATRICK J. REYNOLDS, head of the Reynolds Construction Company, died on Sunday at his home, 308 South Ninth Street, Newark, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. EVA ROSINE VOLK-FUNCK, formerly in the undertaking and picture frame business, died on Sunday at her home in Hoboken, in her seventy-ninth year.

JOSEPH SCHILL, interpreter in the Bloomfield Police Court for many years, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, N. J. Mr. Schill was 43 years old.

HUDSON M. PARMLEY, formerly a photographer in Paterson, N. J., and soloist in church choirs, died yesterday in the almshouse there, in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD NOLEN, widow of Thomas Nolen, a dairyman of Brooklyn, died Saturday at her home, 172 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Nolen had lived in that borough for forty years, and was formerly active in the work of the Church of the Visitation. She left a son, Thomas Nolen, an actor, and two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Burke and Mrs. Mary P. Ryan.

THOMAS HALLEY, a retired locomotive and stationary engineer, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 260 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. He was a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 325, F. and A. M., and of Clan MacDonald, No. 33, Order of Scottish Clans.

HENRY CLAY HILL, a civil war veteran, and retired member of the Brooklyn police force, died at his home, 723 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was eighty-seven years old, and was born in Denham, N. H.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LOINES, formerly for many years an active member of the Calvary Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 740 McDonough Street, aged 87 years.

JOHN HORNI, 76 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 316 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the civil war and was formerly in the grocery business in Brooklyn. His wife, three sons, and four daughters survive him.

Mrs. AUGUST MAYER, prominent in church and benevolent work in Brooklyn and President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Lutheran Church of St. Peter, died on Sunday at her home, 130 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mayer was also a Director of the Wartburg German Home for the Aged and a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lutheran Hospital and of the Lutheran Educational Society of New York and Vicinity. She was a daughter of the late Henry and Margaret Pallmeyer, and is survived by her husband and a son.

RICHARD GREGORY PAGE, born in Dover, England, eighty-two years ago and a resident of Brooklyn since he was 10 years old, is dead at the home of his son, 131 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. He was formerly with the Western Union Telegraph Company for many years.

EDWARD F. CORCORAN, 49 years old, an inspector in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died on Sunday at his home, 10 First Street, Brooklyn.

DAVID ROCHE, a deputy in the office of the County Clerk for nineteen years, and in charge of the records of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, died yesterday at his home, 27 Oliver Street.

HAROLD CASPER LUCKEY of 1,796 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, treasurer of Philip Tillinghast & Co., auditors of 128 Broadway, died on Sunday in the Presbyterian Hospital in his thirty-fourth year.

WILLIAM H. FIELD, active in the development of Port Chester, N. Y., for many years, died on Sunday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year.

RICHARD F. HART, Recorder and Justice of the Peace of Sparta, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MELVIN CARTY, formerly a resident of Easton, Penn., died on Sunday at her home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in her fiftieth year.

DAVID DAGGETT, Secretary of the New Haven Water Company, died of heart disease at his desk yesterday.

Dr. JOHN F. W. WHITBECK, 72 years old, President of the staff of the Rochester General Hospital, former President of the New York State Medical Association, died yesterday at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

SEVEN HEAT PROSTRATIONS.

Temperature Two Degrees Lower Than on July 3 Last Year.

There were seven heat prostrations in the city yesterday, although the temperature and humidity were approximately normal. The persons affected yesterday were victims of the several previous days of hot weather, due to accumulative effects of the heat. They were:

BROSNAN, EDWARD, patrolman, Oak Street station.
CARNEY, BEATRICE, 68 years old, 560 West 183d Street.
DE ANGELO, IDA, 20 years old, 30 Carmine Street.
DALY, MARY, 54 years old, 560 West 183d Street.
GREENBERG, ABRAHAM, 15 years old, 7 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn.
ISRAEL, HERMAN, a clothier.
McCARTHY, LARRY, laborer, 413 East Eighty-fifth Street.
STERB, WILLIAM, peddler, 100 Bowery.

Patrolman Brosnan collapsed in the station house when going on reserve after a tour of duty. He was attended at the Volunteer Hospital, and was able to go home. Beatrice Carney and Mary Daly were overcome at 116th Street and Third Avenue. They were taken to the Harlem Hospital. Miss de Angelo fell on the street at 59 East Eleventh Street, and was taken to her home after receiving medical attendance.

Greenberg was prostrated at 825 West 179th Street. He was sent to the Washington Heights Hospital. Israel, who was overcome while walking on the Bowery, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. McCarthy was prostrated while at work at 360 East 133d Street, and went to Lincoln Hospital. Stern fell on the street at 58 Avenue B, and was removed to Bellevue.

The maximum temperature yesterday was two degrees lower than on the corresponding day a year ago, when the thermometer registered 83. The humidity was more oppressive, however, reaching 70 at 8 o'clock in the morning, but gradually falling to 52 by 3 o'clock.

St. Louis was the hottest place in the country with 86 degrees, and Modena, Utah, the coldest, with 42 degrees.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FISHER—SMITH.—Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair Smith of 56 West 50th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wyndham Smith, to Paul Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Requa Fisher of New York.

Married.

SHELDON—NUGENT.—At St. Luke's Church, New York City, on Monday, July 3, 1916, by the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Emily Louisa Nugent to Rex Preston Sheldon.

DOBLIN—SOLOMON.—July 2, Sadie Solomon to Irving R. Doblin.

Brooklyn.

FREEMAN—ROCKMORE.—July 2, Beatrice Rockmore to David Freeman.

GIBBONS—HARRISON.—July 1, Mary I. Harrison to William J. Gibbons.

Died.

BERGMAN.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, Myer Bergman, in his 52d year, residence, 610 West 115th St. Interment Baltimore, Md.

BLEIER.—Annie, (nee Manheimer,) on July 3, beloved wife of Simon, devoted mother of Bertha, Hamel, Abraham L., Oscar and Louis. Funeral from late residence, 152 West 118th St., Wednesday, 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BLEIER.—Gad Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of Annie, wife of Brother Simon Bleier, Wednesday, 1 P. M., at 152 West 118th St. Fraternally, M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

BODINE.—Edmund Windsor, suddenly at Provincetown, Mass., in the 67th year of his life.

BREEN.—Joseph M., nephew of Justice Matthew P. Breen, July 2, 1916. Funeral from residence of his sister, Mrs. Michael Driscoll, 845 6th Av., on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CHRISTIAN.—Suddenly, Sunday, July 2, 1916, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter I. Bigelow, Brookline, Mass., Harriet Chester Christian, daughter of the late Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith and Harriet Lowndes Staples, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 2, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Louise Barton Cromwell, daughter of the late Major James and Anna Barton Cromwell. Funeral services at the residence of William T. Smith, 123 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 5, at 3 P. M.

D'ARCHANGELIS.—On July 2, 1916, Eugenia D'Archangelis, beloved mother of Lawrence and Anita. Funeral July 5, 1916, from her late residence, 1,242 73d St., Brooklyn.

FAILOWITZ.—After a lingering illness, Julia Failowitz, on July 2, in her 61st year. Funeral on July 4, at 2 P. M., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. N. Stein, 920 St. John's Av., Bronx.

FIELD.—At Portchester, N. Y., on first day, seventh month, 2d, William H. Field, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Upper Ting St., fourth day, seventh month, 5th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages at Portchester Station on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:07. Interment at Purchase, N. Y.

FISHER.—Eliza, entered into rest after a brief illness on July 1, at her residence, 341 West 18th St. Funeral service Tuesday, July 4, at 3 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning.

FISHER.—Charles. THE BROADWAY FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and 67th Sts., Wednesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

GARDINER.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, at her residence, 3 East 82d St., New York, Sarah Thompson Gardiner, widow of Colonel David L. Gardiner and daughter of the late David Thompson. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GLUCK.—Nathan, suddenly Monday, July 3, 1916. Funeral private.

GRANEY.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, Dennis, beloved husband of Mary, Graney, (nee Gannon.) Funeral from his late residence, 205 West 66th St., on Wednesday, July 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Matthew's Church, 67th St., between Amsterdam and West End Avs. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

GRANGER.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 1, 1916, John T. Granger. Funeral services at St. John's Church, corner Passaic and Lafayette Avs., Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., 1:15 P. M.

GRANT.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Monday, July 3, 1916, Jerome Trowbridge Grant, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 326 South Tenth Av., Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, 5th inst., at 8:15 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn, at convenience.

GREEN.—On July 3, 1916, in her 82d year, Hetty Howland Robinson, widow of the late Edward Henry Green, daughter of the late Edward Mott Robinson and Abbie S. Howland. Funeral services at the Immanuel Episcopal Church, Bellows Falls, Vt., on Wednesday, July 5, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Immanuel Cemetery.

GRIFFING.—On July 3, at his residence, 255 West 108th St., Charles H. Griffing, aged 61 years. Funeral at Northville, N. Y.

JENSEN.—Mary Welles Jensen, on July 1, in her 55th year, at Stamford, Conn. Funeral private from the home of her son, Welles L. Allen, Stamford, Conn. Seneca Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

KIESLING.—Charlotte Matthews Peck, beloved wife of Charles A. Kiesling, July 3, at her home, 425 54th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Grace Baptist Church, 6th Av. and 53d St., Brooklyn, Thursday, July 6, 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

KLEIN.—On July 3, in her 36th year, Ellen Agnes, beloved wife of Emil Klein. Funeral from her late residence, 974 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M.

LEAVITT.—On Sunday morning, in her 59th year, Mary Keith, wife of John Brooks Leavitt, and daughter of the late Ormes B. and Julia Boudinot Keith. The funeral service will take place at her home, 1 Lexington Av., on Tuesday morning, July 4, at 11:30 A. M.

LEAVITT.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death, on July 2, 1916, of Mrs. John Brooks Leavitt, a member of the society. ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President. THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

LEAYCRAFT.—John Edgar, on July 3, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 60th St., on Thursday, July 6, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

MESSITER.—Arthur Henry, Mus. Doc., on July 2, in his 83d year. Services at his late residence, 20 Hamilton Terrace, on Wednesday, 10 A. M.

PAGE.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, Richard Gregory, beloved husband of Nettie A. Page, in his 83d year. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Richard Gregory Page, Jr., 131 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

PARKER.—On July 3, at her residence, 211 West 85th St., Margaret C., widow of Ransom Parker, Jr. Funeral services Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

PECK.—Suddenly, at Coscob, Conn., July 1, Benjamin Mumford Peck, husband of Edith Duane Peck. Funeral services Tuesday, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—At Columbus, Ohio, on July 2, in her 78th year, Alice Kilbourne Potter, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph Haydn Potter, U. S. A., and mother of Alice Fay, Joseph Day, Frank D. Potter, and Jane K. Hill.

RICHARDS.—At Clayton, N. Y., Sunday, July 2, Harriet L., widow of Albert V. Richards. Funeral services from Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 4, at 11 o'clock.

RILE.—At Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., July 2, 1916, Priscilla Coleman, beloved wife of Henry E. Rile, in her 72d year. Funeral from the residence of her son, Lovett Rile, Farragut Road, July 5, immediately after the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal 8:58 A. M. Auto in waiting. Interment Woodlawn.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, July 2, at his residence, Wakefield, R. I., Jeremiah Potter, son of the late Jeremiah Potter and Elisabeth Dewitt Robinson. Funeral at Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R. I., on Wednesday, July 5, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave New York at 10:03 A. M., returning arrive New York at 11:10 P. M.

ROCHE.—David, beloved brother of Patrick H., John J., and Mrs. Julia Drumm. Funeral from his late residence, 27 Oliver St., to St. James's Church, Thursday, 10 A. M.

SHERIDAN.—Ella F., suddenly at Hotel Chelsea, July 3, 1916. Funeral and interment Pittston, Pa., on July 4, 1916.

SILBERBERG.—Siegmund, suddenly, on July 2, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Carrie and dear father of Herbert. Funeral services at his late residence, 274 West 140th St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Washington, D. C., and Buffalo papers please copy.

SLOANE.—Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane, on July 3, 1916, at Cedarhurst, L. I.

WHITNEY.—Robert B., of 4,306 Martha Av., Woodlawn, N. Y., died July 4. Notice of funeral hereafter in New York City. Buffalo papers please copy.

VOLK-FUNCK.—On Sunday evening, July 2, 1916, Eva Rosina Volk-Funck, beloved mother of Anthony J. Volk, Mrs. Charles H. Engel, Mrs. Aug. L. Hildner, and Mrs. William E. Parpart, in her 79th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Wednesday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M. from the German Evangelical Church, Garden and 6th Sts., Hoboken.

BREEN.—Margaret, 1,973 Crotona Av., Bronx, July 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DARCY.—John, 200 West 144th St., July 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DOWNEY.—Owen, 501 West 52d St., July 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DUCCO.—Sophie, July 1, aged 35. Funeral 620 6th Av. today, 9 A. M.
GLEASON.—Catherine, 1,520 Avenue A, July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HARTLIEB.—Mary, 347 1st Av., July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
HAYES.—Bridget, 113 West 80th St., July 1. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
KLOPFER.—Conrad, 486 9th Av., July 1.
LEVY.—Solomon D., 52 East 131st St., July 1, aged 88. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LUTTER.—Marcus, 421 East 160th St., July 1.
MEANEY.—Michael, 34 Morningside Av., July 2. Funeral notice later.
MURRAY.—Peter J., 424 West 19th St., July 2. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
RABE.—Catherine, 118 East 97th St., July 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SEITZ.—Louis, 2,353 2d Av., July 2, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
STEPHENSON.—Esther, 334 East 39th St., July 2, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WERLE.—Elizabeth, 3,285 Park Av., July 2, aged 65.

Brooklyn.

ASH.—Louise V., 782 Lafayette Av., July 3. Funeral notice later.
BIEDERMAN.—Margaret L., 813 Bedford Av., July 3. Funeral notice later.
BRINCKMAN.—Mary, 633 Carroll St., July 1, aged 80. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
CLACK.—Mabel, 181 Logan St., July 1, aged 36. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
COAKLEY.—Timothy, 429 60th St., July 1, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COLLINS.—Mary, 160 Powers St., July 1, aged 52. Funeral service today.
CORCORAN.—Edward, 10 1st St., July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CULLITON.—John, 164 Pearl St., July 1, aged 32. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
DIFFENDALE.—Charles E., 533 54th St., July 2, aged 20 months. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
DOLAN.—Julia, 661 Washington Av., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FIERO.—W. Frank, 1,088 East 19th St., July 2. Funeral July 6, 3 P. M.
FIVAZ.—Margaret T., 1,559 69th St., July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
FOLEY.—William J., 222 Monroe St., July 2. Funeral notice later.
GALLAGHER.—Harry A., 328 15th St., July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GUNPEL.—Elizabeth, 965 Franklin Av., July 2, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HASSETT.—James, 151 34th St., July 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HILL.—Henry C., 723 Lincoln Place, July 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HUGHES.—Caroline, 3,406 Avenue D, July 3, aged 79. Funeral July 6.
KAMMEYER.—Henry C., 156 Sumpter St., July 1, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LOINES.—Elizabeth, 740 McDonough St., July 2, aged 87. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MAYER.—Adelheid, 130 Arlington Av., July 2, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
OSTERGREN.—Fedora, 809 Fulton St., July 2, aged 28. Funeral private.
PETTY.—John J., 450 92d St., July 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RICHARDSON.—Elizabeth, 138 Evergreen Av., July 1, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ROWAN.—John J., 438 4th Av., July 1, aged 35. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SHEEHAN.—Michael J., 503 Atlantic Av., July 1.
SMITH.—Joseph P., 979 Bedford Av., July 3. Funeral July 6, 9:30 A. M.
ZIEGLER.—John A., 94 Bleecker St., July 2, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROWNE.—Rosalinda, 163 Boyd Av., Jersey City, July 1. Funeral service today.
DAY.—Charles W., Newark, July 1, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FREEMAN.—Annie, 138 Highland Av., Newark, July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GALLUBA.—Emilie, 103 Oraton St., Newark, July 3. Funeral notice later.
GREENE.—Ephraim G., 494 South Orange Av., Newark, July 2. Funeral service today.
HAWKES.—Alfred, 321 8th St., Jersey City, July 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HEINOLD.—Margaret M., 438 17th St., Newark, July 2, aged 76.
HUDSON.—Annie, 35 Humboldt St., Newark, July 1, aged 46.
KNIERIMEN.—Elizabeth, 114 Main St., Newark, July 3, aged 40.
LEMMONS.—Peter, 25 High St., Newark, July 2, aged 61. Funeral service tomorrow.
MERCK.—Helen, 454 South 18th St., Newark, July 2. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
MORIARTY.—Mary R., 241 2d St., Jersey City, July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
NEWMAN.—Meyer, 200 North 5th St., Newark, July 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OBST.—Gottheif L., 39 2d St., Hoboken, July 2, aged 59. Funeral service today.
PLAIN.—Jennie, 40 Mercer St., Newark, July 2, aged 87. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
REYNOLDS.—Patrick J., 308 South 9th St., Newark, July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SMITH.—Frances, 44 Elliot St., Newark, July 2, aged 19.
SMITH.—William H., 61 Belmont Av., Jersey City, July 1, aged 73.
SWEET.—Thomas, 58 Richmond St., Newark, July 2.
TAYLOR.—Susanna, 186 North 7th St., Newark, July 3, aged 61.
WARNER.—Thomas Van W., 35 Taylor St., Newark, July 2, aged 76.

Long Island.

COCK.—Mary A., Rockville Centre, July 3, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
ENGELHARDT.—Louise F., Richmond Hill, July 2. Funeral service tomorrow.
NICHOLS.—Martha, Corona, July 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
PFANNKUCH.—Adele, Richmond Hill, July 2, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

DOUGHERTY.—Jane, mass, St. John's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
DOUGHTY.—Catherine, mass, St. James's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MESS.—Sadie, mass, St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Newark, July 7, 5:45 A. M.
NOLAN.—Anna, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
YOUNG.—Edith L., mass, St. Michael's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Firm—Munition Shares Recover After a Sharp Decline.

The pressure upon the munition shares and the consequent weakness in these stocks, the firmness of the general list and the strength late in the day in the stocks of companies most directly interested in the Mexican situation, were the outstanding features of yesterday's pre-holiday session on the Stock Exchange.

The proposed tax on the manufacture of munitions of war was the main influence at work in the war-order stocks, although the market had not yet had time to estimate with any discrimination the probable effect of the talked-of tax upon the earnings of the munition-making concerns. Few if any of these so far as the active listed issues are concerned have established a dividend basis specifically predicated upon unusual profit from war orders, and it did not clearly appear that the proposed tax would necessarily find any reflection in dividend reductions. As a matter of fact the pressure which was concentrated upon this group of the industrial list yesterday seemed in large measure to arise from traders' selling prompted in some instances, and perhaps in many, by the desire to improve the position of those short of stocks. No very large amount of any issue in the list was called out by these tactics, and a recovery during the afternoon went far enough to bring net gains or to greatly reduce the earlier declines in these shares.

Yesterday afternoon's news concerning the probable course of our relations with Mexico were accepted as lessening very considerably the likelihood of an armed conflict with the de facto Government. The tendency toward improvement in this situation seemed sufficiently pronounced to prompt repurchases of Mexican Petroleum and of the other stocks with a special stake in that country. The same factor was a contributing influence in the firmness displayed by the general list. The war news from Europe was also encouraging to the market, which took note during the day of the further progress reported in the allied offensive on the western front.

While a good many traders were still bearishly inclined, the course which the market pursued indicated that most of them were little disposed to run the risk over the holiday of more favorable Mexican news and of more news of the same sort from France. Had stocks been uncovered more easily in the drives which were made early in the day the attitude of traders at the close of the market might have been different. It seemed plain, however, that the market had lately worked into a much less exposed position than that which it occupied when the Mexican crisis forced extensive liquidation of margined accounts, and the bears therefore found a much less fruitful field in which to work. The coming of the holiday with the probabilities favoring good news rather than bad news increased the feeling of caution among the bears which found reflection in the short covering and in the new buying which gave the market a strong tone at the close.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	232,497
Same day last year	Holiday.
Same day two years ago	93,538
Year to date	85,390,945
Same period last year	63,039,246
Same period in 1914	38,561,821

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51½	53	100	Acme Tea	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
64	66	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	+ ½
18¼	19	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18¼	17¾	18	− ¼
14	16	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	...
23⅞	24	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅛	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ¾
73	76¼	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	77	76½	76½	+1
89	89½	3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	87⅞	89	87⅞	89	+1
99	101	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	...
52	52¼	300	Am. Can	52	52	52	52	...
53¼	53½	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	53½	53½	52⅝	53½	...
146	148	200	Am. Coal Products	146	147½	146	147½	− ½
54	55½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	...
51	52	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅝
28¼	28½	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28¼	28½	...
19¼	20	100	Am. Linseed	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅝
44½	46	100	Am. Linseed pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	...
67½	68	3,950	Am. Locomotive	67⅞	67⅞	65⅝	67⅞	+ ⅝
102	103	300	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅜
37	38	300	Am. Malt pf	37	37	37	37	...
94	94¼	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92⅛	94¼	92⅛	94¼	+1½
111	111½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	− ½
49	50	100	Am. Steel F'dries	49	49	49	49	− ⅜
128¼	128½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	+ ¼
205¾	207	200	Am. Tobacco	205½	206½	205½	206½	+ ½
45⅝	45½	500	Am. Woolen	44¾	45½	44½	45½	+ ½
37½	38	8,000	Am. Zinc L. S.	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	− ¾
65⅛	65½	2,900	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65⅛	65½	62½	65½	+ ½
82¾	82⅞	2,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	81¾	82⅞	81⅛	82⅞	+1⅛
66½	67½	200	Associated Oil	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66¾	− ⅜
105⅝	105½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
98¾	99	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	...
114½	115	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
114½	115	90	Do., odd lot	115	115	115	115	...
71¼	71⅞	11,000	Baldwin Loco.	71¾	72¼	69½	71¼	−1¼
100	107	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	105¼	105¼	104½	104½	+ ½
89¼	89⅝	300	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	89¾	88¾	89¾	+ ¾
66¾	67	2,800	Butte & Superior	66⅞	67	65⅝	67	− ¼
15	16	600	California Petrol.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
180⅝	181	2,150	Canadian Pacific	181	181	179¼	180½	+ ¼
56¼	56⅝	700	Central Leather Co.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅜
110½	111¼	100	Chandler Motor	110	110	110	110	+1
63	63¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	63⅛	62	63	+1
12½	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
36	36¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
98¼	98⅝	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98	98½	97¾	98½	+ ¼
130½	130⅞	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅝	130⅞	130⅝	130⅞	+ ⅝
129½	130	100	Chi. & Northwest	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	...
22½	23	800	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	22	22½	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
21	21¼	100	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
50	50¼	300	Chino Copper	50⅛	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
56	59	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
41¾	42¼	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅞	42⅞	41⅝	42	+ ½
33	34	100	Col. & Southern	33	33	33	33	+ ½
134	135¼	200	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	−1¼
100	100⅝	300	Continental Can	100	100	100	100	...
14	14¼	600	Corn Products Ref.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	− ½
89	89⅞	200	Corn Prod. R. pf. x d.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	+1¼
72	72¼	12,900	Crucible Steel	72½	72½	69¾	71⅞	−1⅛
113	114½	200	Crucible Steel pf	114½	115	114½	115	...
59⅝	60	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ¼
94¾	95¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	...
30½	31¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	...
43⅞	44	1,400	Distillers' Secur.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43¾	+ ⅛
5	6	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.	5½	6	5½	5⅝	...
12½	13	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
36½	36⅝	1,400	Erie	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
52¼	52½	200	Erie 1st pf	52	52½	52	52½	+ ¼
74½	75	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74½	74½	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅞
120⅝	120½	500	Great Northern pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120½	+ ⅛
34½	35	100	G. N. certs. ore prop.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
40	41¼	700	Greene-Cananea	40	41½	40	41½	+1½
81	85	100	Gulf States Steel	81	81	81	81	...
50	50¼	3,400	Inspiration Copper	50	50⅝	49¾	50	+ ⅛
17	17½	500	Interbo. Con. v t. cfs.	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼	− ¼
25¾	26	3,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26	+1
92¾	92½	5,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	91	92½	90⅞	92¼	+1½
47½	48	3,742	Int. Nickel	46⅝	47⅞	46¾	47¾	+1¼
11½	12	100	Int. Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ½
2	4	1,100	Iowa Central	2	2	2	2	−2¼
26	26⅞	200	Kansas City South.	26	26	26	26	+ ½
48⅜	49	6,000	Kennecott Copper	48	49	47⅝	49	+1⅛
126	127¼	25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	...
105	106¼	200	Laclede Gas	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¾
19¼	20	200	Lake Erie & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ¼
42½	44½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
79¼	79½	300	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79½	+1
48	49½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	48½	48½	48½	− ¼
132⅝	134	100	Louis. & Nash.	133½	133½	133½	133½	− ½
78⅜	79	5,100	Maxwell Motors	78½	79	77	79	− ⅜
85	86	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	− ¾
54	55¼	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	53⅞	53⅞	52¾	52¾	−2¼
98½	98⅝	12,000	Mexican Petroleum	96	99	95¼	98⅝	+3⅜
35¼	35½	100	Miami Copper	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
4½	5¼	15	Minn. & St. Louis	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
14	17½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−3¼
126	126⅞	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126½	126¾	126½	126⅝	+ ¼
4¼	4⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
6⅝	7	100	Missouri Pacific	7	7	7	7	...
118½	120¼	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+1½
16½	16¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
132	134	100	N. Y. Air Brake	134	134	134	134	−1
105¼	105¼	1,000	N. Y. Central	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105¼	+ ½
62	62⅛	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	...
27⅞	28⅝	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅝
131¼	131½	600	Norfolk & Western	131½	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	+ ⅛
113⅛	113¾	800	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113¾	113½	113½	...
57⅞	58⅛	2,900	Penn. R. R.	58	58	58	58	...
39	39⅝	100	Philadelphia Co.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	− ¾
101½	102	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
96	97	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	96	96	96	96	+ ½
46½	47	700	Pressed Steel Car	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46½	− ⅞
162½	163½	100	Pullman Co.	163	163	163	163	− ⅛
3	3¼	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
22¼	22½	700	Ray Con. Copper	22	22⅞	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
98⅛	98¼	5,900	Reading	97	98¼	96¾	98¼	+1½
45	45⅜	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	45	45	44⅞	45	...
107¼	107⅞	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
186½	188	1,625	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	185	188¼	185	188¼	+3¼
98⅛	98¼	1,400	Southern Pacific	97½	98¼	97¼	98⅛	+ ⅞
24⅞	25	19,900	Southern Railway	24¼	25	24¼	25	+1
70⅝	71	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	70	70⅞	70	70⅞	+ ⅞
133½	134⅛	11,100	Studebaker Co.	132¼	134⅝	131½	134	+ ½
35⅝	36	200	Tennessee Copper	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
192	193	1,800	Texas Co.	188¾	192	188¼	192	+4
189⅝	191	500	Tex. Co. sub. rcts. f. p.	187½	189	186¾	189	+2
5	5¼	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
139	139¼	7,600	Union Pacific	138¼	139¼	137⅞	139	+1⅜
82½	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82¾	82⅜	82¾	...
21⅞	21⅜	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
129½	129⅝	9,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	130	131	127	129½	−1½
68¼	68½	700	U.S.S., R. & M., x d.	68	68½	68	68½	+1¼
53⅞	54½	150	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	− ⅛
86½	86¼	13,050	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86¾	85½	86¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	900	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117½	117⅛	117¼	− ¼
77⅞	78	900	Utah Copper	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	+ ½
14½	14¾	500	Wabash	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
52	52¼	15,000	Wabash pf. A	51¾	52½	51⅝	52	+ ⅝
28½	28⅝	3,600	Wabash pf. B	28	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅜
29	29¾	200	Western Maryland	29¼	29¼	29	29	− ½
57½	57¾	6,300	Westingh. E. & M.	57½	57⅞	55¾	57¾	+ ½
4¾	5	200	Wheeling & L. E.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
71⅞	72	2,800	Willys-Overland	72	72	71	72	...
43	43¾	1,100	Wisconsin Central	42	43	42	43	+1⅛
135¼	136	500	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	135	135	134¾	134¾	−1¼

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.88	80.42	80.78	+ .42
25 industrials	90.86	89.94	90.73	− .01
50 stocks	85.84	85.18	85.75	+ .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 3	85.84	85.18	85.75	+ .20
July 1	85.88	85.39	85.55	− .48
June 30	86.48	85.79	86.03	+ .25
June 29	86.43	85.35	85.78	+ .80
June 28	85.53	84.58	84.98	− .02
June 27	85.58	84.81	85.00	+ .57
June 26	85.72	83.56	84.43	−1.34
June 24	85.88	85.41	85.77	+ .52

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
1915	75.34	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.75
†1915	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	69.62
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS

July 3	87.10	+ .08	June 24	87.20	− .07
July 1	87.02	− .03	June 23	87.20	− .07
June 30	87.05	− .01	June 22	87.27	− .10
June 29	87.06	+ .09	June 21	87.37	+ .10
June 28	86.97	− .08	June 20	87.27	− .07
June 27	87.05	+ .02	June 19	87.34	− .09
June 26	87.03	− .17	June 17	87.43	+ .08

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	87.10
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	82.43
Full years:					
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$1,980,000
Same day last year	Holiday.
Same day two years ago	1,973,000
Year to date	544,870,450
Same period last year	401,935,700
Same period 1914	380,745,000

U S 3s coup
1,000 100
Anglo-French 5s
339,000 .... 95¼
124,000 .... 95⅜
500 .... 95⅜
2,000 .... 95⅜
25,000 .... 95½
13,000 .... 95⅜
500 .... 95¼
19,000 .... 95⅜
3,000 .... 95¼
14,000 .... 95⅜
1,000 .... 95½
46,000 .... 95⅜
500 .... 95⅜
500 .... 95⅜
500 .... 95⅜
35,000 .... 95⅜
Chinese Ry 5s
4,000 72
Dom of Canada temp gold 5s 1921
26,000 .... 99¾
10,000 .... 99¾
1,000 .... 99¾
1926
104,000 100
1931
9,000 101
6,000 .... 101¼
8,000 .... 101¼
2,000 .... 101⅛
9,000 .... 101¼
Jap Govt 4½s sterling loan 2d series German stamp
8,000 81
Rep of Cuba 4½s
2,000 .... 86½
N Y State 4¼s 1965
1,000 .... 109⅝
N Y City 3½s Nov, 1954
9,000 .... 90½
N Y City 4s 1957
6,000 .... 99⅞
N Y City 4s, 1958
7,000 .... 100⅛
N Y City 4¼s, 1960
1,000 .... 102⅝
N Y City 4½s May, 1957
5,000 107
Nov, 1957
6,000 107
N Y City 4½s, 1963
5,000 .... 107¼
N Y City 4½s, 1965
25,000 .... 107¼
Am Dock & I 5s
1,000 .... 103½
Alas G Mines conv deb 6s, series B
5,000 100
Am Tel & Tel col 4s
10,000 .... 91¼
1,000 .... 91⅜
5,000 .... 91½
Am Tel & Tel conv 4½s
25,000 .... 108¼
Am Writ P 5s
2,000 .... 78½
Armour & Co 4½s
4,000 .... 93⅝
Atch Top & S Fe gen 4s
20,000 .... 92½
4,000 .... 92¾
conv 4s 1960
1,000 105
Trans S L 4s
1,000 90
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
5,000 .... 91⅜
Atl Coast Line Lo & N col 4s
1,000 .... 85⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
8,000 .... 90⅝
conv 4½s
1,000 c. 95¼
12,000 .... 95¼
1,000 .... 95⅜
1,000 .... 95¼
ref 5s
16,000 .... 100⅝
11,000 .... 100⅜
P L E & W V 4s
1,000 .... 86⅝
4,000 87
Beech Creek 4s
2,000 .... 94½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
1,000 .... 100¼
9,000 100
2,000 .... 100¼
Beth Steel ext 5s
6,000 .... 103⅛
B R T 5s 1918
51,000 .... 100¼
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
5,000 .... 100¼
Cal G & Elec 5s
3,000 .... 97⅞
6,000 .... 97⅝
10,000 .... 97⅝
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s
6,000 .... 100¼
Central N E 4s
1,000 82
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 .... 102¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
8,000 .... 88⅝
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 .... 89⅛
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 106
Ches & O con 4½s
10,000 .... 85⅝
conv 5s
5,000 .... 94⅜
5,000 .... 94⅝
12,000 .... 94⅝
5,000 .... 94⅞
5,000 .... 94⅝
28,000 .... 94⅞
Chic & Alt 3½s
1,000 .... 49⅝
5,000 50
Chic Bur & Qy Jt 4s
12,000 98
Chic Bur & Qy Ill div 4s
20,000 .... 95⅛
Nebr ext 4s
10,000 98
Chic Gt Wn 4s
1,000 .... 70¼
6,000 .... 70¼
1,000 .... 70⅛
1,000 70
Chic M & St P gen 4½s
1,000 .... 100⅞
conv 4½s
12,000 .... 101⅝
conv 5s ser B
1,000 .... 107¼
7,000 .... 106⅞
W & M div 5s
1,000 108
C R I & P gen 4s
1,000 85
2,000 .... 84⅝
Chic R I & P Ry ref 4s
18,000 .... 74⅝
2,000 75
Chic R I & P Ry deb 5s
10,000 .... 62½
15,000 .... 62⅞
55,000 63
deb 5s cfs of deposit stamped
10,000 .... 59½
15,000 .... 59⅞
C, R I & P col 4s, Series P
1,000 97
Chi Un Station 4½s, Series A
5,000 .... 99⅝
Chi & West Ind con 4s
10,000 .... 75½
Cleve & Mar 1st 4½s
6,000 .... 99⅛
Cleve S L 4½s
1,000 .... 100½
Col Indust 5s
6,000 76
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 92
Cub-Am Sug Col Tr 6s
20,000 .... 102⅝
Cumberland Tel 5s
4,000 .... 100⅝
Del & Hud cv 5s
4,000 106
2,000 .... 106⅛
Det Edison ref 5s
1,000 .... 101⅛
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 76
Evans & T Hte con 6s
3,000 96
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000 104
Hock Val 1st 4½s
2,000 .... 90⅞
Hud & Man 1st ref 5s, Series A
1,000 .... 71⅜
adj inc 5s
1,000 29
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A
1,000 .... 101½
Int Rap Trans 1st & ref 5s
3,000 .... 98⅝
2,000 .... 98½
21,000 .... 98⅝
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000 .... 73¾
1,000 .... 73⅝
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s
2,000 .... 105⅝
ctfs of deposit
27,000 .... 105⅝
5,000 .... 105½
10,000 .... 105⅝
Ky Cent 4s
3,000 .... 88½
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
5,000 .... 99⅜
1950
1,000 .... 91½
Lacl Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 .... 101⅝
Leh & N Y 1st 4s
5,000 .... 89¼
Ligg & M 5s
5,000 .... 101¼
Long Isl ref 4s
4,000 .... 88⅝
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000 .... 101¼
La & Ark 1st 5s
2,000 95
Louis & Nash gen 6s
5,000 .... 112⅝
4,000 .... 112½
Man con 4s
2,000 .... 90½
tax exempt
1,000 .... 91⅛
Minn & St L ref & ext 5s
5,000 64
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
10,000 .... 92⅝
Miss Cent 5s
1,000 .... 92½
Mo Pac 4s
1,000 .... 49¼
Mo Pac cv 5s
3,000 .... 49¼
5,000 .... 48⅝
Tr Co ctfs
16,000 .... 48½
43,000 .... 48¼
M, K & T of T 5s
1,000 70
Mon Power 5s, Series A
6,000 .... 97¾
1,000 .... 97⅞
N Y Cent deb 6s
500 .... 113¼
1,000 .... 113½
2,000 .... 113⅝
gen 3½s
1,000 .... 82¼
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 .... 90½
con 4s, Ser A
12,000 84
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
3,000 .... 93⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
4,000 104
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
2,000 .... 112½
non-conv deb 4s, 1955
25,000 .... 79¼
N Y Mun Ry s f 5s
1,000 99
N Y Tel 4½s
32,000 .... 98¼
Nor Pac 4s
7,000 .... 92¼
2,000 92
Nor Pac 3s
21,000 .... 65⅞
4,000 .... 65¾
Ore S L 1st con 5s
1,000 106
1st 6s
1,000 .... 108¼
Pac Power & Lgt 1st & ref 5s
1,000 92
Pac T & T 5s
1,000 .... 100¼
Penn 4s, 1948
1,000 .... 99⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
6,000 .... 104⅞
2,000 105
gen 4½s, temp ctfs
9,000 .... 101⅝
Phila Co cv 5s, 1922
5,000 .... 90⅝
Ry Steel Spring, Latrobe Plant 1st 5s
5,000 .... 100¼
Rdg gen 4s
3,000 .... 95½
2,000s30f 95⅜
3,000 .... 95⅝
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 .... 98¼
1,000 98
Roch & P 1st 6s
1,000s30f 107⅝
St L & S Fran prior lien 4s, Series A, w i
7,000 .... 70¼
8,000 70
Series B, w i
5,000 .... 86½
8,000 86
adj 6s, w i
1,000 .... 84½
1,500 .... 84¼
7,000 .... 83⅝
2,000 .... 83½
8,000 .... 84¼
2,000 .... 84⅜
Income 6s when issued
24,000 .... 54½
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000 .... 91⅜
S'board A L adj 5s
3,000 .... 67½
2,000 .... 67⅞
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
7,000 .... 100¾
So Pac conv 5s
8,000 .... 103⅝
So Pac conv 4s
3,000 .... 87¾
So Pac 1st ref 4s
2,000 .... 89⅝
2,000 .... 89⅞
8,000 .... 89⅝
Southn Ry 1st 5s
5,000 .... 101½
Southn Ry gen 4s
1,000 .... 71¼
7,000 .... 71⅜
Tenn Cop cv 6s sub rects full paid
5,000 .... 104½
Tex Co conv 6s
10,000 .... 104¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 97
Third Av ref 4s
3,000 .... 81¾
Third Av adj 5s
5,000 80
Union P 1st 4s
2,000 .... 96⅞
conv 4s
6,000 .... 93½
1st & ref 4s
4,000 .... 89⅝
2,000 90
Un Ry of San Fr 4s
10,000 .... 31⅜
U S Rub 6s
6,000 .... 102¼
U S Steel Corp sinking fund 5s
4,000 105
6,000 .... 105⅛
registered
500 .... 104⅝
Utah P & L 5s
2,000 .... 94⅝
2,000 95
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
4,000 .... 97⅞
Wab P Ter 1st 4s Cent. trust ctfs
3,000 3
West Shore 4s
1,000 90
Western Elec 5s
1,000 .... 101½
Westingh E & M conv 5s
2,000 118

WE OWN AND OFFER
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
Equipment Trust 4½s
(Issue of 1916)

Secured on
50 Mikado Type Locomotives
10 Switching Locomotives
2350 Fifty-five Ton All-Steel Coal Cars
1000 Box Cars

CASH EQUITY 12%

Maturing 1922-1926

TO YIELD 4.30%

Descriptive Circular on Application

FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

Offerings of
Municipal Public Utility Railroad Bonds

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866
Members N. Y. & Boston Stock Exchanges
New York 7 Wall St. Boston 53 State St.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Another Stock Exchange Trial.

After the expulsion of Rush G. Estee last week, the governors of the Stock Exchange thought they were through for the Summer except for a perfunctory meeting to formulate a constitutional amendment for the relief of members called to the colors. But there have been brought before them charges of violation of the rules as gross as that upon which Estee was expelled. In this case, also, the charges set up trading against a customer in such a way that a portion of the sales or purchase price was held out by the broker and the customer done to a turn. The case will be quite as disagreeable as the Estee case, in fact, if the charges are substantiated, and, in the opinion of the governors, the matter merits thorough investigation.

* * *

Reviving a Merger Story.

The proposed consolidation of the Cambria Steel Company, the Lackawanna, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company fell through because the financial backers thought that the appraisal of the stocks was too high for a business subject to periodical depressions. The Cambria Company, as soon as an option on a controlling interest in its shares expired, was sold to the Midvale Steel Company. It is reported now that the Youngstown and Lackawanna may be combined with the Inland Steel Company.

* * *

London's Minimums Off.

London began trading without minimum prices for the first time since the Stock Exchange closed July 31, 1914. The lifting of the peg had no effect on the American department, for the New York market advanced above the minimum range so long ago that pre-war contracts in Americans were closed out easily. For that matter, according to houses with London offices, most of the other Stock Exchange loans antedating the war have been paid, notwithstanding the moratorium declared on these loans until a year after the war. All of the bills in the discount market had also been met, excepting those in favor of alien enemies, so that the financial atmosphere was pretty clear before yesterday's resumption of free trading. But, though this market was not directly concerned in yesterday's London trading, it was considered ultimately beneficial that British subjects now have at home a market on which they can buy and sell without restrictions.

* * *

Cheerful in London.

Private cables showed London prices on British securities as high as had been expected, that is, from 10 to 20 points below the range before the war and on an income return of about 5 per cent. as compared with the 3 per cent. rate prevalent in ante-bellum days. Most of yesterday's Stock Exchange prices had been reached before by private settlement, so that there was no confusion over the new range. The reported success of the British drive in France made everybody cheerful in the London houses.

* * *

No Arbitrage With London.

Unless you happen to be an alien enemy resident in an enemy country, you can buy stocks in London but you can't sell unless you agree to leave the money in England or reinvest it in the London market. You may keep an open account in the London market, but you cannot bring your profits or principal over here. Consequently you cannot arbitrage. If arbitrage had been possible yesterday, one could have done nicely by buying American Marconi at 3½ here and selling it at 4 9-16 in London. This proposition among others looked tempting to traders ignorant of the London rules, but was impractical.

* * *

A Hill Interview.

The late James J. Hill was regarded in Wall Street as the foremost authority on agriculture in the Northwest, if not in the whole United States. His return from trips to the Pacific Coast was always awaited with interest to see what he had to say about crop conditions, particularly when wheat was above the ground. His son and successor has just come back to St. Paul after a trip of investigation that took him through North Dakota and Montana, and he was quoted yesterday from St. Paul in a way to indicate that he might take up another of his father's tasks. Mr. Hill's estimates were more favorable than earlier reports has been. "Outside of the Red River Valley, where it is, in some places, too wet, conditions in North Dakota are more favorable even than last year; and in Montana, where we had a banner crop last year, I found conditions so far this season even better than last year," he said. "Five years ago we handled 2,500,000 bushels of grain out of Montana, and this year we finished with over 26,000,000 bushels, or about 65 per cent. of all the grain shipped from the State. Conditions are very favorable over all our territory."

* * *

Wearied of Gold.

To all intents and purposes the Assay Office was closed yesterday, giving the employes a three-day vacation. The flood of gold which has poured into the building in recent months has kept the staff working overtime. The facilities for melting coins and molding them into bars were never provided with a view to handling from ten to twenty-five million dollars' worth in a week, and, to keep up with the arrivals, a large part of the organization has had to work Sundays. At the first sign of a let up the officials decided to let the men have an extra day.

* * *

A Futile Holiday Petition.

In the second hour of yesterday's session, when the market was dull and there was nothing in sight to disturb the serenity of the most cautious bankers, brokers circulated a petition for a half holiday. Every member who saw the petition signed it and an informal committee started to present it to the governors for their approval. Governors were scarce on the floor. The committee tried their offices. The search revealed only four of the forty members down for business. These thirty-six, having passed on the holiday question for themselves, had left the others flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98½	99
2s, c, 1930	98½	..
3s, r, 1918	100	101
3s, c, 1918	100	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T pf.	97	98
Adams Ex.	137	141
Alaska Ju.	8	8½
Am Ag Ch.	65	67
Do pf.	98	100
Am B'note.	39	42
Do pf.	49½	..
Am B S & Fdy.	98	106
Do pf.	168	186
Am Can pf.	109	109½
Am Car & Fdy pf.	115¼	117
Am Coal.	25	..
Am Coal Pr pf.	117	119
Am Cot Oil pf.	99	99½
Am Exp.	126	130
Am H & L	10	10½
Am Malt.	7	8
Am Sm pf A.	92	93
Do pf B.	83½	85
Am Snuff.	130	145
Do pf.	104	110
Am Sug R.	110	110¼
Do pf.	117	119
Am T & C.	60	64
Am Tob pf.	105¾	107
Am Woolen pf.	94⅞	95
Am Wr P pf.	23¼	24
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	60
Assets R.	4	5⅞
B & O pf.	76½	76⅝
Booth Fish	37½	40
Do pf.	..	80
Batop Min.	1¾	1⅞
Beth Steel.	425	452
Do pf.	130	140
Bklyn R T.	85¼	86½
B Un Gas.	125	131
Brown Sh.	54½	56
Do pf.	99	101
Bruns'k T.	6⅜	8
B, R & P.	91	100
Do pf.	111	..
Butt'k Co.	28¼	29
Cal Pet pf.	40¼	44
Canada So.	58½	60
Case (J I) pf.	86¼	90
Cent L pf.	111⅛	112¼
C R R of N J.	290	330
C & S A T.	137	143
Chi & Alt.	6⅞	10
Do pf.	17	22
C & N W pf.	173	178
C St P, M & Om.	117	125
Do pf.	135	145
C, C, C & St L pf.	83	83¼
Cleve & P, special	46	..
Cluett-Pea.	73	74
Do pf.	104¼	109
Col & So 1st pf.	59	60
Do 2d pf.	50	55
Com-T-Rec	44	46
Consol Gas, Balt.	107¼	..
Cont'l Can pf.	108	112
Con Ins xd	50	60
Crex Carp.	45	60
Cripple Creek Central	27	33
Do pf.	..	45
Cub-A Sug.	225	235
Do pf.	100	108
Deere & Co pf.	90	91
Del & Hud.	151½	153
D & R G.	13	14½
Day P & L	55	..
Do pf.	95½	96½
Det Edi.	134	135½
Det Un Ry.	114	116
Dia Match.	106	110
Dome M.	26	26¾
Elec S Bat.	60	62¾
Erie 2d pf.	44	47
F M & Sm.	12½	18
Do pf.	36½	39⅞
Gen Chem.	301	305
Do pf.	113½	115
Gen Elec.	167	168
Gen Mots.	470	541
Do pf.	110	113
G'dr'h (BF) Co pf.	113⅛	113½
Granby Con	86	89¾
Gulf St Stl 1st pf.	95	99
Do 2d pf.	87	89
Hack W'ter	25	35
Helme (GW) Co.	165	199
Do pf.	114¼	120
Homestake.	130	135
Ill Central.	103	106
Interbor pf	73	73½
Int Agric.	12½	15
Do pf.	48½	49⅝
Int H N J.	112¾	114½
Do pf.	117	118
Int H Corp	78	82
Do pf.	106½	110
Int Nickel pf.	107	112
Iowa Cent pf.	4½	..
Jewel Tea.	79½	80¼
Do pf.	105½	107
K C, F S & M pf xd.	70	73¼
K C So pf.	59	61½
Kayser (J) & Co.	96	98¾
Do 1st pf.	112	118
K & D M.	3	4
Do pf.	..	50
Kelly S T.	70	72
Do pf.	95⅝	96¾
Lig't & M.	248	255
Do pf.	118	122
Long Isl'd.	35	40
L-W Bis.	17⅞	20¼
Do 1st pf	82	83
Do 2d pf.	59½	65
Lorill'd Co.	212	225
Do pf.	117	119
M'kay Cos.	81½	83
Do pf.	68	68¼
Man Beach	1½	3½
Man Elev.	127	129
May D Sts.	62½	68
Do pf.	105	108
Mex Pet pf	89¼	93
Mich Cent.	110	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	133	138¾
Do l l.	70	74
Mo, K & T pf.	12	13
Mo Pac cfs	6⅝	7
Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	95
Mon Pow.	83¼	86
Do pf.	110½	..
Mor & Es.	82	89
N C & St L.	135	145
Nat Bis pf.	123¾	126
Nat C & S.	74½	76
Do pf.	108	111
Nat Enam.	24	24½
Do pf.	92	96
Nat Lead.	65	66
Do pf.	113	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
N Y, C & St L.	40	43
Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf.	66	68
N Y Dock.	9½	13½
Do pf.	21	35
N Y, L & W.	114½	123
Norf So.	23⅜	27
Norf & W pf.	86½	88
North Am.	68	70
N W Tel.	52	..
Ont Min.	6⅜	7⅜
Pabst B pf	84	90
Pac Coast.	65	75
Do 1st pf	70	95
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac Mail.	21	22¼
Do pf cfs.	93	99½
Pac T & T.	35	38
Do pf.	92½	98
Peo Gas. C.	101	102½
Peoria & E	12	14
Pettib-Mul.	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	90
Pitts, C, C & St L.	81	87
Do pf.	87	97
Pitts Coal.	27	23½
Do ctfs.	27¼	28½
Do pf cfs.	100⅝	..
Pitts, Ft W & C.	154½	..
Prsd S Car pf.	99	100½
P S, N J.	130	131
Quicksilver pf.	5	5½
Ry Stl Spg.	43⅝	43½
Do pf.	95	97⅞
Rdg 1st pf.	42½	44
Do 2d pf.	44	46
Rens & S.	171	..
St L & S F, w i.	17	17¾
St L S W.	..	19
Do pf.	41½	44
Seab Air L.	15½	16½
Do pf.	38	39¾
Sears-R pf.	124	126
Shattuck.	27½	29
S-S S & I.	46	50
Do pf.	94	96
S P R S xd.	160	175
Do pf.	115	118
Stand Mill.	95	100
Do pf.	88	91
Studebaker Co pf.	107¼	110½
Tex Co f p.	189½	191
Tex Pacific	12	13
T P L Tr.	110	..
Third Av.	66½	67½
Tob Pr pf.	100	107
Tol, St L & W.	5	7½
Do ctfs.	2	6
Do pf.	12	14
Do pf cfs	9	15
Twin City R T.	96	97
Do pf.	125	..
Under Typ.	91	100
Do pf.	110⅜	..
Un B & P pf.	31½	32
Un C Sts.	94	96
Do pf.	115	119
Un C Mfrs.	57	57¾
Do pf.	108	109
Un Fruit.	157¾	158¾
U Rys Inv.	9½	10½
Do pf.	17⅞	20
U S C I P pf.	51	52
U S Exp.	27	31
U S I Alco pf.	99⅝	106¾
U S R & I.	27	32
U S R & R	1¼	1⅝
Do pf.	1	1½
U S Rubber 1st pf.	109¾	110
Do 2d pf.	70	90
U S Sm pf.	50¼	51¼
Utah Sec.	18	18½
Va-Car Ch.	40	40½
Do pf.	107	110
Va I, C & Coke	46	50
Wells Fargo Exp xd.	125	128
W Md pf.	43	48
W U Tel.	93	93¾
W Air B.	143	146½
W E & M 1st pf.	67	73
Weym-Bru.	222½	280
Do pf.	112½	118
W & L E 1st pf.	16	17
Do 2d pf.	6½	7½
Willys-O'l'd pf.	106½	107½
W'lw'h (F W) pf.	123¼	124¼

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	..	4	4	4½
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	..
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3	3	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	..
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 2¼@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3½	3	3¼	3¼

Time.

60 days .... 3¼@3½ | 5 months 3¾
90 days .... 3½@3¾ | 6 months 3¾
4 months 3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days .... 3¾@3¾
4 to 6 months .... 3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months .... 4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	+ .00 1-16
Francs— Demand	5.91	5.91	5.91	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½	..
Marks— Demand	.73 1-16	.73	.73 1-16	+ .00⅛
Cables	.73⅛	.73⅛	.73⅛	+ .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28	Berlin	73 1-16	73⅛
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28¾
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.65	30.75
5.1826	Italy	6.38¼	6.37¾
20.26	Austria	12.63	12.70
26.75	Scandinavia	29.10	29.20
19.29	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	.41 1-16	.41⅛
	China—		
....	Hongkong	50.00	50.15
....	Shanghai	72.25	72.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.44	Rio	24.25	24.38½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $510,225,546; balance, $41,647,238; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,311,549.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31d, down 1d; in New York, 65c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 50@53c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Best business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was toward the end of the day, when the market, as a whole, strengthened, with some substantial improvements recorded. International Mercantile Marine preferred, Anaconda, and the railroad shares were among the strongest issues toward the close. There had been special weakness early in the day in the war munition stocks, but they improved in the later dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Alaska Gold	18¼	18¼	17½	18
70	Allis-Chalm	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
40	Am. Can	52	52	52	52
180	Am. Bt. Sugar	88½	89	87½	89
220	Am. Car & Fy.	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	53¼
40	Am. Cot. Oil	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
50	A. H. & L. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
50	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Am. Lin. Oil	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
30	Am. L. O. pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
520	Am. Loco	66⅝	67⅛	65⅞	67
120	Am. Smelt	92⅝	94⅝	92¼	94⅝
110	Am. Zinc	37½	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞
70	Am. Zinc pf	62⅜	65⅜	62⅜	65⅜
30	Am. Woolen	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
380	Anaconda	81⅞	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞
1,040	Baldw. Loco	71⅞	72	70	71⅞
120	Butte & Sup	66½	66⅞	65⅜	66⅞
190	Can. Pacific	181	181⅛	179¼	180⅝
70	Ches. & O.	62	63⅛	62	63⅛
20	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
50	C., R. I. & P.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
70	Chile Cop.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
50	Chino Cop.	50	50	50	50
70	Col. F. & I.	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
80	Cont. Can	100	100	100	100
20	Corn Prods.	14	14	14	14
2,870	Crucible Stl.	72½	72½	69⅞	71⅞
50	Den. & R. G.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
140	Dist. Sec.	43½	43⅞	43⅛	43¼
70	Erie	36⅛	36¼	36	36
70	Erie 1st pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
30	Ill. Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
510	Indus. Alcohol	130	130⅜	128	129⅜
120	Insp. Copper	50	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜
90	Internat. Nickel	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
120	Kennecott Cop.	48⅛	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞
380	Maxwell Motor	78⅜	79	77⅛	78⅞
70	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
5	Mer. Marine	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
440	Mer. Mar. 2d pf.	91⅝	92⅛	90⅞	92⅛
1,280	Mexican Petrol.	96	98⅞	95⅜	98⅞
30	Miami Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
40	Norf. & West.	131½	131½	131½	131½
10	Northern Pac.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
70	Ray Con	22	22	22	22
570	Reading	97⅞	98⅛	96⅞	98⅛
10	Rep. Iron & S.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
50	Ont. Silver	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
70	Southern Pac.	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
180	Southern Ry	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞
120	So. Ry. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70	70⅞
780	Studebaker	132	134⅝	131½	133⅞
60	Tenn. Copper	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
30	U. S. Smelting	68	68	68	68
50	Union Bag & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	U. S. Cast I. P.	21	21	21	21
800	Union Pacific	138¼	139⅜	138¼	139¼
2,340	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86⅛	85⅛	86⅝
70	Utah Copper	78	78	77⅞	77⅞
90	Wabash, B	28⅛	28⅛	28	28
170	Wabash pf., A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
320	Westinghouse	57	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞
20	Wis. Central	42	42	42	42
16,195					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
300	Golden Cycle	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
300	Jim Butler	.96	.96	.96	.96
400	Kewanas	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Montana	.88	.88	.88	.88
1,000	Monarch Pitts.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
1,000	Rescue Eula	.35	.35	.35	.35
450	Tonopah Ext.	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.40
400	West End	.98	.98	.98	.98
4,950					

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	107⅝	107⅞	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107½	106⅝	107
4½s	Nov., 1957	107	107⅝	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107	107⅝	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100½	..	100½	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102½	103⅛	102¼	103
4¼s	Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4¼s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	May, 1957	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99½	100	99½	100
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	90¼	89	90
3½s	May, 1954	90	90⅞	89½	89⅞

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.02	4.15	4.03
3½s	1918-1924	4.15	4.00	4.15	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3s	1918-1925	4.15	4.00	4.15	4.00
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Texas State Railroad Commission has been advised by its engineer, R. D. Parker, to authorize an additional bond issue of $807,300, the proceeds of which are to be used in completing the new passenger station of the Dallas Union Terminal. This issue will bring the total of improvement bonds to $5,000,000. The Union Station, which is nearing completion, will be used by the Atchison, St. Louis Southwestern, Texas & Pacific, Rock Island, 'Frisco, Houston & Texas Central, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Texas & New Orleans Railroads.

The reorganization plan of the Western Pacific, which includes the sale of its property to the new Western Pacific Railroad Company, the issuance of $15,000,000 of stocks and $20,000,000 of bonds by the latter corporation, and mortgaging of the property to secure an authorized bond issue of $50,000,000, has been approved by the California Commission.

The Eastman Kodak Company distributed among its employes yesterday $1,000,000, the fifth annual wage dividend, made on a basis of 3½ per cent. of total wages earned by employes in the five calendar years preceding payment of the dividend.

The Texas & Pacific Railway has sold to Blair & Co. and the Equitable Trust Co. $500,000 of ten-twenty-year 5 per cent. equipment trusts, maturing semi-annually.

The First National Bank of Cleveland announces that the $1,000,000 United Furnace Company bonds placed on sale Saturday have all been sold.

The New York Curb Market Association has ruled, through its Listing Committee, that July 6 shall be the date of delivery of the Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company's subscription warrants. All warrants of subscription for stock will become void if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment made before July 14.

Bull & Eldredge announce the admission of Wade H. Rothgeb to their firm as a general partner.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$19,915,893	$211,866,222
Ord. int. rev. rects.	40,639,438	387,873,339
Income tax	95,868,114	124,867,430
Miscellaneous	8,877,734	52,873,496
Total receipts	$165,300,681	$777,480,487
Excess of ord. rec. over ord. disburse.	107,662,489	61,112,313
Excess of total rec. over total disburse.	108,322,269	78,737,810
Expenditures	57,638,191	716,867,674

LONDON STOCKS RISE.

War News Causes Enthusiasm on the Exchange.

LONDON, July 3.—The removal of the remaining minimum prices on the Stock Exchange today made the dealings in all securities free for the first time since July, 1914, although speculation is still prohibited. The war news created great enthusiasm, and most quotations were higher, with consols, war loans, and Indian the most active issues. Stocks affected by the raising of the minimum are now on a 4½@5 per cent. yielding basis. American Marconi had a good tone, and Cuban Ports advanced 4 points. American securities were neglected, but closed steady.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 1, 1916.	Week's Decrease.
Circulation	$6,621,000	$594,000
Loans, disc. and inv.	434,035,000	*1,337,000
Indiv. deposits in U. S.	342,231,000	*2,609,000
Due banks	125,112,000	2,525,000
Time deposits	31,758,000	416,000
Exch. for Clg. House	17,224,000	*220,000
Due from banks	35,658,000	2,627,000
Cash reserve	24,327,000	212,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bks.	21,098,000	*8,000
Res. with other banks	40,827,000	1,223,000
Cash excess	813,000	*70,000
Excess in New York	24,819,000	1,035,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. Bk.	1,088,000	*315,000
Total excess	26,720,000	650,000

*Increase.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Dull, with Prices Slightly Easier in Tone—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 156,796 shares of stocks and $171,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,470; oil, 24,076, and mining, 108,250. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Aetna Exp...	16	16	15⅞	15⅞
60	A., G. & W. I. pf.	61⅞	62	61⅞	62
160	‡Butler Chem..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	C. Nat. Gas C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Chev. Motor...	217	217	217	217
150	Emerson Phon.	11½	*11½	11½	11½
100	‡F.-Lynn Phon.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	‡G., W. & W..	47	47	46⅞	46⅞
575	Grant M. Car..	13	13	12½	12½
125	H. & B. C. Co.	37	38	37	37
3,075	Hupp Motor...	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,200	‡Joplin Ore S..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
200	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	K. Bronze pf..	24	24	24	24
300	‡Lake T. Boat.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3,000	Marc. of Am...	3½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	‡Maxim Mun..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	‡Midv. Steel..	62⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞
150	‡Pullm. Vent..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	‡Pullm. V. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	Sp'field Body..	80	80	80	80
100	‡Stand. Motors	6	6	6	6
500	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4,000	‡Stutz Motor..	58⅞	59½	57½	59
400	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	36	36	35½	35½
200	‡Tob. Products	42	42½	42	42½
200	‡U. S. Lt. & H.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	‡U.S.L. & H.pf.	6	6	6	6
200	U. S. St'mship.	6	6	6	6
200	Unicorn Film..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	United Motors.	65⅞	66	65⅞	65⅞
1,200	United Zinc...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2,500	White Motors.	58	58	56⅞	57⅞
700	W'ld Film, v.t. ctfs......	1	1	⅞	1
800	‡Zinc Concen...	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Prairie Pipe L.	215	214	215	+2
11	Southern P. L.	191	190	191	−5
40	S. O. of Cal...	250	248	250	+4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	††Alb. P. Co. Ltd. (a pros.)	56	56	56	56
200	Am. Oil & Gas	½	½	½	½
650	‡Barnett O.&G.	3½	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	‡C.&Co. (O.R.)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3,000	‡Cos. O. & G..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	‡Cos.O. & G. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,500	‡Int. Petrol...	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞
3,300	‡Ken.O. (a pr.)	65	70	60	65
500	‡‡Midwest Oil.	48	48	48	48
6,000	‡Muskogee R..	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,000	‡‡N. Y.-O. Oil	83	85	83	84
400	‡‡Okla. Oil ...	12	12½	12	12½
500	Okla. P. & R..	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
900	‡Sinclair Oil..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	††Alas.-West..	61	61	60	61
1,500	††Atlanta	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
16,000	‡Adanac Sil...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††A.-Br. C. M. (a prospect).	64	64	64	64
3,400	B. Ledge C....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,000	‡‡Booth	16	16	16	16
7,000	Bos. & Mon...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5⅞	5	5⅞
200	Caledonia	67	67	67	67
100	Canada Cop...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	C. de P. C. ..	84	84	84	84
300	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
1,000	Crystal Cop...	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Dome Ext....	88	88	88	88
825	‡Dupont Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,600	‡‡Emma Cop...	40	45	40	43
550	First N. Cop..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	‡Goldf'd Con..	83	84	83	83
1,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,200	Hecla Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3,000	‡Hemple Cop...	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
800	Intern. & Intercon. M. & R.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Iron Blossom..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
560	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jerome Victor Ext., (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
350	‡‡Jim Butler...	97	97	96	97
600	‡‡Jumbo Ext...	77	78	77	77
1,200	‡Louisiana Con.	17	17	17	17
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min...	15	15⅞	15	15
370	‡‡Mojave Tung.	5⅞	6	5½	5⅞
7,000	‡Mon.Gold M.	72	72	72	72
250	Monitor Silver.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	31	31	29	29
6,000	‡‡Newray M...	41	42	41	43
400	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M. Co.	15½	15½	15⅞	15½
1,800	‡‡Oatman Ariz. Central	1⅞	15	15	15
3,000	‡Rex Con. M..	16	16½	16	16½
900	‡Rochester M..	58	58	57	58
200	‡Round Mt....	63	63	63	63
250	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡‡Success Min.	85	88	85	87
100	‡Tono. Belmt..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,250	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5,500	‡‡U. S. Con. M.	7	8	7	7
1,145	‡U. Verde Ex.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
150	Unity Gold M..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	‡West End C...	94	1	94	1
8,500	‡Wetlaufer	22	22	18	18
150	‡Wh. Oaks M..	6	6	6	6
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$122,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s. wh. issued.	109½	110	109½	109⅞
40,000	‡Int. M. M. 6s. w. i...	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞
4,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	‡Sincl. Oil 6s	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
3,000	‡Vic. Oil 6s, wh. issued.	103	103	103	103

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn.....	11	13	11	13
Atl. Gulf. & W. I.....	65½	66½	65⅞	66½
Am. Int. Corp........	28	29	28	29
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord...	18	18½	18	18½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Car. Light & Power..	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Curtiss Aeroplanes...	45	48	45	48
Edmund & J. Corp...	41	44	41	44
Hartman Corp	68	71	68	71
S. H. Kress pf.......	101	102	101	102
Lynn Phonograph	7⅞	9	7⅞	9
Manhattan Transit ..	1	1¼	1	1¼
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Poole Engine	110	118	110	118
Riker & Hegeman.....	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Springfield Body, pf..	118	122	119	125
Triangle Film ctfs....	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
United Drug	67	70	67	71
United Drug 1st pf....	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf....	89	91	88	91
United Profit Sharing	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Century Pet.	58	61	58	61
Federal Oil..........	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Houston	15	17	15	17
Pierce Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
Midwest Oil pf.......	78	80	78	80
Metropolitan Pet. ...	15½	17½	15½	17½
Midwest Ref..........	66	68	66	68
United Western	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
U. S. Con. Oil.......	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Ventura Con	8½	9	8½	9
Wayland Oil & Gas....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

MINING STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Bingham	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞
Comstock Tunnel......	7	9	8	10
Cons. Cop. Mines.....	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
Inter. Mines.........	13	15	13	15
Kewanas	10	11	10	11
Lexington-Arizona ...	59	61	59	61
Magma Copper	14	14½	14	14½
Oatman Lexington.....	58	60	58	60
Oatman Southern......	25	32	25	32
San Toy	14	15	14	15
Temiskaming	60	61	60	62
United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4

BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Pierce Oil 6s........	80	82	80	82
Sulzberger & Sons 6s.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	72	77	72	77
American Brass	293	297	293	297
Atlas Powder	175	179	175	179
Atlas Powder pf......	99	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox.....	115	116	115	116
Bliss (E. W.)........	625	635	625	635
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.....	195	205	195	205
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	840	835	850
Du Pont Pow., new....	285	286	285	288
Du Pont Pow., deb....	102	104	103	105
Hercules Powder	355	365	355	365
Hercules Powder pf...	115	116	115	116
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	165	170	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scoville Mfg. Co.....	575	580	575	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms....	1600	1700	1600	1700

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L....	1916-'23	4 @ 4½	4.40	4.20
Balt. & Ohio........	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P....	1916-'30	4½ @ 5	4.40	4.25
Canadian Pacific....	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio........	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.20
Chicago & N. W......	1916-'23	4½ @ 5	4.35	4.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	1916-'27	4½ @ 5	5.10	4.70
Ch., S. L. & N. O...	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L..	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson.......	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie R. R...........	1916-'23	4½ @ 5	4.45	4.35
Hocking Valley......	1916-'23	4½ @ 5	4.50	4.40
Illinois Central....	1916-'23	4½ @ 5	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.......	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Missouri Pacific....	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines...	1916-'28	4½ @ 5	4.60	4.40
Norf. & Western.....	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H....	1916-'28	4 @ 4½	4.30	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frt......	1916-'23	4	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S...	1916-'[illegible]	5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard Air L......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Ry.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week June.	$54,122	$44,704	$9,418
July 1-June 21	2,968,612	2,593,928	374,684

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week June..........	86,800	3,771
From July 1...........	1,887,919	240,767

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,781,845	2,287,570	2,220,169
Net aft. taxes.	418,259	468,874	523,180
Def. aft. chgs.	137,626	166,077	......
Gross, 11 mos.	29,841,460	30,519,627	29,582,463
Net aft. taxes.	4,707,188	8,244,917	6,635,206
Def. aft. chgs.	1,661,804	*1,742,557	*555,094

*Surplus.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for May—

Gross	1,265,442	1,000,048	925,589
Net aft. taxes.	392,106	169,488	124,316
Gross, 11 mos.	14,818,461	13,082,233	12,236,629
Net aft. taxes.	4,691,663	8,318,024	2,563,919

PERE MARQUETTE for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,820,082	1,447,930	372,152
Net aft. taxes.	452,107	220,053	233,054
Def. aft. chgs.	52,187	242,534	*190,347
Gross, 11 mos.	19,428,690	16,574,234	2,854,457
Net aft. taxes.	5,793,691	3,976,245	1,817,446
Sur. aft. chgs.	222,986	†1,265,887	1,488,872

*Decrease. †Deficit.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	193,440	165,358	201,901
Net after tax..	28,391	17,637	23,479
11 mos. gross..	2,249,673	2,054,393	2,396,271
Net after tax..	449,991	226,420	306,876

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	93,320	86,514	77,048
Net	20,489	26,007	15,343
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,603	15,137	3,333
11 mos. gross..	980,275	764,276	514,458
Net	230,067	217,596	68,433
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,878	87,205	*76,190

*Deficit.

HOCKING VALLEY for May—

Gross	750,599	318,576	442,016
Net	272,881	197,789	145,872
Sur. aft. chgs.	166,355	86,374	16,929
11 mos. gross..	6,625,372	5,668,071	6,544,209
Net	2,272,272	1,816,042	2,062,095
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,165,884	433,065	894,532

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—

Gross	5,858,819	4,163,368	4,538,947
Net after tax..	1,697,617	828,638	602,009
11 mos. gross.	55,241,080	47,430,432	55,448,686
Net after tax.	16,716,250	9,218,152	11,493,194

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for May—

Gross	8,089,216	6,395,660	6,685,718
Net after tax..	1,864,393	1,561,516	1,009,099
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,013,824	678,359	60,797
11 mos. gross.	85,601,036	76,331,948	79,934,737
Net after tax.	24,686,529	20,398,087	21,183,505
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,142,587	10,227,539	10,984,760

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	89,296	86,149	3,147
Net aft. taxes.	16,745	15,793	953
Surp. aft. chgs.	4,671	4,800	*129
5 mos. gross...	167,088	149,187	17,901
Net aft. taxes.	67,546	59,704	7,842
Surp. aft. chgs.	10,850	4,932	5,918

*Decrease.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,107,351	885,626	1,069,896
Net aft. taxes.	273,430	144,755	195,459
11 mos. gross..	11,667,587	10,099,209	10,879,143
Net aft. taxes.	2,689,198	1,869,715	1,940,832

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for May—

Gross	704,030	572,233	575,882
Net	245,342	168,878	135,706
11 mos. gross..	7,025,125	6,006,256	6,372,391
Net	2,352,965	1,703,622	1,591,881

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	311,956	250,556	277,650
Net	78,072	29,008	12,527
Def. aft. chgs.	18,758	65,521	87,506
11 mos. gross..	3,163,960	2,643,805	3,495,645
Net	918,966	467,550	653,234
Def. aft. chgs.	137,018	532,877	550,969

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS for May—

	1916.	1915.
Gross	112,377	105,718
Net earnings ...	45,946	41,960
Gross income ...	46,042	42,188
Net income	12,813	9,762
From Jan. 1 to May 31:		
Gross	522,018	474,800
Net earnings ...	219,205	172,096
Gross income ...	219,673	172,586
Net income	54,196	11,163

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross 3 weeks June	$589,847	$531,060	$58,787
Gross fr. Jan. 1.	4,700,240	4,316,367	381,874

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for April—

Gross	645,088	605,180	39,908
Net after taxes	222,188	210,588	11,590
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,896	29,273	8,623
12 mos. gross.	7,642,373	8,072,022	*429,148
Net after taxes	2,764,601	3,166,478	*401,478
Sur. aft. chgs.	571,885	1,025,869	*453,484

*Decrease.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for April

	1916.	1915.
Total op. revenue......	1,637,238	1,555,868
Net op. revenue........	498,953	442,316
Operating income.......	371,682	363,289
From Jan. 1 to April 30:		
Total op. revenue......	6,376,757	6,166,692
Net op. revenue........	1,882,188	1,822,968
Operating income	1,476,068	1,476,948

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. for May—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	$154,839	$169,249	$14,410
Net aft. taxes.	59,887	62,195	2,308
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,280	29,135	5,855
12 mos. gross.	1,910,481	2,242,177	331,696
Net aft. taxes.	691,943	996,849	304,906
Sur. aft. chgs.	256,007	561,496	305,489

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT, AND POWER for May—
(Earnings in Milreis.)

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	7,091,000	6,670,110	420,890
Net aft. taxes.	4,048,000	3,991,980	51,020
5 mos. gross.	32,989,000	31,092,170	1,896,830
Net aft. taxes.	18,774,000	18,046,650	727,350

CONNECTICUT POWER CO. for May—

Gross	$56,036	$42,500	$13,536
Net aft. taxes.	30,877	20,409	10,468
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,878	9,969	4,909
12 mos. gross.	642,886	496,550	146,327
Net aft. taxes.	326,090	231,323	94,777
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,149	122,851	27,298

EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	84,029	71,624	12,405
Net aft. taxes..	39,004	28,968	10,036
Sur. aft chgs..	34,334	24,795	9,539
12 mos. gross..	1,036,844	1,004,535	31,809
Net aft. taxes..	501,659	454,362	47,297
Sur. aft. chgs..	443,746	404,024	44,722

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for May—

Gross	130,173	114,031	16,142
Net aft. taxes..	44,398	39,777	4,622
Sur. aft. chgs..	8,201	5,721	2,480
5 mos. gross..	583,317	505,839	77,478
Net aft. taxes..	185,720	148,909	36,810
Sur. aft. chgs..	4,143	*31,009	35,152

*Deficit.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for May—

Gross	142,476	139,445	3,031
Net aft. taxes..	114,459	110,168	4,291
Sur. aft. chgs..	8,237	2,881	5,356
12 mos. gross..	1,685,379	1,604,289	81,090
Net aft. taxes..	1,357,832	1,261,063	96,769
Sur. aft. chgs..	81,084	98,588	*17,504

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO. for May—

Gross	151,487	134,911	16,576
Net aft. taxes.	50,513	48,339	2,174
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,318	14,945	373
12 mos. gross.	1,887,791	2,012,647	*124,855
Net aft. taxes.	720,924	894,198	*173,274
Sur. aft. chgs.	311,167	446,302	*135,135

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO. for May—

Gross	150,755	134,790	15,965
Net aft. taxes.	54,267	48,647	5,619
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,575	21,394	4,181
12 mos. gross.	1,816,978	1,866,873	*49,895
Net aft. taxes.	707,282	801,189	*93,907
Sur. aft. chgs.	368,703	475,308	*109,605

DETROIT UNITED LINES for May—
(Consolidated earning statement.)

Gross	1,358,822	1,072,727	286,095
Net	418,616	342,378	76,238
Sur. aft. int. and taxes.....	264,424	181,543	82,871
5 mos. gross...	6,160,389	4,970,316	1,190,073
Net	1,967,678	1,634,643	333,036
Surp. aft. int. and taxes.....	1,165,517	712,815	452,502

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for May—

Gross	135,948	116,005	19,943
Net aft. taxes.	52,993	45,996	6,997
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,805	27,067	4,738
12 mos. gross.	1,641,937	1,371,753	270,184
Net aft. taxes.	673,792	545,163	128,629
Sur. aft. chgs.	440,479	317,599	122,880

*Decrease.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for May—

	1916.	1915.
Gross	$423,046	$323,323
Net earnings	165,361	123,096
Surplus	116,261	80,433
From Jan. 1 to May 31:		
Gross	1,940,627	1,494,674
Net earnings	776,101	528,907
Surplus	519,079	267,945

MONTREAL WATER & POWER CO. report for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$775,518	775,463	55
Net aft. tax...	454,340	444,608	9,732
Bond interest..	250,273	246,241	4,032
Other deduc...	101,499	72,104	29,395
Surplus	102,567	123,623	*21,056
Prev. surplus..	312,665	189,042	123,623
Total surplus.	415,232	312,665	102,567

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
552	Cities Service ...	353½	351¼	352	354
278	Cities Service pf..	89½	89⅞	88⅞	89½
800	Commonwealth	64½	64	64	65
285	Commonwealth pf..	85	84½	84½	85
40	Elec.Bd.& Dep.pf..	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86⅞
200	Spgfd. Lt. & W. P. pf	99	99	97	99
800	Toledo Trac. pf...	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86⅞

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power........	24	26
American Gas Co..................	120	123
American G. & E.	50	52
American Gas & Electric..........	137	141
†American Gas & Electric.........	380	385
American Light & Traction........	110½	112½
American Light & Traction pf.....	68⅞	70
American Power & Light...........	84	86
American Power & Light pf........	45	47
American Public Utilities........	75	78
American Public Utilities pf.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
American W. W. & E...............	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf..	52	55
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf............	92½	95
Atlantic P. & L. pf..............	88	91
Baton Rouge El. pf...............	99½	[illegible]
Baton Rouge notes................	28	30
Carolina Power & Light...........	97	99
Carolina Power & Light pf........	77	81
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	24	26
Colorado Power	96	98
Consumers' Powers pf.............	99½	101⅛
Colorado Power pf................	78	80
Columbus Electric pf.............	92	95
Connecticut Power pf.............	98⅞	99½
Dallas Electric notes............	80	84
Dayton P. & L....................	95⅞	96½
†Dayton Power & Light pf.........	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric...........	90	94
Eastern Texas Electric pf........	100	101
Eastern Texas Electric notes.....	87½	92
Empire D. E. pf..................	11	14
Federal Light & Traction.........	46	50
Federal Light & Traction pf......	82½	[illegible]
Galveston-Houston Electric.......	[illegible]	77½
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Gas & Electric Securities.......	310	[illegible]
†Gas & Electric Securities pf....	98	102
International Traction...........	49	53
International Traction pf........	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.	50	[illegible]
Mississippi River Power..........	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.......	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.....	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf..	60	65
Northern States Power............	88	91
Northern States Power pf.........	95½	97
Northern Texas Electric..........	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.......	85	87
Ozark P. & W.....................	46	47
Pacific G. & E...................	58⅞	59¼
Pacific G. & E. (orig.) pf.......	88	89
Pacific G. & E. pf...............	87¼	88¼
Public S. Inv. Co. pf............	85	88
Puget Sound Traction	16⅞	18¼
Puget Sound Traction pf..........	55	60
Pennsylvania Light Co............	30	35
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf........	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf..........	94	[illegible]
Republic Railway & Light.........	37½	38½
Republic Railway & Light pf......	74	77
Securities Corp. General.........	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf......	80	85
Southern California Edison.......	93	95
Southern California Edison pf....	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.........	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.......	39	41
Tampa Electric...................	132½	137½
Tenn. Railway & Light............	10⅞	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.........	50	51
United Light & Railways..........	53	54
United Light & Railways pf.......	76	77
Union Gas & Electric 1st pf......	72	75
Union Gas & Electric 2d pf.......	15	18
Western Power....................	20	21
Western Power pf.................	68	69

*Par value. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baton Rouge 1st 5s...............	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s..............	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.........	97	99
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s...........	101	101⅞
Denver Gas & E. 5s...............	98	100
Eastern Texas El. col. 5s........	96½	99
Empire G. & E. 6s................	90	92
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s...........	99	101
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-23.....	98	100
Great Western P. 6s, 1946........	98	99½
Great Western P. 6s, 1925........	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s..........	95	98
Middle West. U. 6s, 1925.........	96	97
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s......	76½	77½
Mississippi R. P. 1st 5s.........	96	96½
Northern States P. 5s, 1941......	96	99
Northern States P. 6s, 1926......	98⅞	99
No. Texas El. col. t. 5s.........	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.............	86	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s.......	96½	97
Seattle El. con. 5s..............	94	97
Tampa Electric 1st 5s............	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926........	109	111
W. West. Light 6s, 1925..........	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	91	94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..	5	May, 1926	97⅞	98⅞	5.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅞	100⅞	[illegible]
Argen. Gvt.Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅞	5.75
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅞	100⅞	4.20
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	100⅞	100⅞	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅞	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅞	4.90
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅞	4.40
City of Quebec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅞	100⅞	4.80
Prov. of Que..	5	Apr., 1920	99⅞	100⅞	4.80
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1916	100⅞	100⅞	2.95
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101⅞	3.95
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅞	5.85
Prov. of Man..	5	Feb., 1920	98⅞	99⅞	5.20
Norweg. Gov..	6	Feb., 1923	105⅞	107⅞	4.75
Norweg. Gov..	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅞	101⅞	1.50
Norweg. Gov..	6	Oct., 1917	101⅞	102⅞	3.75
Prov. of Ont..	5	Feb., 1920	99⅞	100⅞	[illegible]
Prov. of N.B..	5	Dec., 1919	99⅞	100⅞	4.80
G. of N'f'l'nd..	5	July, 1919	99	99⅞	5.20
Prov. of Sask..	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅞	5.00
Swedish Gov..	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅞	3.25
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅞	5.00
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.40
Am. Locomo..	5	July, 1916	100	101	1.00
Am. P. & L...	6	Aug., 1921	99⅞	100⅞	5.75
Am. S. T. Co..	5	Jan. 15,'19	98	98⅞	5.95
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅞	4.85
Am. Thread...	6	Jan., 1919	98	98⅞	4.50
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	3.87
A. T. & S. F..	5	June, 1917	101⅞	101⅞	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P..	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T..	6	June, 1921	101⅞	102⅞	5.50
B'klyn R. T...	5	July, 1918	100⅞	100⅞	4.88
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅞	5.15
Can. Pacific..	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	101⅞	5.55
C. P. R. & L..	6	May, 1918	102⅞	103⅞	5.50
C. B. & Qy...	4	July, 1921	99⅞	98⅞	4.30
C. & W. Ind...	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev..	5	July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅞	..
Den. G. & E...	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅞	..
East. P. & L..	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.....	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅞	4.87
Gd. T. of Can..	5	Nov., 1917	98⅞	99⅞	5.20
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.58
Inter. Harv...	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅞	100⅞	3.90
L. Gas & El...	6	Apr., 1918	100⅞	101⅞	5.75
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1916	101	101⅞	5.45
*Min. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	96⅞	97⅞	..
Mont. T. & P..	6	Apr., 1917	97⅞	98⅞	7.20
Morgan & W...	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H..	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav...	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow...	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅞	99⅞	6.12
Penn. Co......	4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	100⅞	4.28
P. S. C., N. J..	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅞	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 19,'19	97½	98	5.80
Southern Ry...	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	4.87
U.Ry.,G. & E..	5	Apr., 1919	98⅞	99⅞	5.30
U.S.P. S. Co..	6	Apr., 1918	98⅞	100⅞	5.75
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	100⅞	100⅞	4.62
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.....	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅞	3.85
W. P. Trac....	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅞	4.90
Win. R. Arms..	5	Mar., 1918	98⅞	99	5.57
W. V. T. & E..	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E..	5	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Wilm. E. Ry...	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅞	101	5.45

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
Atlantic Refining....	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser.......	330	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line....	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg......	815	825	805	815
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	515	520	515	520
Crescent Pipe Line...	38	42	38	42
Cumberland P. L......	55	65	55	65
Eureka Pipe Line.....	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil....	154	156	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line...	160	162	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line....	87	90	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd...	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit.....	14	16	14	16
N. Y. Transit........	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line...	92	96	92	96
Ohio Oil	224	226	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co...	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s....	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas....	385	390	385	390
Prairie Pipe Line....	214	216	214	216
Solar Refining.......	265	275	265	275
Southern Pipe Line...	187	190	187	190
South Penn. Oil......	342	345	342	345
South. W. Penn.......	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal....	248	250	246	249
Stand. Oil of Ind....	562	565	562	565
Stand. Oil of Kan....	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	345	340	345
Stand. Oil of N. J...	520	521	519	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y...	205	207	205	207
*Stand. Oil of Ohio..	510	520	620	625
Swan & Finch.........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Tank...........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vacuum Oil...........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Oil.......	30	45	30	45

*Ex 100 per cent. stock dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
540	Alaska Gold.....	18	18¼	17½	18¼
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,900	Am. Zinc	38	38	36⅞	37⅞
10	Anaconda	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1,230	Arizona Com.....	8½	9⅞	8½	9⅞
330	Butte-Balak.....	2	2	2	2
117	Butte & Sup.....	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞
60	Calumet & A.....	68	68	68	68
35	Centennial	16	16	16	16
181	Copper Range....	59⅞	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞
30	Daly-West	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15	Granby	86	86	86	86
30	Greene-Can......	41	41	41	41
80	Indiana	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Isle Royale.....	27	27	27	27
230	Kerr Lake	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
150	Keweenaw	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Mason Valley....	4	4	4	4
75	Mass Con.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
50	Michigan	3	3	3	3
296	Mohawk	99	99	98½	99
535	North Butte.....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
100	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Shannon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	South Lake......	6	6	6	6
60	Trinity	5	5	5	5
85	Tuolumne	38c	38c	38c	38c
100	U. S. Smelting..	68	68⅞	68	68⅞
405	U. S. Smelt. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
6	Utah Apex.......	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
475	Utah Con........	13	13	13	13
400	Utah Metal......	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
25	Winona	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	Wolverine	54	54	54	54

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	Boston & Alb....	185	185	185	185
60	Boston & Me.....	47½	47½	47½	47½
28	Fitchburg pf....	75½	75½	75½	75½
10	Nor.NewHamp.....	103	103	103	103
145	N.Y.,N.H. & H...	61½	62	61½	62
7	West E. St.Ry...	59	59	58	58
24	West E. St.Ry. pf.	73	73	73	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Am. Ag. Ch.pf..	99⅞	99⅞	99	99
725	Am. Pn. Serv. ..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
210	Am. Pn. S. pf...	15	15	15	15
1	Amer. Sugar..	109	109	109	109
7	Am. Sugar pf..	117	117	117	117
252	Am. Tel. & T..	128¼	130½	128½	128½
845	A. G. & W. I..	66½	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞
115	A. G. & W.I.pf.	61	61⅞	61	61⅞
280	Cuban Cement.	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20½
1	Edison	240	240	240	240
2	Mass. Gas pf...	81	81	81	81
9	Pullman	163	163	163	163
15	Reece B'hole...	16½	16½	16½	16½
103	Swift & Co.....	136½	136⅞	136	136
110	Torrington	45½	45½	44	44
20	United Fruit...	158	158	158	158
236	Un. Sh. Mach.	51½	52	51¼	51¼
71	Un. Sh. M. pf..	29½	29⅞	29½	29½
78	U. S. Steel.....	85½	86⅞	85½	86⅞
50	Ventura Oil....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A.T. & T.col.4s.	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅞
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s..	97	97	97	97
9,000	Swift 5s.......	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1,000	West. Tel. 5s..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.50	.51	Humboldt..	1½	2
Am Oil.....	.25	.28	Iron Cap...	3½	4
Bay S Gas..	.16	.18	Iron C pf..	6	6¼
Begole	.88	.95	Iron Blos...	1⅞	1½
Bingham....	10½	11	Jerome V...	1⅛	1⅞
Bohemia....	1⅞	2	Majestic...	.70	.74
Bos Ariz...	2⅛	2⅞	Mex Mets...	.30	.32
Bos Corb...	.70	.75	Mojave T...	5⅞	5⅞
Boston Ely	.91	.92	Nat L & Z..	1	1⅛
Bos & Mon	1⅛	1⅛	Nev Doug...	96	99
Butte & L..	.70	.74	N Cornelia	12⅞	13
Corbin	3⅞	4⅛	N Baltic...	1⅞	2⅛
Calaveras..	5	5⅞	N U Bing...	1	2
Champion...	.10	.11	Nixon	.40	.43
Chief Con..	1⅛	1⅞	Ohio	.10	.15
Con Ariz...	1⅛	1⅞	Oneco	1	1⅛
Con Cop....	2⅛	2⅞	Onondaga...	1⅛	1½
Crown R....	.50	.52	Pilot B....	.08	.11
Cortez	.40	.50	Rilla	.30	.33
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1½	Rochester..	3⅛	3⅞
E & B B....	1⅞	1⅞	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Fortuna ...	1½	1⅞	Truro	4	5
Gold Lake..	.30	.33	Un Verde...	27½	28
Homa Oil...	.90	.92	Yuk Gold...	2	2⅛
Houghton...	1⅞	1⅞			

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
138	Ins.Co. of N.A.	27	27	27	27
25	J. G. Brill.....	35	35	35	35
60	Keystone pf.....	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
104	Leh. Nav.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
180	Phila. Elec.....	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
115	Phila.R.T. cts.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
50	Tonopah Bel.....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
135	Tonopah Min.....	6	6	6	6
289	Union Trac......	43	43	43	43
4	Un. Co. N. J..	224	224	224	224
57	Un. Gas Imp....	88	88	87⅞	88
50	Warw. I. & S...	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3	Westm'l'd Coal	68	68	68	68

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s. tr. ctfs......	80	80	80	80
1,000	Leh. Val. 4s...	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	Leh. Val. 4½s..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10,000	Ph. E. 4s, ctfs.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
15,000	Reading 4s......	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	United Ry. 4s..	74	74	74	74

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
295	Am. W. G. M.	80⅞	80⅞	80	80
20	A.W. G. M.pf.	126	126	126	126
10	Caney R. G....	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
40	Cons. Ice.......	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3,880	Columbia Gas.	17	18	17	18
90	Harb.-W. pf...	103	103	103	103
85	La B. I. & S.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
70	Mfrs. L. & H.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
945	Ohio Fuel......	46	46⅞	46	46⅞
202	Ohio Fuel Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2,180	Pure Oil.......	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅞
25	Pitts. O. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,200	Ross Mining...	12	12	12	12
100	San Toy........	16	16	16	16
35	U. S. Glass....	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
40	U. S. Steel....	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
455	Westing. Elec.	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞
25	West. A. B....	144	144	144	144
25	W. P. T. & W. pf......	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Am. Sewer P. 1st 6s.......	92	92	92	92
2,000	Ind. B. 1st 6s.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6,000	Pittsb. Coal deb. 5s......	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Ship......	44	44	44	44
820	Booth Fish....	37	40	37	39
750	Booth Fish. pf.	75	77	75	77
9	Chi. El. Rys...	7	7	7	7
4	Com. Edison..	148	148	148	148
10	H. S. & M. pf.	115	115	115	115
75	K. C. R. & L. pf. ctfs......	56	56	56	56
60	Lindsay Light.	21¼	21¼	21	21
15	Mont. Wd. pf..	118½	118½	118½	118⅞
125	Pacific Gas.....	59⅞	59⅞	59	59
30	Peo. Gas.......	102	102	102	102
530	Sears Roeb.....	184	188	184	187
550	Stew. Warner..	98	99	98	99
50	Swift & Co.....	134	134	134	134
105	Union Carbide..	185½	184	183½	184
5	Deere pf.......	91	91	91	91

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Booth Fish 6s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
11,000	City Ry. 5s....	99⅞	99⅞	99	99
19,000	Chi. Ry. 5s....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	Morris 4½s.....	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
10,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	95	95	95	95
10,000	Paducah 4½s....	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2,000	Sulzberger 6s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	Swift 5s.......	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	126	135	127	135
American Cigar pf.....	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf........	106	110	106	110
Johnson T. F. & M.....	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F........	174	178	174	178
MacAndrews & F. pf....	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob....	230	235	230	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob....	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, June 30, 1916.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT—CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 24........................			$41,250,555.50
Receipts—			
Revenues	$1,224,449.57		
Miscellaneous	82,661.15		1,307,110.72
			$42,557,666.22
Payments—			
General administration	$9,539,339.24		
Redemption of city debt................	250,000.00		
Interest on city debt	5,081.90		9,794,421.14
Balance June 30........................			$32,713,245.08

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested June 24.............		$15,025,771.90
Receipts		5,764,030.31
		$20,789,802.21
Payments		5,065,183.83
Balance uninvested June 30.............		[illegible]
Aggregate balances June 30.............		[illegible]

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

The new INHERITANCE TAX LAWS of New Jersey do not tax non-residents for money, stocks, bonds and mortgages (except stock of New Jersey corporations) when such property is kept in New Jersey. Send for Booklet T.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

WE DEAL IN

National Surety Co.
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Remington Type. Stocks
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115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

100 Years of Commercial Banking

CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $80,000,000

192 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum

Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1916.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

EMIGRANT

Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JULY 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1916.

194TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1916, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1916. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION NOTICE

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO.

Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,347,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows:

1	1531	2923	4208	5404	7524	10523	11830
43	1562	2924	4221	5495	7525	10524	11837
44	1563	2968	4222	5535	7529	10545	11830
48	1568	2969	4232	5536	7530	10547	11833
54	1583	2970	4241	5539	7578	10549	11834
55	1590	2973	4242	5540	7579	10550	11835
56	1591	2979	4243	5546	7580	10551	11836
57	1593	2985	4245	5548	7586	10552	11838
61	1594	2995	4246	5549	7587	10553	11839
101	1595	2997	4247	5550	7588	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7589	10585	11878
104	1610	3003	4250	5568	7606	10586	11879
114	1611	3004	4251	5569	7600	10587	11883
123	1612	3048	4256	5571	7703	10589	11893
126	1613	3191	4257	5578	7714	10590	11904
128	1614	3192	4258	5579	7727	10591	11930
138	1615	3305	4260	5580	7751	10592	11929
148	1616	3420	4273	5581	7785	10594	11963
149	1618	3442	4283	5584	7795	10609	11967
157	1619	3443	4290	5594	7796	10643	11968
158	1620	3444	4292	5596	7801	10644	11969
159	1621	3445	4294	5601	7815	10645	12010
168	1626	3446	4295	5602	7816	10646	12011
170	1627	3447	4296	5604	7818	10647	12013
175	1629	3448	4297	5638	7830	10648	12014
180	1630	3449	4298	5643	7833	10650	12025
181	1631	3450	4328	5657	7839	10653	12031
182	1632	3451	4330	5658	7877	10654	12039
185	1633	3452	4332	5660	7879	10659	12045
225	1634	3454	4342	5662	7883	10660	12048
226	1637	3462	4348	5665	7904	10661	12060
235	1638	3463	4363	5666	7953	10662	12066
236	1639	3464	4364	5669	8451	10663	12070
237	1640	3465	4365	5670	8674	10665	12071
238	1645	3474	4381	5671	8701	10666	12073
239	1648	3475	4382	5679	8702	10667	12084
240	1649	3479	4400	5745	8708	10669	12090
248	1752	3560	4401	5750	8709	10823	12091
251	1756	3561	4407	5751	8712	10824	12104
273	1790	3562	4418	5752	8714	10825	12105
301	1791	3569	4421	5753	8718	10827	12106
302	1892	3570	4428	5785	8719	10828	12107
323	1893	3571	4429	5786	8722	10829	12108
362	1901	3573	4430	5802	8726	10830	12114
363	1902	3575	4433	5803	8727	10831	12117
364	1903	3576	4435	5804	8728	10832	12125
365	1904	3577	4436	5805	8729	10833	12126
370	1935	3587	4437	5811	8730	10902	12127
371	1936	3588	4439	5812	8732	10903	12128
374	1937	3589	4440	5813	8764	10904	12129
390	1952	3590	4441	5814	8765	10930	12130
396	1961	3591	4442	5815	8767	10932	12131
397	1962	3592	4467	5816	8768	10942	12133
398	1963	3594	4492	5817	8769	10944	12134
403	1971	3595	4493	5846	8770	10955	12135
409	1995	3596	4494	5850	8771	10957	12136
416	1996	3597	4495	5852	8772	10960	12137
417	2017	3598	4499	5853	8773	10961	12138
418	2027	3599	4902	5854	8778	10965	12139
421	2029	3605	4908	5859	8780	10966	12140
422	2030	3610	4923	5876	8781	10974	12141
423	2047	3618	4924	5879	8783	10979	12142
445	2066	3630	4936	5880	8784	10980	12143
459	2083	3632	4937	5881	8786	10988	12181
461	2084	3633	4939	5882	8787	10990	12182
467	2112	3636	4940	5883	8789	10991	12183
468	2113	3643	4956	5891	8790	10993	12190
469	2114	3648	4966	5967	8792	10994	12191
482	2115	3649	4968	5972	8797	10996	12193
488	2118	3651	4973	5973	8798	10997	12194
491	2122	3671	4986	5974	8800	11119	12401
492	2125	3672	4988	5975	8810	11120	12402
509	2126	3673	4989	6001	8813	11121	12403
511	2151	3680	4990	6013	8819	11122	12404
517	2155	3683	5006	6017	8820	11124	12449
520	2186	3685	5009	6052	8822	11125	12467
529	2187	3686	5031	6055	8823	11128	12484
530	2188	3688	5032	6068	8825	11133	12485
531	2189	3689	5033	6069	8826	11134	12487
533	2190	3690	5035	6078	8836	11135	12497
540	2191	3691	5036	6079	8847	11141	12592
543	2192	3692	5037	6082	8848	11147	12593
548	2195	3693	5038	6090	8850	11151	12617
551	2199	3708	5041	6091	8860	11152	12619
552	2200	3709	5042	6092	8861	11153	12620
553	2302	3712	5048	6101	8862	11154	12621
555	2362	3713	5049	6109	8864	11155	12622
558	2363	3716	5064	6118	8867	11156	12644
672	2364	3717	5081	6119	8868	11159	12645
673	2365	3719	5082	6133	8869	11160	12647
692	2366	3720	5083	6154	8868	11164	12648
693	2367	3729	5084	6157	8870	11174	12649
695	2368	3735	5204	6184	8871	11178	12650
696	2399	3746	5206	6189	8873	11179	12653
697	2401	3749	5207	6190	8892	11180	12655
812	2402	3760	5208	6191	8893	11181	12657
816	2410	3790	5212	6192	8896	11183	12659
817	2411	3791	5214	6194	8898	11184	12802
833	2412	3792	5217	6233	9001	11185	12803
838	2413	3800	5218	6334	9003	11191	12804
839	2471	3821	5219	6336	9005	11192	12875
891	2503	3822	5221	6342	9006	11193	12876
892	2505	3823	5222	6343	9016	11194	12878
893	2506	3833	5223	6395	9017	11195	12895
894	2507	3885	5224	6399	9019	11196	12896
898	2512	3893	5227	6400	9023	11198	12899
899	2513	3894	5228	6451	9025	11199	12900
938	2525	3902	5229	6510	9026	11201	12902
1018	2528	3903	5230	6520	9027	11205	12920
1251	2530	3907	5294	6523	9029	11206	12921
1252	2533	3913	5296	6570	9046	11207	12922
1253	2545	3915	5303	6571	9051	11208	12926
1314	2548	3916	5304	6574	9059	11209	12929
1323	2570	3917	5305	6579	9074	11210	12930
1326	2571	3918	5306	6603	9089	11211	12934
1327	2578	3940	5309	6641	9090	11212	12949
1328	2594	3942	5317	6644	9099	11218	12962
1337	2595	3945	5318	6655	9100	11230	12963
1338	2596	3951	5321	6659	9169	11252	12968
1344	2597	3952	5328	6660	9201	11260	12980
1346	2598	4001	5329	6661	9202	11261	12981
1348	2604	4003	5330	6662	9209	11263	12987
1350	2608	4004	5333	6668	9251	11264	12988
1351	2609	4005	5335	6701	9252	11265	12989
1352	2612	4006	5336	6706	9253	11277	12990
1353	2613	4007	5337	6707	9255	11300	12991
1354	2615	4008	5341	6708	9256	11302	12992
1355	2616	4009	5347	6791	9257	11407	12996
1356	2653	4012	5349	6792	9258	11530	12997
1373	2654	4032	5352	6842	9259	11533	12999
1375	2685	4038	5358	6843	9260	11544	13159
1376	2689	4044	5359	6844	9263	11545	13160
1386	2690	4045	5361	6847	9264	11547	13161
1387	2690	4045	5362	6848	9390	11550	13168
1396	2695	4046	5363	6849	9391	11566	13169
1402	2696	4047	5363	6850	9551	11594	13173
1408	2697	4048	5364	6859	9552	11596	13174
1412	2728	4049	5365	6860	9553	11600	13175
1414	2756	4050	5376	6902	9558	11603	13176
1415	2760	4051	5380	6905	9561	11635	13176
1416	2761	4054	5383	6973	9562	11636	13177
1418	2762	4069	5396	7355	9563	11643	13178
1420	2785	4070	5398	7401	9564	11646	13178
1424	2789	4071	5403	7402	9600	11649	13179
1428	2790	4073	5406	7403	10008	11650	13180
1429	2791	4074	5410	7404	10041	11652	13180
1430	2801	4078	5411	7405	10042	11653	13181
1431	2802	4079	5412	7406	10104	11656	13182
1433	2818	4080	5414	7407	10189	11657	13183
1434	2844	4081	5415	7408	10217	11660	13185
1440	2845	4085	5416	7409	10224	11661	13186
1443	2847	4086	5417	7435	10309	11667	13196
1452	2848	4087	5418	7436	10310	11670	13197
1453	2851	4088	5419	7451	10311	11671	13198
1463	2852	4089	5422	7457	10317	11673	13199
1489	2853	4090	5435	7462	10318	11677	13476
1507	2854	4091	5451	7463	10319	11678	13480
1514	2906	4092	5455	7470	10333	11706	13501
1524	2911	4094	5460	7480	10335	11707	13502
1527	2913	4100	5463	7485	10341	11781	13724
1531	2914	4108	5464	7486	10342	11803	13736
1545	2915	4185	5465	7494	10344	11808	13739
1546	2916	4186	5477	7495	10371	11813	13740
1548	2917	4192	5478	7496	10379	11814	13752
1549	2919	4193	5481	7497	10514	11817	13767
1555	2921	4194	5483	7498	10515	11823	
1559	2922	4207	5490	7523	10516	11824	

D 579	D 821	D 953	D 963	D 975	D 995	D 1378
652	905	956	964	987	996	1376
654	906	958	967	990	1209	1388
663	910	959	969	991	1370	1389
733	937	961	970	992	1371	1390
817	938	962	971	993	1372	1534

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due August 1, 1916.

In accordance with the foregoing, said numbered bonds will be paid at this office on and after the first day of August, 1916, at 105% and accrued interest.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1916.

The following bonds, called for redemption on February 1st, 1916, have not been presented for payment, viz.:

78	1367	4528	5448	7005	7988	11939	D	80
80	1384	4551	5463	7614	8000	11948		89
139	1403	4600	5552	7629	8134	12275		92
161	1437	4608	5561	7633	8251	12341		182
1033	2372	4751	5570	7640	8509	12345		198
1042	2430	4764	5585	7666	8751	12757		292
1064	2486	4818	5586	7668	8838	13109		217
1070	2584	4838	5631	7708	8956	13152		710
1078	2590	4873	6088	7721	9086	13153		987
1132	2751	5008	6516	7744	10361	13195		999
1217	2782	5080	6525	7750	10431	13712		1020
1247	2787	5236	6527	7754	11126	13827		1155
1253	2939	5243	6982	7775	11132	13866		1685
1270	3007	5244	6983	7862	11136	13867		1953
1276	3087	5345	7105	7873	11137			1957
1277	3371	5408	7181	7881	11344			1997
1288	4017	5409	7509	7948	11889			1999
1361	4165	5413	7525	7957	11917			
1365	4477	5447	7550					

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

3 43 49 55 134

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1916, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, July 3d, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.

149 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said company, payable on July 20, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 30, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

American Navigation Company,

New York Office.

The usual quarterly dividend of 3% has this day been declared payable on July 20th to stockholders of record July 6th, 1916.

SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

July 1st, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Daniel Buhre & Co., Inc., for the election of Officers and Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 277 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWARD J. NORTON, Secretary.

New York, June 19, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Belanger's Incorporated will be held at the office of the Company, 476 Central Park West, New York City, on Tuesday, July 18, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

C. C. HANSEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Robert Graves Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Madison Avenue and 33d Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1916, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

HARRY L. BURN, Secretary.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

The annual election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York Office, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Suite 1,130, Tuesday, July 11th, 1916, during the hours from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

A RECORD FOR PRESERVATION.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers, and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $5 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1, by mail. Times Square, New York.

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COTTON FALLS DULL ON EVE OF HOLIDAY

Public Buying Light, but One Floor Broker Takes 25,000 Bales.

PRICES GAIN 4 TO 5 POINTS

Trading Drags Throughout the Day, but at No Time Was There Manifest Weakness.

The cotton market yesterday was a holiday affair and the volume of business was light. The feature of the market was the heavy buying at the opening by a prominent floor broker. His purchases of different months, made on the opening call, were estimated at 25,000 bales. This buying was enough to absorb the overnight selling orders and to give a steady undertone to the market, which held during the entire session. Had it not been for this active early support, there would have been a different story to tell, as there was very little public buying yesterday. October opened six points under Saturday's closing price, but the later months did not show this decline, and the quotations recorded on the opening call were the lowest of the day. The heavy early buying was variously put down as short covering by a leading local plunger, foreign buying, and buying for spot interests. The first of these guesses was, perhaps, the correct one.

During most of the day the market was a dragging affair, but at no time was there any manifest weakness. New Orleans sent some buying orders here, and reports from the South indicated that there was a good spot demand at sellers' prices. On the other hand, crop reports were favorable, and rain was reported in some sections where it was beginning to be badly needed. During the last quarter of an hour there was some covering by speculators who were short, but not enough greatly to influence prices, and the close was at a level of 4 to 5 points higher than Saturday's closing prices. Spots were marked up 5 points to 12.95c for middling.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, New Orleans 5 points decline, Houston 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, middling 12.95c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	12.83	12.73	12.79@12.80	12.76@12.78
Oct.	12.98	12.84	12.95@12.96	12.91@12.93
Dec.	13.17	13.04	13.13@13.14	13.09@13.12
Jan.	13.22	13.14	13.19@13.20	13.15@13.17
Mar.	13.38	13.31	13.36@13.37	13.32@13.34
May	13.58	13.48	13.51@13.53	13.47@13.49

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,458	6,621	1,200
New Orleans	504	1,475	845
Mobile	302	204	....
Savannah	1,802	2,140	....
Charleston	783	....	....
Wilmington	175	251	151
Norfolk	959	1,261	....

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	135	108	....
Memphis	129	843	521
St. Louis	....	3,049	....
Houston	2,024	4,758	4,015

Exports, 24,250 bales; total thus far this season, 5,554,687; total last season, 8,160,500.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
300	Galveston	12.85	101,077	140,550
1,215	New Orleans	13.00	....	172,041
....	Mobile	13.00	16,748	19,344
108	Savannah	13.00	90,106	68,513
....	Charleston	12½	81,675	47,140
....	Wilmington	12½	38,414	30,0.3
4	Norfolk	12.88	47,887	5,566
71	Augusta	12.75	71,338	84,574
....	Memphis	13.12	65,550	63,305
....	St. Louis	13⅛	11,870	22,265
270	Houston	13.80	38,739	67,874

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 13 points decline, at 8.03d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 14,000 bales. American, 10,000. Market closed quiet, but steady.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,312 packages. The market opened with rather quiet trading. There was a little speculative demand under the call on 'Change, and in spite of the lower grade requirements in effect yesterday the early business indicated no material change comparing even grades from the prices quoted at the close of last week. Advices from the West report no signs of weakness there, but there is a general feeling among local speculators that prices should go lower if heavy movement of butter keeps up. This gives rise to a conservative feeling, and the immediate outlet is uncertain. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27½@28½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26½@27c; thirds, [illegible]; creamery, unsalted, extras, [illegible]; higher scoring, [illegible]; firsts, [illegible]; State dairy, tubs, finest, [illegible]; good to prime, [illegible]; common to fair, [illegible]; renovated, extras, [illegible]; firsts, [illegible]; lower grades, [illegible]; imitation creamery, firsts, [illegible]; ladles, current make, firsts, [illegible]; seconds, [illegible]; lower grades, [illegible]; packing stock, current make, fine, [illegible]; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, [illegible].

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,815 cases. Arrivals are moderate, and country advices indicate relatively high values ruling at primary points. There is a generally steady to firm market, with a fair call for high-grade goods and for good value cheap stock. Intermediate grades rather quiet for the day, but values are fully sustained. Nearby white eggs rather quiet and offerings ample except in the very fanciest qualities; buyers at top quotation are very critical. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, [illegible]; extra firsts, [illegible]; firsts, [illegible]; seconds, [illegible]; thirds and poorer, [illegible]; dirties, No. 1, 22c; No. 2 and poorer, [illegible]; checks, good to choice, dry, [illegible]; undergrades, [illegible]; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, [illegible]; ordinary to good, [illegible]; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, [illegible]; Western and Southern, gathered whites, [illegible]; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, [illegible]; gathered brown and mixed colors, [illegible]; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, [illegible].

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues.; thunder showers at night or Wed.; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., with occasional thunder showers; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate s. winds, possibly brisk and shifting over extreme s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Unsettled and warm Tues. and Wed., with occasional thunder showers.

Ohio.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; thunder showers at night or Wed.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with occasional thunder showers; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., probably showers; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in n.; [illegible] showers at night or Wed.; moderate s. and s. e. winds.

[illegible]—Unsettled, probably showers, in s. e., Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Tex.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.

[illegible]—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

[illegible]—Fair Tues. and Wed.

[illegible]—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Tues.

[illegible]—Fair and continued warm Tues. Wed.; probably fair, cooler in n. w.

[illegible]—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; probably followed by showers. Wed., showers, cooler in w.

[illegible]—Showers Tues., warmer in e. Wed., fair in w., probably unsettled in e.; cooler.

Iowa.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., warmer in e.; cooler in extreme n. w. Tuesday. Cooler Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Tues., probably showers in s. and e. Wed., fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., cooler Tues.

Neb.—Fair Tuesday and probably Wed., cooler Tues. and in s. w. Wed.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., cooler Wed., and in n. cent. Tues.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, [illegible]

[illegible]

WALL ST. SEES END OF STOCK SALE TAX

Proposed Abolition of Stamps in War Revenue Bill Pleases Exchange.

PAY $7,771,000 IN 18 MONTHS

Receipts of Federal Government Assumed to be Equal to Those of New York State.

The abolition of the stamp taxes in the war revenue measure reported by the Ways and Means Committee Saturday, in the opinion of the New York Stock Exchange authorities, means the abolition of a tax on stock transfers which on its enactment they opposed as double taxation.

The Federal stock transfer tax was enacted in the war revenue measure adopted by Congress a few weeks after the war broke and has been levied since the Stock Exchange reopened for business in the latter part of December, 1914. The tax law was a duplicate of the New York State transfer tax, imposing a charge of two cents a share on the transfer of every share of stock on the par value or fraction thereof. On most of the stock the tax was $2 a hundred shares,' though transfers of stock without par value escaped the law.

With both Federal and State taxes on sales in force the stamp tax on a round turn in stocks was $4 a hundred shares. The rank and file of speculators did not mind it, for the activity of the market in war stocks and the unusually rapid movements in prices made the tax seem small in view of the attainable profits. But the double tax was onerous to the professional and other experienced speculators who adopt department store methods and work for quick turns and small profits. On a trade for an eighth in 100 shares the taxes meant to them, not including the clearance fee, $8.50 in cash if they won and $16.50 if they lost.

Since the market has become less active, following the chilling of enthusiasm for the war stocks, the double tax has tended to defeat its own purposes. Professional trading, which often makes a market, has been less keen. A tax thus restricting trading might impair Government revenues from other sources in Wall Street. Such, at least, has been the Stock Exchange argument.

While the Federal transfer tax has been in force it has proved a handsome revenue producer for the Government. Government figures of the amount received have not been reported separately up to date, but the figures of the State Controller show that between Jan. 1, 1915, and the end of May the State collected $7,290,000. With June estimated according to the receipts for the previous months of this year, the State has collected $7,771,000 from the tax in the last eighteen months. Since the Government transfer tax is the same, and since no exchange of stocks has been valid without the stamps, State and Federal, it is assumed that the Government collected the same amount from stock transfers in this State. A large additional sum must have been received by the Government from stock transfers in other States.

The amendment to the income tax law which was greeted in the financial district provided that traders in stocks, computing their net income, might deduct their losses from their profits. Under the present law only those who make a business of speculation—that is, brokers and professional traders—have been allowed to deduct such losses.

LINER BRINGS $25,000,000.

Britain Sends Eight Cases of Securities on the Cunarder Orduna.

Another shipment of securities from the British Government arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna, in charge of F. G. White, an official of the Bank of England. They were contained in eight square cases and were estimated to be worth about $25,000,000. The cases were all heavily weighted with pig iron so that in case the vessel was attacked by a submarine they could be thrown overboard and sunk. The ship's officers had been instructed by the Admiralty to see that this plan was carried out before the vessel could be boarded by an enemy.

GEM IMPORTS $44,887,826.

Port Appraiser Sague Issues Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30.

Further evidence of the prosperity of the United States was furnished yesterday in a report given out by John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, in which it was shown that diamonds and other precious stones imported at New York in the Government's fiscal year ended June 30 reached the high total of $44,887,826. In 1915 gem entries here had a value of only $14,760,847, and in 1914 their value was set down at $33,183,735. The gain in 1916 over the year before was $30,000,000 in round figures.

Cut diamonds and other precious stones brought in in 1916 aggregated $32,924,775; uncut, $11,200,494, and miners' and glaziers', $762,557. The 1915 statistics in the same order were, respectively, $11,274,152, $3,238,235, and $193,460. The June importations alone came close to making a record, their value being $5,786,379, against $2,094,814 in 1915, and $1,836,809 in 1914.

William B. Treadwell, examiner of precious stones, said yesterday that, with one exception, the 1916 importations were the heaviest in the history of the port. The year holding the record was 1913, when the entries had a value of $46,137,328. The reason for the extraordinary imports in that year was that dealers were rushing gems into the country in order to avoid the increased duties contemplated in the Underwood Tariff bill, which later in the year became the present tariff law. At that time dealers simply added their importations to stocks, trusting to time to dispose of the gems.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 3.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 20 centimes.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value $252,549.50,) market value.... $251,083.75
Private securities, (book value $474,97[illegible],) market value.... 472,951.00
Real estate owned.... 507,832.05
Mortgages owned.... 50,375.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.... 209,968.37
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 2,492,166.78
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 2,541,757.90
Overdrafts.... 839.12
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $839,900.19
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.... 72,835.55 — 912,735.74
Specie.... 780,125.04
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 102,300.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 31,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $323,107.98
Other cash items.... 42,114.66 — 365,222.64
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 29,510.04
Total.... $8,755,058.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $200,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $200,000.00
Undivided profits.... 274,890.96 — 474,890.96
Surplus on book values, $478,377.06.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $224,301.54
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions.... 608.57
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.... 1,191.91
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 6,986,761.23
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.... 344,409.79
Demand certificates of deposit.... 58,900.00
Other certificates of deposit.... 30,000.00
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 21,506.78
Certified checks.... 30,700.35
Unpaid dividends.... 14,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 83,000.13 — 7,854,380.30
Income tax withheld.... 31.24
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned.... $190,000.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... 9,436.19
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 8,181.43
Estimated unearned discounts.... 18,142.00 — 225,749.62
Total.... $8,755,058.12

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $1,000,) market value.... $1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,[illegible],) market value.... 1,272,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.... 1,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 1,792,724.12
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 11,804,686.00
Overdrafts.... 1,514.99
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $1,274,341.22
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item.... 276,219.65 — 1,550,560.87
Specie.... 1,493,573.50
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 294,035.00
Federal reserve notes.... 20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearing.... $580,096.42
Other cash items.... 352,054.89 — 932,151.31
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... $9,808.02
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 21,100.00 — 30,908.02
Total.... $18,921,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $1,000,000.00
Undivided profits.... 1,130,871.41 — 2,130,871.41
Surplus on book values, $2,171,960.99.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $1,515,705.74
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 13,725,217.29
Demand certificates of deposit.... 45,972.66
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 13,041.03
Certified checks.... 165,155.61
Unpaid dividends.... 40,120.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.... 169,595.67 — 15,675,807.95
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... $15,057.50
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 27,925.72
Estimated unearned discounts.... 72,000.00 — 114,983.22
Total.... [illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $1,000.00;) market value.... $1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $550,791.26;) market value.... 547,889.16
Real estate owned.... 43,547.86
Mortgages owned.... 9,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.... 23,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 701,843.34
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 706,214.93
Overdrafts.... 518.42
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $780,331.67
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.... 22,241.18 — 802,572.85
Specie.... 911,501.78
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 87,900.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $529,820.71
Other cash items.... 83,040.99 — 612,861.70
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 920.93
Total.... $10,469,170.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $300,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $600,000.00
Undivided profits.... 55,879.62 — 655,879.62
Surplus on book values, $680,774.79.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $159,398.07
Deposits by the State of New York.... 112,000.00
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 8,851,171.48
Demand certificates of deposit.... 75.00
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 56,527.72
Certified checks.... 165,849.01
Unpaid dividends.... 24,016.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.... 70,840.07
Total deposits.... 9,439,877.35
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned.... $36,500.00
Reserves for taxes.... 5,000.00
Estimated unearned discounts.... 31,914.00 — 73,414.00
Total.... $10,469,170.97

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $17,418.72;) market value.... $17,418.72
Private securities, (book value, $262,042.50;) market value.... 262,042.50
Real estate owned.... 225,000.00
Mortgages owned.... 4,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 2,684,051.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 5,008,574.07
Overdrafts.... 721.85
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $952,408.94
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item.... 66,030.52 — 1,018,439.46
Specie.... 849,432.88
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.... 100,000.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 10,400.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $544,876.78
Other cash items.... 174,878.74 — 719,755.52
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 2,100.00
Total.... $10,962,686.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $400,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $600,000.00
Undivided profits.... 251,365.91 — 851,365.91
Surplus on book values, $857,465.91.
Deposits, preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $103,857.98
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.... 86,769.25
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 8,174,168.91
Demand certificates of deposit.... 76,091.94
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 43,636.40
Certified checks.... 85,157.80
Unpaid dividends.... 12,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 55,632.47
Total deposits.... 8,637,424.73
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... $23,469.78
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 12,436.21
Estimated unearned discounts.... 38,000.00 — 73,905.99
Total.... $10,962,686.65

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $[illegible],) market value.... $409,217.50
Private securities, (book value, $1,715,[illegible],) market value.... 1,754,445.95
Mortgages owned.... 690,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 6,413,400.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 49,500.00
Overdrafts:
Secured.... $21,440.59
Unsecured.... 80.02 — 21,520.61
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... 877,198.52
Specie.... 770,080.58
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 55,210.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... $32,437.11
Uncollected items.... 782.85 — 33,220.00
Total.... $10,919,815.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $200,000.00
Undivided profits.... 485,877.38 — 685,877.38
Surplus on book values, $660,218.57.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $27,709.70
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary.... 388,918.50
Deposits by the State of New York.... 50,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.... 37,085.04
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 8,308,124.57
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.... 425,207.00
Demand certificates of deposit.... 489,619.20
Other certificates of deposit.... 10,611.14
Dividends payable July 1, 1916.... 25,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 33,172.85
Extend total deposits.... 9,721,840.15
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... 12,098.09 — 12,098.09
Total.... $10,919,815.92

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $2,581,625.00,) market value.... $2,581,625.00
Private securities, (book value, $7,274,537.07,) market value.... 7,280,000.00
Real estate owned.... 1,144,505.87
Mortgages owned.... 2,032,010.01
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.... 276,155.91
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 2,082,461.62
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 8,204,879.66
Overdrafts.... 3,147.32
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $1,605,229.57
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.... 512,489.11 — 2,117,718.68
Specie.... 2,190,383.40
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.... 290,000.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 15,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $1,066,776.51
Other cash items.... 139,048.12 — 1,205,824.63
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures.... $50,843.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 130,500.00
U. S. documentary stamps.... 545.00 — 181,888.00
Total.... $30,709,106.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $500,000.00
Undivided profits.... 305,284.53 — 805,284.53
Surplus on book values, $[illegible].
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Deposits by the State of New York.... $200,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.... 10,491.06
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.... 419,855.55
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 8,019,121.94
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days.... 68,500.00
Demand certificates of deposit.... 147,400.00
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks.... 18,035,145.94
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 82,429.41
Certified checks.... 111,952.42
Unpaid dividends.... 45,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 244,337.23
Total deposits.... 28,243,911.45
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned.... $270,000.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... 10,000.00
Estimated unearned discounts.... [illegible] — 255,000.00
Total.... $30,[illegible]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $266,549.50;) market value.... $266,549.50
Private securities, (book value, $299,483.21;) market value.... 299,483.21
Real estate owned.... 89,000.00
Mortgages owned.... 14,763.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.... 3,200.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 4,480,625.32
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 6,795,340.94
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.... $775,312.99
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.... 684,848.78 — 1,460,161.77
Specie.... 1,395,747.55
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.... 557,000.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 15,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $751,654.31
Other cash items.... 243,386.12 — 995,040.43
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 12,000.00
Total.... $16,383,871.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $500,000.00
Undivided profits.... 689,888.17 — 1,189,888.17
Surplus on book values, $1,240,888.17
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks.... $411,013.39
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.... 137,387.66
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.... 12,393.61
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check.... 11,533,742.83
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.... 30,000.00
Demand certificates of deposit.... 69,718.99
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers.... 7,626.36
Certified checks.... 497,930.92
Unpaid dividends.... 15,000.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.... 1,842,239.93 — 14,566,048.69
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.... 9,440.12
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 8,494.61
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 9,000.00
Estimated unearned discounts.... 51,000.00 — 77,934.73
Total.... $16,333,871.59

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:
Public securities, (book value, $545,561.80,) market value.... $549,811.80
Private securities, (book value, $4,242,064.66,) market value.... 4,276,969.06
Real estate owned.... 900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.... 5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.... 15,570,930.43
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral.... 9,770,930.45
Overdrafts.... 5,174.64
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 1,609,940.46
Specie.... 5,288,348.39
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks.... 1,446,610.00
Federal Reserve notes.... 40,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.... $18,662,999.81
Other cash items.... 182,386.10 — 18,845,385.91
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra).... 500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.... 109,456.07
Total.... $58,918,557.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund.... $6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.... 911,581.70 — 6,911,581.70
Surplus on book values.... $6,178,456.70
Deposits:
Due New York State savings banks.... 3,826,272.14
Deposits subject to check.... 20,103,924.10
Demand certificates of deposit.... 1,100.58
Cashiers' checks outstanding.... 532,816.20
Certified checks.... 15,035,677.34
Unpaid dividends.... 210,247.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.... 10,902,087.79
Total deposits.... 50,682,976.11
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit.... 500,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserved for taxes.... $28,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.... 1,000.00 — 24,000.00
Total.... $58,918,557.81

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, WHEREAS, the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of "DeCOPPET & DOREMUS" has been dissolved by the death of EDWARD J. DeCOPPET, and WHEREAS, said copartnership has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years last past, and it is the intention of the undersigned to continue to conduct the same;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, we do hereby CERTIFY AND DECLARE that we are the persons intending to deal under such firm name of "DeCOPPET & DOREMUS," and to use the same, and that our respective residences are as follows:

HENRY U. S. NOBLE, residing at 331 West 80th Street;
BENJAMIN INGRAM, residing at 212 West 79th Street;
E. VAIL STEBBINS, residing at 38 West 9th Street;
all in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York;
LEANDER W. T. COLEMAN, residing at Babylon, Suffolk County, New York;
CHARLES LEE ANDREWS, residing at Flushing, Queens County, New York;
all of whom were partners in said business so conducted under said firm name of "DeCOPPET & DOREMUS" prior to the death of said EDWARD J. DeCOPPET, and we do further CERTIFY that since the death of said EDWARD J. DeCOPPET, ANDRE DeCOPPET has been admitted to membership as a partner in such firm and partnership of "DeCOPPET & DOREMUS," and that he is now a member of such firm, and that said ANDRE DeCOPPET resides at 311 West 88th Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York;
and we do further CERTIFY that the principal place of business of said firm of "DeCOPPET & DOREMUS" is located at No. 42 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, June 1st, 1916.

HENRY U. S. NOBLE,
BENJ. INGRAM,
LEANDER W. T. COLEMAN,
CHARLES LEE ANDREWS,
E. VAIL STEBBINS,
ANDRE de COPPET.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 29th day of June, 1916, before me personally appeared HENRY U. S. NOBLE, BENJAMIN INGRAM, E. VAIL STEBBINS, LEANDER W. T. COLEMAN, CHARLES LEE ANDREWS and ANDRE DeCOPPET, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(L. S.) JOSEPH D. FITCH, Notary Public Kings Co. No. 21, Reg. No. 8024, Cert. filed in N. Y. Co. No. 38, N. Y. Reg. No. 8047. My commission expires Mar. 30, 1918.

We take pleasure in announcing that

WADE H. ROTHGEB

has this day been admitted as a general partner in our firm.

BULL & ELDREDGE,
31 Nassau Street, New York.
July 1st, 1916.

BUYERS IN NEW YORK.
[illegible]

CURRENT HISTORY

Monthly Magazine published on the first of each month by The New York Times

JULY NUMBER NOW ON SALE

220 Pages, Illustrated.

The chief events—the historic utterances—the most important writings—the vital diplomatic papers—**the choice literature:** By the *leading statesmen,* by *the most eminent writers,* by *the most distinguished publicists* of *all* the principal nations *of the world* on the June phases of the great war.

Accurate — Fair — Impartial — All Sides

A Glimpse at the July Contents:

The Greatest Naval Battle
Official and semi-official accounts of the great sea fight, with a consecutive story of the historic event and statistical comparisons of losses.

The Tragic Fate of Lord Kitchener
A clear, connected account of how he lost his life, also a notable paper by an English writer of how he created the British Army.

General Brussiloff's Achievements
A review of the great Russian advance and of the general commanding written for Current History by Charles Johnston, his brother-in-law.

The Mexican Crisis
The complete official copy of General Carranza's protest to U. S. regarding the invasion of our troops and U. S. reply in full. The only place where both these historic papers appear in full side by side.

The War's Progress from Two Viewpoints
One review of the month's progress in the war written by an American officer and another by the foreign editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

A Year of the War in Italy
This is written by an able and impartial reviewer.

Progress of the Verdun Battle
The Verdun battle is the longest, bloodiest and most spectacular in history. July Current History follows it day by day from the point of view of Ardouin-Dumazet, a noted French military expert: Also some human documents of the battle and articles by Hanotaux and Berenger, noted French publicists, on "Why Verdun?"

The German War Losses
This is an important analysis by General Duryee in which he also makes some interesting comparisons with all wars and battles in the last two centuries.

German Idealism, also a German theory of Nationalities
These are two important contributed articles which, present informative, instructive and interesting German points of view regarding the Teutonic peoples.

Cabinet Ministers on Peace Terms
There was some fresh peace talk in June and this precipitated important utterances from all Chancelleries. They all appear in July Current History, embracing President Wilson's Creed of War and Peace and declarations by Secretary Lansing, Bethmann Hollweg Lloyd George, Aristide Briand, Sir Edward Grey.

If I Were Wilson
Maximilian Harden, the brilliant German journalist, the Alert Eagle of the German press, has a remarkable article discussing the war situation as though he were personating President Wilson. Interesting and amazingly frank.

SOME EMINENT WRITERS

In addition to the above there are articles by such eminent writers as:

Chesterton — **Arnold Bennett**
Archibald Hurd — **Luigi Luzzati**
Arthur Balfour — **Ernest Troeltsch**
Dr. E. J. Dillon — **Hilaire Belloc**

and scores of others.

20 Pages of Cartoons by the Leading Cartoonists of the World (German and Pro-Ally)
16 Pages of Portraits and Illustrations in Exquisite Tones of Rotogravure.

The remarkable narrative of an American boy in the French trenches, the most thrilling description yet given of what trench warfare means, is in the July issue.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

A Magazine That Stands Unique—Nothing Else of Its Kind Issued.

25c a Copy. 220 Pages, Illustrated. $3.00 a Year.

CURRENT HISTORY, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

STEINWAY & SONS TO MOVE UPTOWN

Piano Firm Buys West 57th St. Site and Plans to Erect Ten-Story Building.

IN 14TH ST. FOR 58 YEARS

Hope to Create New Musical Centre in the Locality Which They Are About to Enter.

Following the northern trend of trade, Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, whose offices and salesrooms have been on East Fourteenth Street for the last fifty-eight years, have purchased a new home site on West Fifty-seventh Street and will erect a ten-story building, estimated to cost about $500,000.

The property purchased consists of three four-story and basement private dwellings, known as 109, 111, and 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, sold by Dr. H. M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, and 114 West Fifty-eighth Street, sold by Mrs. Henry Flagg.

The Fifty-seventh Street property has a frontage of sixty-three feet, and the Fifty-eighth Street lot a trifle less than twenty feet.

Plans are being prepared for the new structure, which will run through the block, and they will be ready for filing in a couple of weeks.

Steinway & Sons will occupy the first five floors for their own business, and the remaining space in both the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eight Street fronts will be fitted up as studios.

The transaction, including the cost of the property just purchased, will involve close to $1,000,000. Seton Henry & Douglas Gibbons negotiated the sale. A member of the firm said yesterday that the building now occupied by Steinway & Sons at 109, 111, and 113 East Fourteenth Street would be abandoned as soon as the new structure was completed, and that it was the hope of the members of the firm to create a new musical centre in West Fifty-seventh Street, just as East Fourteenth Street was in the days of the old Academy of Music, now degeneraed into a moving picture house.

The firm has been contemplating moving uptown for several years, but the Fifty-seventh Street location was the first that has met every requirement.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs Summer dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Stern, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, white goods, linens, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Feldman Bros.; M. Feldman, clothing; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Friedlander, Brady & Co.; H. Brady, hosiery, mittens; Grand.

CHICAGO—Lyons & Newman Co.; L. Newman, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—M. & H. Goldman; H. Goldman, clothing, hats, furn. goods; York.

CHICAGO.—12th Street Store; J. Walsh, mdse. mgr.; J. Simon, hosiery, underwear; W. P. Wiggens, laces, notions, embroideries; Mr. Snowberger, women's ready-to-wear; Miss Jones, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Fair Store; J. Curran, shoes; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Lindner Co.; A. H. Canning, petticoats, neckwear, hosiery; 1,140 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—B. A. Gerson, hats, caps; Albert.

CORTLANDT, N. Y.—A. B. Goodman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—St. Louis Merc. Co.; S. Sachs, notions; York.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; 28 E. 26th.

DETROIT.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; T. H. Whan, domestics, hosiery, fancy goods; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider-Wallis D. G. Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 868 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, sweaters; 75 Spring; Herald Square.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs muslin underwear, silk dresses, cotton, silk waists; 18 W. 27th.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 148 W. 23d.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Goldstein & Co.; J. Goldstein, notions, clothing, &c.; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA.—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA.—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA.—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, silk, cotton waists; Mrs. Werman, jobs cotton, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, women's waists, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.

POTTSVILLE, Penn. — Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. E. Bihle, carpets; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Hoke Millinery Co.; N. Sulzbacher, millinery, ladies' furnishing goods; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A. Crocker & Co.; A. H. Crocker, woman's furn. goods; Flanders.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.' Store; P. M. Jennings, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss M. Crogan, millinery; 621 B'way.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Thiele-Scharf Co.; J. J. Thiele, women's hats; Continental.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Laurellion.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; F. S. Stumm, furs; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, silks, dress goods, velvets;

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Wheeler, dry goods; T. A. Hennigen, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, children's wear; 377 B'way.

868 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Wolf, cloaks, furn. goods; York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; M. Lansburgh, store fixtures, supplies; Ansonia.

JOBS IN NORTH SHORE WASH DRESSES
Wonderful Values
Royal Mfg Co.
35 W. 35th St. New York City

Zee-Ess MIDDY
Z. & S. MIDDY BLOUSE CO.
1270 BROADWAY

AEOLA FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

Universal Discount Co.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO.
Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open to buy for cash, 40-inch charmeuse in pink, sky, rose, and copenhagen. Ninth floor, 8 East 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Miss R. Cohen of Blauner's will be open for jobs of coats and suits Wednesday, July 5, at Close & Simon.

FURS.—Cash for skins or for job lots. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE wanted for spot cash; submit samples. Room 928, 22 East 17th st., Hartford Building.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday......4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.......4 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Duty on Trinitrotoluol.

The Auditor of the Treasury Department having raised the question of the dutiability of trinitrotoluol shipped from Canada into this country, Assistant Secretary Peters gave out a statement relating to the status of the commodity under the tariff law. The Auditor called attention to the fact that the shipments in question had been passed free of duty as an "explosive substance, not specially provided for, used for artillery purposes," whereas the Board of General Appraisers in a case cited refuse to disturb the Collector's classification at 30 per cent. as a coal tar product not specially provided for. Mr. Peters said that, as the trinitrotoluol at the time of the passage of the act of 1913 was chiefly used for explosive purposes, free entry should be given. This construction has the effect of disregarding the board's ruling.

New Examiner of Jewelry.

Appraiser of the Port Sague has effected a reorganization of the jewelry department of the fifth division of his office by naming John F. Keene, as examiner of jewelry. Mr. Keene succeeds Frederick Rosenberg, who has examined imported goods of this kind for several years. Mr. Rosenberg will be assigned to a clerkship. Mr. Keene is well known to importers in this city of antique china, paper stock and packed package goods. No reason for the change in examiners was assigned either by the Appraiser or by Deputy Appraiser C. C. Keenan in charge of the fifth division.

German Goods to Come Here.

Announcement was made yesterday that, for the first time in several months, the British Foreign Office had acted favorably on a request for a permit to ship German merchandise from the other side purchased by an American firm prior to March 1, 1915. The recipient of the permit was a large Broadway dry goods importing house. Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers, who carried on the negotiations in behalf of the owners of the goods, declined to say who his clients were. The consignment permitted to come through has a value of $75,000, and consists of dolls, china, and glassware. In some quarters the issuing of the permit was thought to forecast further action looking to the release of American-owned merchandise still under detention.

Price Increase on Collars.

The advance in the price of collars to the trade from $1.10 to $1.20 a dozen, instituted by Earl & Wilson, has also been put into effect by several other prominent manufacturers. From July 1 on, retailers have been notified of a similar advance by Cluett, Peabody & Co., George P. Ide & Co., Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., the United Shirt and Collar Company, and Corliss, Coon & Co. The increase of 10 cents a dozen on the wholesale price of collars has been made on account of the higher cost of materials and manufacturing. Only recently a general increase in wages of 10 per cent. was made to labor by the shirt and collar factories. The wholesalers have advised the retailers to make a flat price of 15 cents apiece for collars that have sold at two for a quarter. This course will be generally followed by the retailers.

De Joinville Ties a Feature.

The scarcity and high prices of the ordinary tie silks will add to the popularity of de joinville scarfs, according to representative neckwear manufacturers. In this variety of neckwear, it is explained, ribbons can be used to advantage and even excel the ordinary fabrics. Another point mentioned is that the selection obtainable in ribbons is such that the manufacturers can get the novelties that bring business. Besides ribbons, the neckwear manufacturers are also venturing in the dress silk field in quest of materials suitable for their purposes.

Woolen Opening Tomorrow.

From reports in circulation at the close of business last week, it is understood that the leading factor in the woolen market will open up lightweight lines for next Spring tomorrow. This will be several weeks before the usual time, and has been decided upon, according to opinions expressed in the trade, because buyers have shown lately a disposition to make their commitments early. Another point made is that, by getting an idea what the requirements of the clothiers will be, the mills will be in a better position to know how far they can go in supplying the needs of the army in the way of uniform cloths and blankets.

Linters Show Big Increase.

Despite the small cotton crop of last year, there was a big increase in the linters, the United States Bureau of Census figures showing that 930,469 bales were obtained. The report for the preceding year, 1914, gave 856,900 bales. The greater quantity of linters obtained from last year's crop was probably due to the demand for this product arising from the munitions makers, which resulted in improved processes at the oil mills.

American-Made Denims in Haiti.

The most popular "check blue, solid," denim sold in Haiti is an American-made fabric. It is woven, according to Special Agent Garrard Harris, in Massachusetts, is a solid blue of substantial weight, serviceable, and of fast color. But, according to Haitian standards, it is expensive, and certain Syrian dealers in the republic have sent samples of it to Manchester, England, for imitation. This has been done by the English weavers. The weight is somewhat lighter, the goods more loosely woven, and the color is neither as good nor as fast as the American product. The English fabric is 12½ to 20 per cent. cheaper than the genuine American goods. It has a large sale, for it must be remembered the majority of Haitains are poor. The Special Agent suggests it would be a good idea for American mills to meet English competition by putting out a cheaper grade of blue denim for the poor folk who cannot buy the best and to adopt a trademark to distinguish it.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The R. C. Kastner Paper Company, which made an assignment in August, 1913, has paid creditors in full with interest on the amounts owed.

B. F. Bailey & Co., 10 and 12 Thomas Street, will have white goods for Spring, 1917, open for inspection on or about July 10. The line consists of a complete range of staple white goods, plain and fancy skirting fabrics, and an assortment of fancies on organdie, voile and novelty grounds.

A RECORD QUARTER FOR STEEL EARNINGS

E. H. Gary Says Corporation's Business Is Better Than Ever Before.

10,000,000 TONS IN ORDERS

Chairman, Starting for the Orient, Gives a Word of Advice to Employer and Employe.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, before his departure on a trip to the Orient, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said that the steel business was better than ever before and that the earnings of the corporation for the quarter just closed were greater than in the previous quarter, which of itself established records. He also sounded a note of caution with particular reference to labor troubles. The statement follows:

"The steel business in the United States, for domestic use and for export, is better than ever before. The production is larger, the profits greater, and the workmen are receiving higher wages.

"The unfilled orders for the various products of the subsidiary companies of the corporation aggregate nearly 10,000,000 tons, and about 6,000,000 tons of this total have already been specified for actual delivery. Besides, the present daily bookings are about 80 per cent. of full producing capacity and would exceed such capacity except for the fact that the accumulated orders and specifications necessarily too long delay deliveries on account of new orders. We are producing at the rate of 51,000 or 52,000 tons per day.

"The earnings for the current quarter will not be made up until the day the figures are given to the public, but it seems apparent they will be in excess of the earnings for the last quarter.

"Discussion of the causes for these results or the duration of these conditions might not be useful at this time. Let us hope that nothing unnecessary will be done or anything necessary left undone to interfere with the great business prosperity the country is now enjoying.

"There have been some labor troubles in localities and others are threatened. I hope and believe the atmosphere in this respect will soon be cleared, for there is little, if any, real ground for complaint on the part of employers or employes. The men connected with our companies generally seem to be contented. We have striven to deserve their confidence.

"To employers of labor, I would say: Treat your men right; treat them justly and liberally. To employes, I would say: Loyal, efficient service is sure to be rewarded. Do not permit outsiders to influence you to act contrary to your own interests. To both employer and employe, I would emphasize the fact that each must rely upon the other for success; neither is independent of the other; they succeed or fail together."

Mr. Gary will be away three months, going to Japan, China, and the Philippines. The trip, he said, was primarily for rest and recreation.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE FRIEDMAN TAILORING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has beene filed against the Friedman Tailoring Company, Inc., 835 Broadway, by Friedberg & Joffe, $513; Henry A. Schanker, $203, and Morris Israel, $216. The liabilities are said to be about $2,500 and the assets about $500.

MARGARET E. COLGAN, dressmaker, 640 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,180 and assets of $8,848.

WILSON & WARRELL.—William H. Wilson and Christopher J. Warrell, trading as Wilson & Warrell, tdry goods, 2,085 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,628, consisting of unsecured claims, and assets of $7,001.

HENRY MEYER.—Judge Grubb has appointed Aaron Marcus receiver for Menry H. Meyer, dealer in wines and liquors, 1,941 Broadway, in $500 bond.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Andrews Building Co., Inc.—William Levine & Co. $305.21
Blinchik, Mary, by guardian—R. Kaplan, costs 117.88
Balassa-Cornel Co.—W. H. Alexander 1,033.48
Bauman-McWhirter Chemical Co.—B. Brown 407.49
Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co. and Brooklyn City Railroad Co.—City of New York, costs 133.50
Cole, Henry G.—Vacuum Oil Co. 172.37
Colorado Yule Marble Co.—R. J. McCarty 1,449.97
Exclusive Supply Corporation—Apeda Studio, Inc. 191.16
Fowler, Herbert L.—White Tar Co. ...1,925.93
Farber, Philip I.—A. S. Gutman et al. 191.41
Golub, Becka, guardian—J. J. Doyle, costs 111.87
Hatterman, John H.—Durfee Embalming Fluid Co. 127.41
Ives, Frank F.—J. S. Hall 178.24
Israel, Nathan—F. L. Hall, executor 1,983.11
John Dunbar, Inc., and Anne G. Dunbar—First National Bank of Mineola 589.47
John Mulstein Co., Inc.—R. E. Gaskell 8466.53
Kennerley, Mitchell—L. Morrison 25,022.34
Lebowitz, Sarah—A. L. Onion, costs 107.88
Munter, Harry—M. Bergman 1,567.82
Mansbach, Albert—B. Wirth 1,200.00
Markowitz, Irving; Bertha Verzimer, and Gella Markowitz—City of New York 2,274.37
Martin Corp.—Butler Brothers 364.02
Mutual Transportation Co.—P. B. Rose et al. 163.17
Peterson, Christian O.—D. Bernstein 229.42
Publishers' Guide Co., Inc.—Southern Oil and Ink Co. 192.43
Progressive Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.—A. Wettman 125.41
Rothschild, Samuel—M. Regan 623.01
Rosenthal, Michael and Joseph—Dennison Mfg. Co. 149.77
Reeves, William H.—A. L. Onion, costs 107.88
Robert M. Bleakie & Co., Inc.—E. Starr 1,447.58
Stettner, Isadore; Israel J. and Morris Fried—Posner Brothers 151.91
Same—Same 235.91
Safety Fire Door Co.—Allith Prouty Co. 201.94
Seabury Building Co., Inc., and London and Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America—F. Amann et al. 1,885.22
Sanchers, R. Julian—M. Z. Shapiro 203.91
U. S. P. Chemical Manufacturing Corp., R. K. Carter & Co. 307.82
Von Den Driesch, Albert—Henry Mauer & Son 271.20
Weisberg, Samuel—M. F. Dolan 215.65

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Abraham—J. Paolantonio 107.22
Di Menna, James—Bouker Cont. Co. 852.10
Elsberg, Abraham — Eastman Machine Co. 248.67
Federal Leather Co. and James O. Noakes — L. F. Robertson & Sons, Inc. 14,329.02
Grun, Maria—A. Wilson 113.32
Gruber, Louis M.—M. Salzman Antique Furniture Co. 130.41
Goldberg, Hannah, and Jennie Sussman, as admx.—J. Braunstein 78.01
Hertzlich, Ida—S. Wimbelbacher et al. 35.08
Kirchof, C. Arthur—G. C. Hillman, Jr. 95.92
Marino, Carlo—T. Fazio 30.39
Quagliotti, Carlo—G. Maresca 98.72
Smith, Jennie—N. Y. & Stamford Railway Co. 26.00
Sussman, William S., Edward C. Gibbs, and Jacob C. Karlin—I. Bershadsky 98.82
Tierney, Anna—N. Y. & Stamford Railway Co. 25.00
Tierney, James—Same 25.00
Teichman, Samuel W.—B. Remington 53.72
Witkin Trucking Co., Inc.—J. McSweeney 314.26

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cauldwell Wingate & Co.—A. O'Donnell, administrator, Nov. 4, 1914 ....$90.20
Cauldwell Wingate & Co.—A. O'Donnell, administrator, March 20, 1914 ....$6,679.88
Hecht & Campe, Inc.—L. Blankenstein et al., Jan. 11, 1916 ....1,273.68
Hoffman, Emma—A. Stern, March 22, 1916 ....100.37
Katz, Emil—J. Hecht et al., June 24, 1916 ....406.38
New Toy Manufacturing Co.—Bartfield Realty Co., April 17, 1916 ....594.82
Paragon Theatre's Corporation—T. Holden, Jr., Jan. 4, 1916 ....121.62
Siebrecht, Walter R., and Walter Siebrecht, Inc.—G. L. Williams, June 28, 1916 ....706.41
Schofler, Isaac—The State Bank, June 29, 1916 ....1,526.44
Simpson, Thomas—H. B. Smith, surviving partner, June 30, 1916 ....375.00
Zysman, Julius—A. Levine, March 16, 1914 ....96.20
Donovan, Jeremiah—A. D. Katcher, Dec. 3, 1908, cancelled 476.50
Sneider, Robert—City of N. Y., Feb. 16, 1914, vacated 112.90

In Bronx County.

Dilberger, Emma—S. C. Powell, April 4, 1916 ....$3,109.64
Schroeder, Albert E.—F. Ruggiero, June 20, 1916, vacated 628.64

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Sixty-four new corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $2,494,600. They include:

Scott Elevator Co., Inc., Yonkers, elevators, hoisting machinery, engines, dynamos, $1,000,000; E. E. Gorton, L. Speckels, C. Scott, 84 Morsemere Place, Yonkers.

Transoceanic General Corp., coal, machinery, supplies, merchandise, commodities, stocks, bonds, agent, $500,000; A. J. Kingsbury, E. B. McDuffie, A. W. Stump, 233 Broadway.

James Parsons Shoe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, footwear, $200,000; T. H. Keogh, S. P. and A. A. P. Bennett, 225 East 18th St.

The Port-O-Phone Corp., Esopus, apparatus, devices for intensifying sound and for transmitting sound, $100,000; J. J. Baker, H. Leyser, S. C. Porter, 1,919 Broadway.

M. A. Reib, Corp., Alabama, plaster, plaster boards, gypsum, blocks, products, stone, natural gas, $100,000; A. E. E., L. M., and M. A. Reib, Buffalo.

The Paul Hirsch Rice Co., Inc., brewers' supplies, materials, utensils, rice, corn, products, syrups, $60,000; J. E. Solomon, K. Rosenbush, P. Hirsch, 15 Whitehall St.

Lion Leather Corp., leather goods, notions, novelties, frames, fittings, $50,000; K. M. Marshall, J. N., and C. B. Blauvelt, East Orange, N. J.

Chase & Norton, Inc., paper, paper stock, waste paper, rags, processes relative to manufacture, $40,000; L. H. Ferber, L. F. Goldmann, H. Anderson, 257 Broadway.

S. Solomon, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $50,000; J. Jacobs, A. and A. Solomon, 54 East Broadway.

Synthetic Precious Stone Laboratories, Inc., synthetic stones, $20,000; J. Myers, B. Saltzman, V. Silberfeld, 460 Riverside Drive.

Madison Letter Shop, Inc., facsimile letters, documents, stenography, office supplies, $10,000; R. G. Rankin, J. H. Lubs, F. H. Travis, 321 Madison Av.

Hildick Apple Juice Co., Inc., apple juice, cider vinegar, fruits, products, carry on business with $55,000; P. Wirth, R. Freese, W. H. Hildick, 265 Greenwich St.

Freedman Brothers Corp'n, women's, children's wearing apparel, $25,000; D. Berkowitz, T. G. O'Brien, B. H. Freedman, 340 West 76th St.

American Automobile Accessory Co., Inc., assembling autos, mechanical contrivances, $20,000; H. S. Hecheimer, E. T. Clancy, G. J. Byrnes, 1,493 Broadway.

The Columbia Export Co. of New York, Inc., commission, selling agents, factors, $25,000; C. Arezzo, A. P. De Ambri, A. Cipolla, 426 Washington St.

New Method Jewelry Mfg. Co., Inc., jewelry mountings, precious stones, $20,000; N. H. Kramer, J. Grafstein, S. Proujansky, 61 Beekman St.

Anderson Trucking and Warehousing Co., Inc., forwarding, $10,000; L. E. Taft, C. E. Buckley, G. W. Seiler, 1,618 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

The London-Sula Syndicate, Inc., nuts, agricultural, vegetables, products, mining, chemical, tobacco, coffee, sugar, $20,000; E. M. Souza, F. G. Braun, S. Schwartzman, 111 Broadway.

Bath-Bay Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; J. E. Beggs, M. Lefkowitz, L. Eisenberg, 311 East 10th St.

Paul Borchard Drug Corp'n, drug stores, $10,000; F. W. Kaiser, H. and P. Borchard, 6,031 Tyndale Av., Bronx.

Willis Construction Co., Inc., contracting, construction, electric work, warehouse, trucking, stevedore, $10,000; E. Ellis, C. Combes, E. W. Stitt, Jr., 1,543 St. Nicholas Av.

Urica Realty Co., Inc., erect buildings, make street improvements, contracting, $7,000; H. Freund, S. Tomberg, S. Goldberger, 57 East 120th St.

Monitor Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Sabsevitz, H. Shindler, H. Gross, 296 East Third St.

Pearce & Pearce, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, lumber, brokers, commission agents, $10,000; A. E. Sullivan, L. L. and A. H. Pearce, 31 Church St., Buffalo.

Coat Tales Corp., motion pictures, theatricals, $10,000; A. Beekman, H. Grady, A. Hammerstein, 1,476 Broadway.

The Industrial Management Corp., industrial securities, auditing, accounting, collection agency, engineering, contracting, $10,000; G. J. Ord, H. G. Cogswell, S. G. Smith, 1,908 Amsterdam Av.

Ravine Inn, Inc., hotel, restaurant, cafe, $5,000; R. E. Draddy, J. C. Sur, B. F. Donovan, 77 Belvedere Drive, Yonkers.

Lucius Pitkin, Inc., assayists, chemists, mining engineers, metallurgists, $5,000; E. B. Mayo, M. M. and L. Pitkin, 645 West 160th St.

The Geneseo Corp., Rochester, oils, paints, varnishes, colors, capital no par value, begin with $500; W. F. McDermott, J. H. Ross, H. M. Carpenter, 165 Broadway.

Cheating Cheaters Co., Inc., theatrical, motion-picture forms, $5,000; R. J. Kohn, M. Herman, A. H. Woods, 236 West 42d St.

Portia Company, Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $5,000; H. K. Spillane, T. L. Walsh, C. Norwood, 1,219 Madison Av.

Antonio Realty Corp., realty, construction, management, development; $5,000; same Directors.

Edwin Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, personal property, stocks, bonds; $5,000; E. J., N. V., and E. Williamson, Bayonne, N. J.

Gothland Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction; $5,000; H. F. Patterson, W. Rankin, T. C. Visscher, 122 East 40th St.

E. Bogner Co., Inc., tobacco, realty; $5,000; A. Greenspau, J. Katsenstein, E. Bogner, 1,830 Lexington Av.

Merry Weather Goggles Co., Inc., auto goggles, optical goods; $6,000; S. Heligman, W. J. Gannon, G. Merryweather, 385 East 149th St.

Dye Woods Milling Co., Inc., dyes, dyestuffs; capital no par value, begin with $500; J. B. and J. B. Eccleston, Jr., C. D. Vital, 5 Nassau St.

The B and L Novelty Shop, Inc., postcards, notions, stationery, toys, leather goods; $5,000; S. Weintraub, M. Lazare, C. Bloomfield, 226 East Thirteenth St.

The S and P. Drug Co., Inc., chemists, druggists; $6,000; L. and S. Palitz, D. S. Smith, Montclair, N. J.

Original Dress and Novelty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, women's wear, novelties; $5,000; A. Jacobson, I. Rabinowitz, H. Berland, 800 East 168th St., Bronx.

George B. Franklin & Co., Inc., Akron, grocery, bakery, restaurant; $6,000; G. B. Franklin, V. H. Boyd, E. E. Shields, Akron.

The Natsun Corp., realty, agent, broker, insurance; $5,000; A. P. White, N. Joseph, L. W. Simmons, 115 West 114th St.

Authorizations: Williams, Belmont & Co., Inc., Alexandria, Va., clothing, wearing apparel; $250,000. Representative, Julius N. Schoenberger, 36 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Southern Oil and Transport Corp., Wilmington, Del., $20,000,000. Representative, C. H. Rathbone, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Synthetic Chemical Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., mines, deposits, quarries, chemical products, $300,000. Representative, R. Baker, 149 Broadway.

Morse Bros. Co., Inc., Bath, Me., lumber, realty, personal property, $100,000. Representative, Herman L. O. Lingg, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Bryndza Cheese and Food Products Co., Inc., Buffalo, $5,000 to $50,000; Schindler Advertising Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000; Contact Process Co., Binghamton, $1,250,000 to $1,500,000; Bright Star Battery Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $60,000; H. Schlein Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Freedman Bros. Corp., Manhattan; Physicians' Publishing Co., New York; The Fine Woolen Co., Manhattan; Patchogue Knitting Mills, Inc., Patchogue; Thompson Van Dam Land Co., Little Falls; Demartin Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan; Fenton Mercantile Co., Ogdensburg.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3.—Charter filed: People's Loan Company, Jersey City, loan money and deal in securities, $75,000; Annie T. Ogoe, Walter J. Ogoe, and Cornelius P. Sheahan, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 3.—Charters filed: Appalachian Iron, Steel, and Manufacturing Co., to manufacture iron, steel, manganese, coke, &c., and to acquire lands containing the same and to develop the same, $10,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

International Airship Corporation, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with airships and operate same, $10,000,000; C. M. Donigan, E. S. Quay, and C. B. Collins, all of Chicago, Ill.

Maritime Transportation Co., to carry on a general transportation business, $1,000,000; W. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Whitehall Transportation Co., New York, to carry on a general transportation business in all its branches. C. Charles Sleane, Charles G. Bliss, E. Harry Peters, all of New York.

Latin Navigation Co. of New York, to carry on a general transportation business; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Harry T. Farrow, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Needles, Cue Tips, and Other Things Classified for Duty.

The J. D. Randall Company, Cleveland, lost in the claim for free entry on importations of so-called Randall needles. They were taxed 20 per cent. under the provision for "needles for sewing machines," whereas the importers claimed duty exemption under the provision for needles for shoe machines. Judge Fischer said there was nothing before the board to warrant upsetting the Collector's classification.

C. V. W. Cortelyou of this city imported so-called bronze powder upon which duty was levied at 25 per cent. under the specific provision for "bronze powder." The following claims for entry were made: Twenty per cent. as a manufacture of metal not specially provided for; 10 per cent. as a metallic mineral substance in a crude state, or 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured product. The hearing developed that the importation consisted of finely powdered copper which had not been subjected to any further manufacturing process than that of powdering. The importer contended that, as known in the trade, "bronze powder" signified a metalic powder polished subsequent to having been powdered, and that in the polishing process stearine was employed. Judge Fischer said that the weight of the evidence in the case satisfied the board that commercially the term "bronze powder" was not restricted in the way claimed by the protestant, but that it likewise embraced metallic powders which had not been subjected to a polishing process. The decision stated that the particular merchandise under consideration was very properly described as a bronze powder. The Collector was therefore affirmed.

P. J. Kennedy & Sons received a rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal on crucifixes and rosaries found to be composed of base metal. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. as articles carried on or about the person. Rosaries of different kinds imported by Joseph Jacobs, New York, and the B. Muller-Thyme Company, St. Louis, came before the board for decision. The protests in both cases were partly sustained.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company was overruled in claims affecting the classification of leather cue tips, which had been assessed 30 per cent. as leather manufactures not specially provided for. Various rates lower than assessed were claimed, including a contention for free entry. Judge McClelland held that the evidence did not justify a reversal of the Collector.

Adverse action was taken by the board in the protest of the Colin D. Mawer Company. The merchandise was olives stuffed with sweet red peppers. Duty was taken at 15 cents per gallon under the specific provision for "olives." While claims for classification were made under several provisions of the tariff, Judge Waite held they were not applicable. The Custom House return was accordingly affirmed.

The case of Louis Stern & Co., Providence, raised the question whether a baglike form of metal mesh was dutiable under the provision for mesh bags and their parts at 60 per cent., as returned by the Collector, or as mesh suitable for use in the manufacture of mesh bags at only 50 per cent. under the same paragraph. After considering the testimony, the board in a decision by Judge Sullivan held that the proper classification had been made, the Collector being affirmed.

$42,886,685 FOR HARBORS.

Conferees Cut More Than $3,000,000 from Senate Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The River and Harbor bill was reported to the Senate from conference today with a final total amounting to $42,886,685. As it passed the House, the bill carried $37,898,410 for current work, and also authorizations for continuing contracts amounting to $1,710,000. The Senate increased the current appropriations to $41,723,925 and the authorizations for continuing contracts to $2,724,550.

The conferees cut down the Senate amendments by $3,277,675, making a net reduction of $1,562,800. Few changes were made in appropriations for projects approved by the War Department. No changes were made of consequence in New York items. The general policy of military preparedness was applied to this measure as to others more directly connected with national defense, the common view being that waterways were an essential part of the whole broad scheme of military preparedness.

Rockaway Beach Line Tied Up.

Traffic on the Rockaway Beach line of the Pennsylvania Road was tied up for two hours last evening by a short-circuit of the third rail at the Broad Channel Bridge. At 5:30 o'clock, a few minutes after a train left Rockaway Beach bound to the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, a broken shoe on the forward car came in contact with the metal guard on the third rail, cutting off the power on both of the double tracks at that point. The current ignited the bridge over Broad Channel. The train crew quickly extinguished the fire with sand. Trains in both directions were held up until the damage was repaired.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis at Liverpool, July 3.
SS Louisiana at Copenhagen, June 30.
SS Alicanti at Cadiz, July 1.
SS Ardgrypp at London, July 1.
SS Escalona at Dublin, July 1.
SS Baltic at Liverpool, July 1.
SS Knight of the Garter at Havre, Junne 30.
SS Ile de la Reunion at Marseilles, June 28.
SS Romsdalfjord at Christiania, June 27.
SS Californie at Bordeaux, June 28.
SS Maasdyk at Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Meranki at Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Re d'Italia at Fayal, July 3.
SS Pastores at Colon, July 2.
SS Boorah at Colon, July 2.
SS Patria at Gibraltar, July 2.
SS Nirep at Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Maasdyk at Rotterdam, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania from Liverpool, July 1.
SS Nonni from Leith, July 1.
SS Toftwood from Shields, July 1.
SS Narcis from Las Palmas, July 1.
SS Kristianiafjord from Kirkwall, July 1.
SS Hellig Olav from Copenhagen, July 2.
SS St. George from Liverpool, July 1.
SS Bovic from Manchester, July 2.
SS Gallia from Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Fogle from London, July 2.
SS Boombay from Rotterdam, June 29.
SS Merioneth from Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Roma from Lisbon, June 26.
SS Regina d'Italia from Gibraltar, July 1
SS Napoli from Naples, June 26.
SS Zealandia from Gibraltar, June 28.
SS Themis from Purama, July 2.
SS Le Coq from Gibraltar, July 3.
SS Maastinsdyk from Rotterdam, July 1.

Passed.

SS Allanton, New York to Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Menalaos, New York to Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hercules ....July 5
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Palermo ....July 6
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat ....July 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York ....July 8
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau ....July 8
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna ....July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 8, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M. July 6, SS Palermo.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..4:29 | Sun sets..7:32 | Moon sets..0:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	Low Water. P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:09	10:11	4:00	4:04
Governors Island	10:28	10:24	4:40	4:44
Hell Gate	12:18	12:14	6:27	6:28

Arrived—Monday, July 3.

SS Marie Di Giorgio, Jamaica, June 28.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, June 24.
SS Nepos, Progreso, June 26.
SS Vestnorge, Port Antonio, June 28.
SS Comus, New Orleans, June 28.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, June 27.
SS Brazos, San Juan, June 28.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, June 30.
SS Medina, Galveston, June 28.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 1.
SS Elswick Grange, Oran, June 2.
SS Ralaima, Baltimore, July 1.
SS Vinovia, London, June 19.
SS Dipton, Bordeaux, June 17.
SS Glamorgan, Newport News, July 2.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, July 1.
SS Florizel, Halifax, July 1.
SS City of Calcutta, Boston, July 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Guyana	Bordeaux	June 16
Ben Nevis	Havre	June 18
Ilvington Court	Bordeaux	June 19
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	June 26
Mexico	Havana	July 1
Sabine	Mobile	June 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 1
Metapan	Cristobal	June 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	June 27
Corona	Bordeaux	June 10
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Snowdonian	Marseilles	June 19
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Satsuma	Sunderland	June 21
Cleveland Range	Dundee	June 20
Montserrat	Havana	July 1
Roath	Havre	June 20
Panama	Cristobal	June 29
El Sol	Galveston	June 30
El Monte	Galveston	June 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Andrea	Havre	June 20
Nigretia	Havre	June 20
Pheiades	Buenos Aires	June 12
Balto	Liverpool	June 20
Almirante	Kingston	July 1
Clare	San Juan	June 30
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 3
Proteus	New Orleans	July 1
El Cid	Galveston	June 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Lepanto	Middlesbro'gh	June 22
Cambrian King	La Pallice	June 23
Minnehaha	London	June 27
Albergen	Kirkwall	June 21
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Comal	Galveston	July 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 4
El Alba	Galveston	July 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	June 28
Zealandia	Genoa	June 20
Oreland	St. Nazaire	June 22
Cloughton	London	June 22
Snestad	Middlesbro'gh	June 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 1
Caracas	San Juan	July 4
Monterey	Nassau	July 6
Morro Castle	Havana	July 6
Trivives	Santiago	July 4
Pastores	Port Limon	July 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 6
Kristianafjord	Kirkwall	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hercules, Archangel	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andyk, Rotterdam	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P. M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Palermo, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jelling, Tampico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bacchus, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Demarara		2:00 P. M.
Mitazo, Naples		12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Imperator, Martinique	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Alaunia, Falmouth	1:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
Carolyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 3.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 920 miles E. at noon. Due 5 late or early 6, Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 1,138 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 81 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 73 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 521 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 58 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 350 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 80 miles S. at noon.
SS Munsomo, Cuba to New York, was 177 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 160 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 124 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 9; Kobe, June 13, and Yokohama, June 14—which arrived per steamer Inaba, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 29, and are due in New York today.

POST OFFICE NEWS ITEMS.

Postmaster Morgan announces that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, and other articles easily liquefiable may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to the Windward Islands, and from that country to the United States, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations for such articles in the domestic mails.

Circulars containing full information upon the subject may be obtained at the General Post Office or at any post office station.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Melbourne, June 7; Sydney, June 8; Wellington, June 12; Auckland, June 13, which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, July 5.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ....July 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ....July 8
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana ....July 14
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....July 20

NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT
GLEN ISLANDS
EVERYTHING NEW
NEW BOATS LEAVE BATTERY PARK TO-DAY 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 5:00 & 7:30 P. M. East 24 St., 30 minutes later.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Through steamer for Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany daily, except Sunday, leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North.
Kingston Point Special Boats today, Desbrosses St., 8:30 and 9:40 A. M.
Owing to the large number of passengers who went away over the week-end and who will return on July 4th, the Hudson River Day Line advises those who contemplate going to Bear Mountain, West Point or Newburgh today to postpone their trip, as there may not be room today on the return boats.

SPEND JULY 4TH AT THE SEASHORE.
LONG BEACH.
Long Island R. R. trains leave N. Y. (Penn. Station,) 7.54, 8.56, 9.16, 10.07, 10.09, 10.55, 11.05, 12.00 A. M.; 12.52, 1.40, 2.06, 2.52, 3.20, 4.07, 5.00, 5.33, 5.54, 6.24, 7.10, 7.50, 8.10, 9.06 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Ave. Station,) 7.52, 8.50, 9.17, 10.07, 11.07, 11.09 A. M.; 12.05, 12.52, 1.50, 2.08, 2.19, 2.45, 3.21, 4.05, 5.00, 5.32, 5.58, 6.28, 7.12, 8.12, 9.11 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Long Island R. R. trains leave Pennsylvania Station, (7th Ave. and 33d Street,) N. Y., also from Brooklyn (Flatbush Avenue Station) at frequent intervals throughout the day.

JULY 4th
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting, Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M.; 1:45, 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A. M.; 3:30, 9:45 P. M.
Capacity limited to 2,500 FARE 25c Each Way
Tels. 176-3268 Broad.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gram.

July 4th Excursion
Str. RICHARD PECK
To NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on the day of excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.
BOSTON Metropolitan Line. Route via Cape Cod Canal. Superb Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. Murray St., Week Days and Suns., 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.
PORTLAND Maine Steamship Line. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
For "How to Go & Where to Stay," apply as above or add. R'm 1, Pier 19, N.R., N.Y.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
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Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS and JULY 4th, Lvs. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LA TOURAINE. Sat., July 15, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE.... Sat., July 22, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO...... Sat., July 29, 3 P. M.
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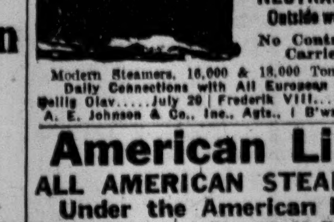
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New York....July 8 | Philadelphia....July 15

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic....July 26 | Adriatic....Aug. 9
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA..........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.......SAT., JULY 15, NOON
SAXONIA.........SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.......SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA......SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ALAUNIA.........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA........SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.........SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
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ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
TUSCANIA....SATURDAY, JULY 15, NOON
*CALIFORNIA..SATURDAY, JULY 22, NOON
CAMERONIA..SATURDAY, AUG. 5, NOON
*To Glasgow Direct.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

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HONOLULU—SUVA—AUSTRALIA
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2, Aug. 30, Sept. 27. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

HONOLULU
The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."
1st Cl. $65.00; 2nd $50.00. Sailings every 21 days.
H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia. Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.) July 4, July 25, Aug. 15.

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21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amsterdam....July 11, noon | Ryndam....July 29

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VESTRIS..........July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON............Aug. 19, 2:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

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(Fast Italian Lines.)
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†Stampalia..July 15 noon | *D. D'Abruzzi..July 22
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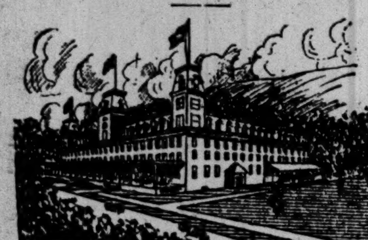

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Climate Unequaled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Symphony orchestra. Knabe Pianos used. Dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families.
Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop., Highmount P. O., New York.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The summer playground of the cultured and refined.
Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.
Trip by automobile or train is easy; enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

STAR LAKE INN
IN THE ADIRONDACKS NOW OPEN.
All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
Inglehart & Sayles, Star Lake, N. Y.

Munnatawket Hotel
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
(Off New London, Conn.)
Seashore and country; Sound and ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing. Booklet on request. S. LUND, Prop.
New York City Office, Room 102, 1400 Broadway, in charge of J. B. Martin.

ISLAND HARBOR HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Quiet, homelike; on very shore Lake George. Offers everything desired in summer pleasures to lovers of woods and waters. In delightful, healthful climate of Adirondacks. Noted for home cooking. Write for Booklet.
B. W. CLIFTON, Prop., Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

THE REXMERE CLUB HOTEL
Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 rooms, 40 bathrooms. Cottages.
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GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
Outdoor life at this ideal resort is unsurpassed. All sports on grounds. Good things to eat, well served. Boating and bathing. Orchestra and dancing. Fine bath suites. Capacity 300. Now open. Rates moderate.

CEDAR CLIFF INN,
MONROE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
49 miles from N. Y. High altitude. Beautiful lake. Golf, tennis, fine orchestra, own garden. Cottage to let. Booklet.
M. E. HAIGHT.

THE KENMORE,
North White Lake, N.Y. Accommodates 100.
All Improvements. Tennis, Boating, Orchestra and Dancing. Cuisine Unexcelled. Booklet.
WILBUR DEVENDORF, Manager.

ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1300 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos.
Sacandaga, N. Y. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

THE ELEPHANT, Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A delightful trip from New York; good roads. Luncheon, dinner, and evening tea served every day. Delicious cooking. A charming spot.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills.

Algonquin Hotel.—Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opened June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Orchestra, Dancing.

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SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Danse and Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booklet B.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; now open; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

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FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

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NEW Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans, Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for July. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

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Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel **Royal Muskoka** the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything that makes life worth while. No restrictions entering Canada. Booklet. Royal Muskoka Hotel, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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DIRECT OCEAN FRONT
Spec. Rates over July 4
10th Season
HOTEL COLORADO
BELMAR, N. J.
Concerts Daily
Dancing Nightly
Excellent Cuisine
L. WINTERFIELD, Prop.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 5th. For rates address W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 79th St.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1¼ hours from N. Y.
P. O. Mt. Arlington, **LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.**
Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Accommodates 250. Attractive rooms, baths. Tennis, music, boating, bathing. P. O. Address—T. R. Moore Hotel Co., Mount Arlington, N. J.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,
Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

HOTEL CARROLLTON
Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
Personal management of MR. JAMES A. MALLOY.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St. New York.

THE ALLAIRE
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, Belmar, N. J. Ocean Front.
Rates $10 to $15. NEIL ALGOR, Mgr.

NEW PARK HOUSE.
Best Hotel, Summit, N. J. E. Howard.

THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
Now Open. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

THE BRESLIN,
Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
Booking Office, Holland House, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest and Most Attractive Location
OSTEND
"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front, in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renovated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 2000 feet of broad porches; one entire floor, a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer terms. American plan, $22.00 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE.
Adjoining hotel is complete tonic bath establishment, including electrical flesh reducing apparatus.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra
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JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

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COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. S. Hanstein, Propr.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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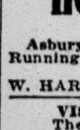
the TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan European Plan
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
D. S. WHITE, Pres. Phone Bryant 5935 J. W. MOTT, Gen. Mgr.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

PHILLIPS HOUSE
Massachusetts Av. and Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.



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Asbury Park, N. J.
Now Open for the Season. Renowned for its high standard of excellence for the past thirty years.
MORGAN & PARSONS

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES.
Asbury Park, N. J. Now Open. Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

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The all-year resort by the sea. First-class hotels. Cottages for rent. Booklet. Publicity Director, 304 Boardwalk.

HOTEL MONMOUTH
Ocean Front. American & European Plans.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH, ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

WELLINGTON SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, NORTH ASBURY PARK.
100 yards from ocean. B. B. SMITH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEW KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Only high-class modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. John Purdy Cope, ten years of Water Gap House.

GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

CHURLEIGH INN 1500 Ft. Elevation Delaware Water Gap
Always cool, beautiful views, cuisine the best, mod. hotel, rms. with or without bath; Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. Mod. rates. Booklet.

CENTRAL HOUSE, AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Select family hotel; capacity 150; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet.
JOS. H. GRAVES.

NEW CARNEGIE PLAN SAVING TO TEACHERS

Insurance and Annuities for Them at Comparatively Small Expense.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

Protection Afforded for the Educator and His Wife in Their Old Age.

A summary of what it will cost the college teacher and his college to participate in the system of insurance and annuities which Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, has proposed to substitute for the pension system now in force, was obtained yesterday from the Carnegie Foundation.

There are at present seventy-three institutions, including in their teaching staff nearly 6,000 teachers, associated in the enjoyment of the Carnegie pensions. At present 384 pensioners are costing the system more than two-thirds of the income available for the foundation. In the course of the next ten years the foundation expects it will be necessary to obtain assistance from the Carnegie Corporation in order to continue the present minimum age of retirement—65 years.

An investigation of the seventy-three colleges embraced in the Carnegie pension system shows that the typical salaries of college teachers, attained at various ages, are: Instructor, 30 years, $1,400; junior professor, 35 years, $2,000, and professor, 40-45 years, $3,000. It further has been established that nearly 20 per cent. of these teachers carry no insurance, while the average teacher carries policies amounting to $8,000, for which he pays 5 per cent of his salary. The same percentage of his earnings invested according to the proposed annuities and insurance plan would procure for him at the age of 30 years $6,000 insurance; at the age of 35, $8,000, and at the age of 40 or more, $11,000.

What the Teacher Pays.

These figures are based on the assumption that the man himself will undertake the responsibility of protecting his family against the loss of its breadwinner. It also is arranged that the teacher and his college shall contribute equal amounts in the acquirement of an annuity under the reserve system. There are several variations in the methods by which teachers may obtain this protection as thus outlined in the preliminary report:

"The annuity may be issued on the life of the teacher only, cease at his death, and any unexpected balance not be returned. To acquire an annuity of $1,000 to begin at the age of 65 and continue through life would cost under the conditions stated in the report about $5 a month begun at the age of 30, $10 a month begun at the age of 40, and $25 a month begun at the age of 50. To put the matter differently, if the college teacher shared equally in the cost of an annuity of $1,000 guaranteed under these terms, the cost to the teacher and to the college should be $2.50 a month if begun at the age of 30, $5 a month if begun at the age of 40, and $12.50 a month if begun at the age of 50.

"The form of annuity just suggested is not that which most teachers desire. The American college teacher in the great majority of cases has a wife, and is quite as much interested in an annuity for her as for himself. Furthermore, the history of the pension and annuity enterprises has shown that in the long run the participants will expect each account to stand upon its own feet, and will become dissatisfied under any system that fails to return to the individual the unused reserve which he has accumulated. For example, a man has accumulated $10,000 to pay an annuity to begin at the age of 65. He dies at 66, leaving a large surplus which goes to balance the losses due to lives which extend beyond expectation. He has received exactly that for which he paid at the lower rate, but dissatisfaction over the arrangement will result.

A Joint Annuity.

"Let us assume that an annuity is to be earned on the joint lives of the teacher and his wife, one-half of the annuity to be paid to the wife after the husband's death, and with the further condition that in case there is an unused surplus after the death of husband and wife, this is to be returned to their heirs in annuity installments. The cost of an annuity of $1,000 to begin at 65 years under these conditions will be approximately as follows: At 30 years, $10 a month; at 40, $20 a month; at 50, $42 a month. Or assuming the college and the teacher divide the cost, the monthly payment from each would be, if begun at the age of 30, $5; 40, $10, and 50, $21.

"The matter may be illustrated in still another way. It has been stated that the typical teacher in the colleges associated with the Carnegie Foundation comes to the full professor's salary at about 40 or 45 years. The typical salary is $3,000. Under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation the teacher who receives this salary is entitled at 65 years to an annuity of half his yearly salary, plus $400, which in the case of a full professor would be $1,000 a year, one-half of which is available to his wife after his death.

"To acquire this form of annuity the teacher will need to pay about 5 per cent. of his salary and the college to contribute what would be equivalent to a 5 per cent. increase in pay.

"Let us follow a case typical of the experience of the average teacher and of the average college. Starting a teacher as instructor at age 30, let us assume that a minimum insurance of $5,000 and a minimum annuity of $1,000 a year are decided upon. The annual cost of the two would amount to $188.16 or about $15.68 a month. Five years later the teacher finds himself in the possession of a salary $500 larger than he had formerly, and he decides to devote $100 a year to an increase in his protection.

An Increased Annuity.

"In view of the rapidity with which the cost of the annuity grows with years, he decides to put this into the form of an annuity, and thus obtains an increase of some $600 in the annuity, which is thus brought up to $1,600. Five years later, at the age of 40, finding himself again in possession of a still larger salary, he decides to take out $5,000 more of insurance to end at age 65, which would cost him about $75.

"Should this teacher live to 65, he would have available for his use a retiring allowance of $1,600. Should he continue in service three years longer but make no more payments, his retiring allowance would amount to $1,987. His wife, in case she survived him, would share in this retiring allowance. Should this teacher die between the ages of 40 and 65, he would leave to his family an insurance of $10,000 and his accumulated savings."

During the year 1914-15 the Carnegie Foundation carried on its pension list 289 teachers, to whom was paid funds aggregating $473,969, and 95 widows, to whom was paid $80,152, or a total of $554,121. The maximum retiring allowance paid by the foundation is $4,000.

SUFFRAGIST WARNS WILSON.

Tells President That Women Voters Are Hostile to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An otherwise harmonious gathering at the White House today of a delegation representing the Woman's National Democratic League was disturbed when a suffragist, Mrs. F. B. Moran, Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, told President Wilson that women in the suffrage States regarded him as responsible for the blocking of the national woman suffrage amendment, and that he ran the risk of losing their 4,000,000 votes.

The delegation, composed of the leading women of the Congressional and official sets, called to inform the President that the league had raised $1,000 as a campaign contribution toward his election.

The President received the delegation graciously, and was about to express his thanks when Mrs. Frank B. Moran, a grand niece of Mrs. Martha Washington, interrupted the proceedings to say:

"These ladies have no right to pledge the support of the Democratic women of the country. I have just returned, Mr. President, from a month's trip in the West, and I am here to say that the women of the voting States regard you as having been responsible for the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment and to tell you that you run the risk of losing their 4,000,000 votes."

The others in the delegation retired, but Mrs. Moran remained with the President long enough to drive home her arguments. She said when she left the White House that the President was going to try to "do what he could."

Among the others in the delegation were Mrs. W. A. Cullop, wife of Representative Cullop of Indiana, and Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of Representative Raker of California.

TO DROP SENDING SEEDS.

Practice Has Cost Government Over $1,000,000 in Last Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—By a vote of 33 to 21 the Senate today agreed to the committee amendment striking out the provision for the distribution of free seed from the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Senator Kenyon of Iowa led the attack on this provision of the House bill. He characterized it as "Congressional graft," and pointed out that the Department of Agriculture was opposed to the continuation of the plan.

Senator Kenyon said that in the last four years the distribution of seeds by Congress had cost the Government $1,110,933 for the seeds alone, and to this must be added the time of employes of the Government necessary for the distribution. In the four years, he said, 48,568,801 packages of seeds had been sent out. The postage on these packages would have amounted to $457,759.04 if it had not been sent out under the frank of the members of Congress.

The Senator said that there was an idea lurking in the minds of Congressmen that these free seeds helped at election time. He insisted there was no more reason for sending out free seeds than for sending out free clothespins or safety pins or colic remedies.

LOUIS HILL ADMINISTRATOR.

Great Northern President to Control His Father's Estate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, today was appointed administrator of the estate of his father, the late James J. Hill. The value of the estate, Mr. Hill said, is considerably in excess of the $10,350,000 estimate made in the original petition.

Judge E. W. Bazille of the Probate Court fixed the administrator's bond at $200,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D ST, 20 West; Greenfield & Hecht Co., Inc., against Benjamin Rosenthal, owner; Building Violution Corporation, contractor $837

Bronx.

INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 171 ft n of 250th St, 456x1,117; Builders Brick & Supply Co. against Monastery of the Visitation-Academy of the Visitation-Villa de Saules Sisters of the Visitation, owners; Edmund D. Broderick, contractor; Morris Ahearn Const. Co., and John Sellitto, sub-contractors $613

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780; E. Ullman & Sons, Inc., against Vauxhall Realty Co., May 4, 1916 ....$61
141ST ST, 630 West; E. Ullman & Sons, Inc., against Remor Corporation, April 18, 1916 ....$73
WEST END AV, 328 and 330 West; Empire Carting Co. against Jane Soressi et al., June 20, 1916, (by bond) $148

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50.2x100; David Nowak against S. B. C. Holding Corporation et al., May 12, 1916 ....$850

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

118TH ST, 304 East; Lily Neumann against Bertha Cohn et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bullowa & Bullowa.

Bronx.

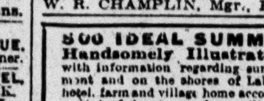
FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Andrews Av, 28.7x100; Peter R. Stelle et al., as executors and trustees, against Fordham Construction Co. et al., foreclosure mortgage; attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.
EAGLE AV, 834; Joseph W. Hasdell et al. against Valentine Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE BELGRADE
BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE.
Chas. A. Hill & Son.
Beautiful new bungalow; broad veranda, commanding view of lakes; six sleeping rooms, two baths, large living room; open fire; electric lights and heat; telephone; elegantly furnished; meals at hotel fifty yards distant.
New York representative, Bertha Ruffner, Hotel McAlpin.

Berkshire Hills
The Ideal Mountain Resort Section of New England.
Booklet and Full Information from THE BERKSHIRE RESORT BUREAU, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Pine Grove Springs
Ideally Located in the Pine Belt of Southern New Hampshire at
LAKE SPOFFORD
The Summer Home of New York's representative families. Now open. 9-Hole Golf. Water and land sports. New York office, The Ruffner Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, New York City.
BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.



New Hygeia Hotel
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y.
W. R. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., Hotel Astor, N. Y.

500 IDEAL SUMMER HOMES
Handsomely Illustrated Brochure,
with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on the shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt of 4c. stamps for mailing. Address, No. 5 Summer Homes, 385 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THROUGH THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Booklet can be obtained or mailed free of charge upon request from THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of Broadway, New York City.

SURF AND STILL WATER BATHING
WATCH HILL HOUSE
WATCH HILL, R. I. NOW OPEN.
18-Hole Golf. A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

LONGWOOD INN,
LAKE COBBOSEECONTEE, WINTHROP, MAINE. Owned, operated by Y. M. C. A. Boating, bathing, fishing. Vegetables, fruit, milk, cream from Association farm. Reasonable rates. Good connection to Boston and N. Y.

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SUNAPEE.
Soo-Nipi Park Lodge AND COTTAGES
For information address L. M. WAITE, Mgr.

10 DAYS' STOP-OVER on all through tickets. Hotel list from Chamber of Commerce, 25 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Steinway & Sons Buy Fifty-seventh Street Building Site—De Voursney Estate Sells Broome Street Building—Bronx Apartment Houses Traded—Gain in Building for First Half of Year.

The feature of yesterday's realty market, which opened unusually strong for a holiday week, was the purchase by Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, of 109, 111, and 113 West Fifty-seventh Street and 114 West Fifty-eighth Street as a site for a ten-story building. Old Steinway Hall on West Fourteenth Street now occupied by the firm will be offered for sale on the completion of the new structure.

There were several other scattering sales and building statistics indicate important gains during the first half of the present year.

Broome Street Deal.

An investor has purchased from the estate of N. L. de Voursney 389 Broome Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 109, adjoining the southwest corner of Mulberry Street and the Broome Street Tabernacle, which occupies the remainder of the block front to Centre Market Place, opposite Police Headquarters. E. H. Ludlow & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobie sold for a client to A. Hamilton & Son, the two five-story apartment houses known as 568 and 572 East 166th Street, on a plot 75 by 100 feet. The buyer gave in exchange the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, about 185 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the five-story apartment house recently completed, on a plot 57 by 100 feet. The transaction involves about $160,000.

Mrs. Minnie Zumbuehl has sold 2,146 Honeywell Avenue, southeast corner of 182d Street, a four-story new law flat, on lot 17.5 by 119.3 by irregular. The buyers, Robert and Marie Schroeder, gave in part payment two lots of the Wood-Harmon tract at Harmon-on-the-Hudson. Charles Kuntze negotiated the deal.

Joseph Reller has sold to a client of Morris Sax 450 East 136th Street, a four-story eight-family house, on lot 25 by 100, near Willis Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Meyer Levenson sold for the Imperator Realty Company 15 Clark Street, Brooklyn, known as Imperator Court, a six-story elevator apartment on a plot 102 by 101 feet.

R. A. Schlesing sold for George Schwartz the two-family house at 78 Harmon Street, on a lot 28.6 by 100, to J. Miller.

Westchester County.

Lanmore, the Colonial residence on the southeast corner of Grove and Woodbine Avenues, Larchmont Manor, has been sold by Lancaster Morgan to F. M. Soule of Montclair, N. J. The property has a frontage of 250 feet on Grove Avenue and 150 feet on Woodbine Avenue. The property has been held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers of Montclair negotiated the sale.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold to Franklin T. Armstrong a parcel of over two acres belonging to the estate of Amzi L. Barber at Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson. Mr. Armstrong recently purchased the Morrison estate and this land adjoins his present residence.

New Jersey.

William Wikstrom, a building contractor, of Montclair, N. J., has sold his Summer residence at Livingston, N. J. The property consists of about thirty-three acres, a fourteen-room house, eighty foot dairy barn, besides several other outbuildings. It was held at $25,000, and was purchased by a well known resident of Caldwell, N. J. The transaction was effected by the Simpson-Merritt Company.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Mrs. Gertrude G. Rines her residence on Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, N. J. Fayette J. King of Zanesville, Ohio is the purchaser.

New York Title and Mortgage Company Lends $50,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $50,000 to Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., for the purpose of financing a five-story building operation on a plot on the south side of 181st Street, 100 feet west of Vyse Avenue. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the Fall, and it is to be similar to the one recently completed by the same builders at the southeast corner of 181st Street and Vyse Avenue.

Contracts Indicate Building Gains.

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, Southern and Middle Western States, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, indicate that appreciable gains were made during the first half of the year 1916. Contracts let in that period involve expenditures aggregating $596,583,586, or $124,211,086 more than was contracted in 1913, the busiest period since 1910. The comparative figures are: 1915, $413,532,600; 1914, $382,352,000; 1913, $472,372,500; 1912, $406,011,000; 1911, $416,227,813; 1910, $454,145,798.

Local conditions are not so favorable; but they also show an upward trend, the figures for the first half of the year being $74,922,500, against $72,558,000 in 1915, and $65,926,000 in 1914. There is yet much room for improvement. In the local structural trades condition is indicated in the $158,017,500 of total contracts let during the first half of 1913; also in $122,328,000 in 1912; $129,784,000 in 1911, and $144,918,000 in 1910.

Commercial Leases.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., has leased for the Misses E. & E. Rixon, the store located at 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, to W. H. T. Tierney, who will use the same as a furniture salesroom.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store and basement at 148 to 150 Greene Street to Lipshitz & Oboler.

A lease has been signed by Jacob Barksky, desk manufacturer and distributor, for a long term of years, for 1 Beaver Street, opposite the Produce Exchange. The entire building is being remodeled, including installation of new elevators.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

68TH St, 311 to 329 West, for a three-story-and-basement garage, 238.11x200.10; Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, 1,842 Broadway, owner; Harry B. Mulliken, architect; cost, $240,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

35th St, 507-509 West, to a five-story factory; Mrs. Ellen Downey, 552 West 35th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, Bronx, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 204th St, 125x100x irregular; Dyckman House Park; Mary A. D., wife of Bashford Dean et al., heirs of Isaac M. Dyckman, to the City of New York for park purposes and museum, June 27; attorney, Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel $1
WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 108, s w s, 101 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x75; William Labatut to Ray Weill, 365 West 118th St, mtg $7,750, July 1; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
7TH AV, n w corner 136th St, 82.5x100; Charles B. Ross to Elizabeth M. Ross, Grantwood, N. J.; quitclaim, all liens, March 31; attorney, G. Hamberger, 220 Broadway $1
58TH ST, 440 East, s s, 141.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; David Levy et al., heirs, &c., to Isaac Pollack, 429 East 58th St, June 30; attorney, Harry J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St $1
71ST ST, 319 East, n s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Vaclav Wernecek to Adolph Zeman, 525 East 72d St, mtg $13,000, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
87TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; James Gribble, executor, &c., to Emily Christie, 526 East 86th St, mtg $11,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,250
104TH ST, 315 West, n s, 180 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Clara F. Brown, Philadelphia, Penn., to Mary, Anna, Delia, and Rose Fallon, 315 West 149th St, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
112TH ST, 4 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x89.7x29x74.10; Louis Geller to Rebecca Danziger, 4 East 112th St, mtg $16,000, June 30; attorney, Nathan M. Danziger, 1,164 Vyse St $1
112TH ST, 4 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x89.7x29.1x74.10; Louis Giller to Rebecca Danziger, 4 East 112th St, mtg $16,000, June 30; attorney, Nathan M. Danziger, 1,164 Vyse Av $1
179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Maude C. Vollmer to Clara Seligman, 601 West 112th St, mtg $40,000, July 1 ....$1
187TH ST, n s, 38 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.10; Mary Fallon et al. to Clara F. Brown, 1,013 South 48th St, Philadelphia, Penn., mtg $6,750, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 400 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x130 to Pratt Av x51.6x142.4; also Wright Av, e s, 225 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x162.1 to Pratt Av x28.1x149.3; also Wright Av, e s, 250 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x175 to Pratt Av x28.1x162.1; also Nelson Av, n s, 50 ft w of Amundson Av, 25x100; Menard Realty Co., Inc., to Wenare Holding Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $600, June 30; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $100
BAY AV, n e corner of North St, 30x100, City Island; Julia Lipps to Annie M. Kane, 735 East 150th St, July 1; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $100
BECK ST, 680, s s, 54.2x125; Harold H. Straus to Leona Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, June 30; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $4,000
FOX ST, 976, e s, 40x108.4x40x108.9; Augusta Sieghardt to Josef Albrecht, 726 East 152d St, mtg $30,500, June 29; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $100
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 62 ft n of 184th St, 68.4x85.5; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $40,000, May 29; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $1
HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 182d St, 17.6x106.7x20.3x109.6; Minnie Zumbuehl to Robert Schroeder, 422 Willis Av, mtg $16,500, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ....Omitted
LOT 71, map of Van Nest Park; Nettie Silva to George J. Silva, 530 Van Nest Av, Jan. 19; attorney, George J. Silva, 530 Van Nest Av $1
LOTS 90 and 91, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; William Singer to William Stoll, 1,334 Edwards Av, July 1; attorney, — Cokeley, 1,325 Fort Schuyler Road $1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 169.11 ft n of 180th St, 91.11x7.2x5x11.3x89.3x18.6; Ella F. Power to Ludwig H. Quade, 261 West 136th St, mtg $3,225, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
136TH ST, 450 East, s s, 25x100; Joseph Reller to Simon Meizinger, 411 East 87th St, mtg $11,000, July 1; attorney, A. Knatz, 56 Pine St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BARRY ST, n e corner of Burnet Place, 100x45.2; John Dunn to Timothy Donohue, 430 East 148th St, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,100
FOX ST, 976, e s, 40x108.9; Josef Albrecht to Gustav P. Helfrich, 976 Fox St, prior mtg $30,500, June 29, due April 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av $4,500
HOLLAND AV, e s, 420 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; May Kucera to William L. Schaaf, 1,913 Bogart Av, July 1, 3 years, 5½%; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $3,500
PROSPECT TERRACE, 14, w s, 25x100; Georgette A. Russell and another to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, 38 Park Row, July 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500
LOTS 406 and 407, map of Forster-Schmidt property; Joseph Heck to Lillian Henderson, 58 West 72d St, June 27, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lillian Henderson, 58 West 72d St $1,500
LOTS 90 and 91, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; William Stoll to Emilie and William Singer, 1,334 Edwards Av, July 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, — Cokeley, 1,325 Fort Schuyler Road $1,000
2D AV, s s, 397 ft w of 4th St, Wakefield, 33x110; William J. Mansz to Louis Riegel, 582 East 138th St, and another, July 1, due July 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000
2D AV, 733, w s, 40 ft n of 39th St, June 8; Wolf Baumgarten to Felix Lorch, 778 Dawson St, Bronx, 5 years, 6 p. c. $1,750
3D AV, w s, 82 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.1x26x96; Caroline J. Dick to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, June 29, due as per bond given as additional security for payment of mtg covering Olmstead Av, n w corner of Haviland Av, 103x50; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $38,000
3D AV, 3959, w s, 25.1x94.6x25x92; Joseph Lauber to Julia Schwartz, 212 North Clarence Av, Arverne, L. I., prior mtg $17,000, Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av $1,000
52D ST, 324 and 326 East, s s, 294 ft e of 2d Av, 38x100.5, June 30; Louis Berman to Susan L. Smith, 621 5th Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $47,500; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway $1,500
71ST ST, 311 West, n s, 159 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, July 3; Isabelle de B. Cameron, Lawrence, L. I., to Clarence H. Ernstein, 68 Fort Washington Av, due as per bond, prior mtg $1,500; attorneys, Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St $1,500
87TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8, July 1; Emily Christie to James Gribble, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, executor, &c., due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000
SAME PROPERTY, July 1; same to Frank Herwig, 408 East 82d St, due as per bond; attorney same $2,000
103D ST, n s, 98 ft e of West End Av, 80.1x17x irregular, July 1; Carrie B., wife of Clarence W. Taylor, to Margaretta Herlt, 32d St and Mermaid Av, Coney Island, and another, executors, &c., due June 3, 1917; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $1,500
104TH ST, 315 West, n s, 180 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11, July 1; Mary, Anna, Delia, and Rose Fallon to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $12,500
136TH ST, 450 East, s s, 25x100; Simon Meizinger to Jas. Reller, 711 2d Av, prior mtg $8,500, July 1, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, August Knatz, 56 Pine St $2,500
163D ST, 701 East, n s, 25x86.4; Hannah B. Schick to Philip Schick, as agent of the court to carry out trusts created under will of Louis Becker, Jr., 882 Cauldwell Av, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. O'Brien, 150 Nassau St $1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,442, store and cellar; Jan Hus Realty Co. to Joseph Stejskal, 510 East 77th St, 4 years from May 1, 1917; address, S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., Brooklyn $420
SAME PROPERTY, assignment of lease, recorded June 17, 1914; Joseph Saxl to same, all title, June 30; address, same $100

Bronx.

151ST ST, 2,376, store; John Di Irio to Pellegrino De Lucca, 231 East 151st St, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av ....$480 and $600

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

152D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x125x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Presto Realty Corp., 3 payments $75,000

Bronx.

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, 70x125; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. loans Philip Weinstein & Son, Inc., to erect an apartment house, 7 payments $50,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOUND VIEW HOME
Nine rooms, bath, sleeping porch; large plot; high elevation; open fireplace; near restricted bathing beach, dock, club, &c.; sewer, water, gas, electricity; $500 or more cash; balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

$2,100,000—4½%
Will divide for centrally located Manhattan SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS. $5,000 UP.
S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

SEE **Kew Gardens** TO-DAY
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station
15 Minutes from Herald Square via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES Ready for Occupancy.
$9,000 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250.
Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.
Convenient trains to Kew—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52, (1:14 Saturday only,) 1:32, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

NEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$3,700
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,800- 3,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 2,000- 2,150
1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$5,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,750- 3,350
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,450- 2,100
Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT SCARSDALE.
Handsome country place; 10 acres; high elevation; new 12-room dwelling, 3 baths; all improvements; orchard and lake; near country club and station; great bargain; $25,000; immediate possession.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.
Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

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NEPONSIT
On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community
Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.
Detailed information upon request.
NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100
HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

IDEAL BUNGALOW HOME
Five rooms; large living room; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, electric fixtures, bath; all modern improvements, heat, &c.; beautiful plot, on hilltop; few minutes' walk to Hempstead Harbor and station; Oyster Bay Division; select neighborhood; owner leaves for the West in a few days; will sell to responsible party on terms as low as $250 cash, balance $20 per month. B. Williams, 349 East 14th St.

Manhattan Beach Estates
LOT 9-10-11, BLOCK 18, EAST SIDE OF DOVER STREET, NEAR BAY; FOR SALE REASONABLE, TERMS TO SUIT.
EDWARD MAAG, 46 WEST 23D STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade trees; large grounds; near bathing beach; only 30 minutes out; make offer. B. H., Box 84 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME WITH GARAGE
at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; located on large corner plot, nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden, all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation; 30 minutes out.
T. F. HAYES,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Hint for the Fourth.
While out in your car, run up to Stamford, Conn., look up our plots on Shippan Point, right on the Sound, foot of Rockledge and Hobson Streets. Enjoy the splendid view and write or 'phone for booklet to
Buek Construction Co.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y.
'Phone Murray Hill 53.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET
Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

DESIRABLE STORE AT NO. 36 EAST 58TH ST.
POSSESSION OCT. 1, 1916
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AV., COR. 63D ST. TEL. PLAZA 4951.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed.
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c.; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,200 to $2,750.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500 to $3,900.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY). C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

TERRACE COURT
302 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

SMALL APARTMENTS
The Oakdale
36 WEST 35TH STREET.
2 and 3 rooms and bath with service.
Look at these Attractive Suites.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

158 WEST 58TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE Apartments; October leases; three rooms, kitchen, $1,100 upward; also large apartment, seven rooms and three baths; high class fireproof building.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
4 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents. Elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82D ST
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4-6 ROOMS } $900 TO
1-2 BATHS } $1,600
Apply on premises,
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Low pressure prevails, except over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. There is a principal trough of depression extending along the eastern slope of the Rockies with four distinct centres, while the Northeast disturbance of Sunday night is passing off the New England Coast. This distribution has resulted in the continuance of the high temperatures in the Plains States and quite general thundershowers over the districts east of the Mississippi River.

There were also more light rains in the extreme Northwest, accompanied by low temperatures over the Eastern half of the country. Temperatures are lower as a rule. The tropical disturbance was apparently central today in the Caribbean Sea, south of extreme Western Cuba, with a northward or northwestward movement. Thus far it is evidently of not much force.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest and north; showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north; fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest; partly cloudy.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday in interior.

Southern New England—Party cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, partly cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Northern New England—Party cloudy Tuesday; showers in Eastern Maine; Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	63	69	4 P. M.	80	80
6 A. M.	65	67	6 P. M.	77	79
9 A. M.	70	76	9 P. M.	75	73
12 M.	77	78	11 P. M.	73	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2:15; minimum, 65 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.66 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.61 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Sunday.) Loss.
11:10—210 Clinton St.; not given...Not given
11:30—1,455 Minford Pl.; O. Baindshof...Slight
A.M. (Monday.)
12:45—603 E. 14 St.; Calmo Pecco......Slight
1:08—4,024-4,026 3 Av.; Louis Boeard and others......$600
1:45—33 Market St.; not given......None
4:30—41-51 E. 11 St. Levy Schilt...Not given
10:15—434 E. 16 St.; Chas. Capolara..Slight
10:50—2,011 2 Av.; Ray Schumack......Slight
11:30 19 W. 107 St.; May Thurston....Slight
P. M.
12:40—208 W. 84 St.; not given........Slight
2:15—301 W. 120 St.; Morris Lurie....Slight
6:10—213 E. 125 St.; Van Buren Bill Posting Co. ......Slight
6:25—3d Av. & 73 St.; Interboro R. R....Slight
6:45—12 Jefferson St. Abrahan Cohen..Slight
7:25—144 W. 15 St.; Albert Fischer..Slight
7:55—284 3 Av.; Edward Simms......Slight
7:55—560 W. 165 St.; R. Bohm......Slight
8:25—205 Wadsworth Av.; W. Schaeffer..Slight
8:50—931 6 Av.; not given......Slight
9:20—2,076 1 Av.; Joseph Ricco......Slight
10:00—444-448 Hudson St., rubbish....None
10:40—9 Av. and 20 St.; J. Hebtner..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., now at camp of mobilization, Concord, N. H., is relieved from further duty at Ancon, Canal Zone, and will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the Medical Supply Depot in that city.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved at once from present assignment, will proceed to headquarters of coast defenses indicated, and report for duty: Capt. O. Hope, Delaware; 1st Lts. W. P. Wilson, Delaware, and J. A. Green, New Orleans, and 2d Lts. G. D. Riley, Baltimore, and L. W. Series, Potomac. 2d Lt. J. D. McCain, C. A. C., from assignment in Coast Defenses of Savannah, and sail from New York about Aug. 20 for Cristobal, Canal Zone, for duty.

1st Lt. T. E. Cathro, 9th Cav., is relieved on account of disability.

Capt. G. Robinson, C. A. C., from assignment to 137th Co. and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty.

The Board of Officers appointed in orders of June 26 is dissolved.

A board to consist of Maj. Gen. T. H. Bliss, Brig. Gens. A. L. Mills and H. F. Hodges, and Cols. C. G. Morton, 5th Inf., and I. A. Haynes, C. A. C., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. Upon adjournment of the board Brig. Gen. Hodges and Col. Haynes will return to their stations, and Col. Morton will revert to a status of absence with leave.

Maj. W. D. Connor, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty in this city and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Following Colonels of Cavalry are relieved from assignment to regiment to which now assigned: W. C. Brown, 10th, and J. Lockett, 11th.

Following are assigned to regiments indicated, and will join those regiments: Cols. J. G. Galvraith, now attached to 3d Cav., is assigned to the 10th, and W. J. Nicholson, now attached to the 5th, is assigned to 11th.

Orders of June 9 relating to 1st Lt. H. H. Malven, Jr., C. A. C., amended to assign him to the 154th Co.

Resignation of 1st Lt. W. H. Clewell, M. R. C., is accepted.

1st Lt. H. S. Baketel, M. R. C., to active duty, and will proceed to New York City for duty, reporting to officer in charge of the Medical Supply Depot.

Orders of June 9 relating to Capt. F. W. Honeycutt, 2d F. A., revoked.

Capt. W. S. Bowen, C. A. C., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps.

Major G. P. Ahern, retired, is assigned to active duty, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

1st Lt. R. W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., upon relief from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, will join his station at expiration of leave heretofore granted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. W. Weinberger, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. W. C. Jones, 30th Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. Corps, effective July 2.

Capt. F. C. Craig, M. C., now in this city, will proceed at once to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to pack and ship the laboratory equipment at that post to the base hospital, Ft. Bliss, Texas, then report to the Commanding Officer of the base hospital thereat for temporary duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Capt. H. E. Comstock, Q. M. C., (Inf.,) is relieved from detail in that corps. He is assigned to the 3d Inf.

1st Lt. W. J. Fitzmaurice, Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., and is detailed as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Balch at Marblehead; Bushnell, L-1, and L-3, at Cape May; Birmingham, Dubuque, Nevada, Patuxent, Ontario, and Sonoma at Newport; Colorado at Acapulco, Cummings at Peekskill, Cushing at Tompkinsville, Cyclops at Seawall's Point, D-3 and MacDonough at New London, Fanning at Bridgeport; Hancock, Lanson, and Wheeling at Vera Cruz; Hopkins at Guaymas, McDougal and Wadsworth at Portland, Nanshan at San Diego, Nero at Tiburon, Patterson at Rosebank, Reina Mercedes at Annapolis, Saturn at St. George, Topeka and the Worden at New York Yard.

Sailed—Allwin, Newport for Millbridge; Baltimore, Newport for Oyster Bay; Buffalo, Mazatlan for San Diego; Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Conyngham, Porter, Tucker, and Wainwright, Newport for Eastport; Delaware and New Hampshire, Newport for Rockland; Don Juan de Austria, Detroit for Buffalo; Ericsson, Newport for Jonesport; Florida, Newport for Bar Harbor; Glacier, San Blas for Manzanillo; Jacob Jones, Boston for Wiscasset; L-4, Philadelphia for Cape May; Michigan, Newport for Gloucester; Minnesota and Texas, Newport for Boston; Neptune, Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Pittsburgh, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Solace, Monte Cristi for Puerto Plata; South Carolina, Newport for Rockport; South Dakota, San Diego for Mexican waters; Sterling, Funchal for Hampton Roads; Stewart, Mazatlan for Lapaz; Uncas, Annapolis for Norfolk; Utah, Newport for Portland; Vermont, Newport for Salem; Vixen, Camden for cruise; Wasp, New York for cruise, and the Winslow, Newport for Machiasport.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for Superintendent of garage will be held on July 12.

The mental test for assistant court clerk, City Magistrates' Court, (promotion,) will be held on July 8. There are 139 candidates.

The commission announces that an examination for patrolman in the Police Department will be ordered soon. The distribution of applications will commence probably in the early part of August.

The promotion list to examining inspector, Grade 3, in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, is announced. C. M. Hiesiger has a percentage of 77.85.

United States.

The commission announces for July 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for calculating machine operator, for both men and women, to fill several vacancies in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, practical tests, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments—Mounted Sergt., with horse and equipts, T. L. Byrnes, 33 to Traffic Div., Sub-Div. A, for 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; mounted patrol., with horses and equipts., to Traffic Div., Sub-Div. A, from prects indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 6; E. N. Distler, 69; B. A. Hannon, 283; J. R. Uhlig, 168; D. Tunstall, 283.

Assignment discontinued—Patrol. H. Storz, 146, to B. B. H. Squad, (temp.,) motor cycle duty, 8 A. M., July 4.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. J. Ardiff, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 16; L. P. Seaman, 7, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., July 5; P. F. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; E. C. Cunningham, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; P. Rueger, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; F. A. Timmes, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; J. R. Rumph, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; D. T. Kelly, 151, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; J. B. Stockman, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; J. Anckner, 167, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 6.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fireman 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 6; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 53; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 243; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widner, Jr., Eng. 250; J. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; J. J. Schoppmoyer, H. & L. 22; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 25; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 43; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

The following fireman will be directed to report at school of instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., at 9 A. M. tomorrow, to finish course of instruction: Fireman 4th Gr. D. E. Ayers, Eng. 15.

Special leave: Fireman 2d Gr. W. C. Beilfeld, Eng. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 5.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DICHMAN, ERNEST, (April 18,) estate valued at $5,000. The widow and two sons are the beneficiaries.

HEINE, DAVID R., estate valued at $5,000 in realty and $10,000 personal; $250 each goes to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Infants' Asylum, and the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases. The residue goes to the family.

LAWTON, Mrs. CARRIE THAIS, (Sept. 4, 1915,) no value given. Sole beneficiary, daughter of the decedent, Mrs. Thais Lawton McDermott, an actress, who is known on the stage as Thais Lawton. The decedent left a husband, Joseph, and two sons, Joseph S. of Louisville and Arthur W. of Chicago.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—At Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., two cottages, seven and nine rooms respectively, furnished, all improvements. On Sylvan Lake, short distance from ocean. Rent $325 and $425 for season. Same houses can be purchased for $6,500, one-half cash down. For particulars apply to agents, H. T. Cole, 96 Broadway, New York City, or R. C. Love, Avon, N. J.

Unique for Summer or all year round, large new 8-room house, handsomely decorated, beautifully furnished; electric lights; rent season, $175; situated pine grove; miles shady walks, boating, bathing, fishing. The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

To Rent for Season.—Bungalow, six to twelve rooms; all improvements and nicely furnished. The only cottages facing the Great South Bay. For particulars apply G. G. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.

For rent, July 6-Aug. 6, detached house; large rooms, bath, screened porch, garden; near trolley, trains; rent, $50 to $75 per month. Owner, 10 Toledo St., Elmhurst, L. I.

Larchmont, Beach Av.—11 rooms, completely furnished; modern conveniences; 2 baths; garage; reasonable rent; season or year. Address L., 370 Hudson St.

Elberon, N. J.—Harris cottage; ideally situated; 12 rooms, 3 baths; improvements; garage. See Mr. Stratton at depot.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage, 3 baths, garage; cheap. Phone Circle 1810 New York.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A restful, cool studio, north light; southern exposure; exquisitely, harmoniously furnished; suitable for writer, teacher, or painter; elevator service; telephone, electric light; kitchenette, bath, linen, china, silver, &c. Studio 12, 152 West 57th.

STORE, Basement and sub-basement. 596 Broadway. 22,000 square feet. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

3-story brick building, situated Hester St., 25x45, boiler, hot water tank on premises; suitable laundry or any business; rent building $75; will make necessary alterations. Small, 260 B'way cor. Havemeyer St., Bklyn.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 938, No. 33 West 42d St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 300 B'way, Suite 807.

Large and small attractive offices, all modern conveniences; $17.50-$50 monthly. Apply on premises, 109 Broad St., N. Y.

Office or deskroom; light, airy, pleasant, well furnished; facilities. 722 Park Row Building.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

34th St. 11th Av.—Lofts, 25x50, with steam power; $35. C. Daly, 392 11th Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans, Building Loans.—Manhattan, Bronx, or Westchester. Hickey, 818 East 169th.

Real Estate

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 32, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commission, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be thus defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 30, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directly and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues mailed upon request.
Dated New York, June 23, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Four story and basement brown stone front, 326 East 17th Street, opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEND FOR LIST OF one-family houses for sale in Brooklyn's finest home section. ALCO BUILDING CO., 2,176 66th St., B'klyn.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 7-room cottage, newly decorated, all modern improvements, and fine bath; spacious porch overlooking country; elegant lawn, shrubbery, and trees; 30 minutes out, near trolley; $200 cash and balance on easy monthly payments. Jones, Box 194 Times Downtown.

9-Room house, with all modern improvements; plot 38x100, overlooking Long Island Sound; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; price $6,950; terms very easy. S. E., 243 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Gardens. — $1,400 cash buys equity worth $2,000 in desirable corner plot, 55x100. D 326 Times Downtown.

Factory sites in Queens. William P. Jarrett, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at Hempstead, L. I.—New seven-room stucco and shingle house, with plentiful closets, sunny rooms, large, light attic, and cemented cellar; bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; very carefully constructed of good material; lot 40x155, with more land available; all assessments paid; insured until 1918; price, $4,700. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in, near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm, with a 6-room house, barn, &c.; room for chickens; garage; lawn, paths, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Waterfront lots; all improvements; no assessments; restricted neighborhood; ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; underpriced for immediate sale. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York City.

My 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, on North Shore, near station and bay; makes fine, all-year home; easy terms to responsible party. Bungalow, Box 105 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms, city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Free.—Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT, furnished cottages and estates; list mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (63d St.,) N. Y.

A well-built, ideally located eight-room house, two baths, at Long Beach, with garage privileges. N 86 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE, L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

For Sale.—New six-room cottage, unusually well designed and carefully built; large, light rooms, plenty of good closets, and a real fireplace; bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights. Because it is on a comparatively small lot, (34x84,) it will be sold at the extremely low price of $3,400; an excellent opportunity for one desiring a home in the country without the expense of keeping up a large place. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Pretty 5-room bungalow; 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath, steam heat, veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. Water Front Bungalow, Box 123 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A $20,000 property for half its value to an immediate buyer; spacious 12-room house, semi-Colonial, equipped with all modern conveniences; grounds under careful cultivation; plenty of foliage and fruit; open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily; Sunday by appointment; by Erie or Lackawanna. E. W. Bloxham, 15 Fairview Av., Verona, N. J.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE. Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 230x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Bungalow, $150 cash, $12.50 monthly. Four rooms, bath, improvements; $1,850; title guaranteed. Fare 7c. Owner, 236 River Road, Bogota. Fort Lee ferry, Paterson car; 25 minutes.

MOUNTAIN LAKE. Home with magnificent view; must sell; necessary to go to Europe; great bargain. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Houses for sale on easy payments. Builder, 61 Palisade Av., Bogota, N. J.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av. Country property.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for cash buyer, fine country place with acres, within hour; best bargain under $25,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. Give details. Readiness, 62 Times Downtown.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Summer rates, elegant double room, running water; one with kitchenette.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant small and large rooms; doctor's house; all improvements.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Artistic, airy, 2 rooms and kitchenette; also smaller room; telephone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Attractive, large front room and bath; every requisite; refined house.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool, south room; other rooms; electricity; moderate; telephone.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Scovell.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large front room, large closet, washroom, electricity; near subway and "L"; private; also adjoining rear room.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath, $7; gentleman. Phone 1242 Columbus.

73D, 260 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED, PARLOR DINING ROOM; SEPARATE TABLES, TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, 50c.; WEEKLY RATE TABLE BOARDERS, $5.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large, well furnished room and bath; others smaller; electricity, telephone; very low; until September; near subway, elevated stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c.; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants; recommended by present patrons.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also small room; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing park; single and double rooms, bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished; small front room; references.

86TH, (349 West End Av.)—Large or small room, $6-$4; bath; gentlemen only.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Gentlemen only; first floor; suitable for physician or dentist.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; rooms, $3.50-$5; room with bath, $10; electricity.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Apt. 83.)—Light, airy rooms; well furnished; elevator apartment; near car line; reference.

96TH, 301 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large, small, (2,) separate, cool, clean; well furnished, outside; Summer rates. Greiner.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 243, (Corner Broadway.)—Cheerful, attractive rooms; lavatory; elevator; modern conveniences. Apartment 6-B.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

109TH, 206 WEST.—Nice, airy, light room; kitchen and home privileges; telephone; reasonable. A. Sacks.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rates. 6th floor, west.

118TH, 425 WEST, (Bachelor Apartment.)—Outside rooms, facing Columbia Campus, $3-$4 per week. Apartment 61. Lawrence. Call 401 West 118th, Apartment 44.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Excellent rooms; elevator, electricity, shower, refined home, near Columbia. Apt. 4.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Morningside; elevator apartment, near Columbia. Apt. 41.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; refined surroundings; elevator; references. Apt. 51.

123D, 547 WEST.—Pleasant room; near Columbia; kitchen; elevator; moderate. Apartment 21.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated; Hudson view; large; $7; convenient location. 2B.

Beautifully furnished room, connecting bath; no other roomers, 97th, Drive. A 46 Times.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner suite, with, without private bath, independent; no roomers. Apartment 53.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; refined appointments; double and single rooms; rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 63 WEST.—Elegant large room; attentive service; private house; phone.

72D ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive Pension; large and small rooms, singly or en suite; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 260 WEST.—Special opportunity to secure immediately in newly furnished house, large double, cool, front rooms, only one flight up; twin brass box spring beds, hair mattresses; adjoining baths; suitable two gentlemen or couple; separate tables; superior accommodations, including board, at a price you would have to pay for rooms alone exclusive of board at the hotels.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool double, single rooms; baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Rooms; homey atmosphere; table accommodations; Summer rates.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; electricity; hot water; excellent cuisine; Jewish family; refined gentlemen.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; excellent home meals; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references, Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath; private residence; board optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with or without private bath; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private boarding house; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, facing the Drive; private family; refined surroundings; high-class apartment. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6E.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north of 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Furnished apartments for bachelors; finest location; everything new. 17 East 55th St. Phone Herbert Gulick, Murray Hill 3485.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

Handsomely furnished apartments, reasonable, near Gramercy. Write particulars, Superintendent, 278 3d Av.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA. 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE SONOMA, Broadway and 55th St. High-class, all modern improvements for housekeeping, $100, $200 monthly. Apply to Apartment 93. Telephone 2131 Circle.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A. The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

72d, 42 West.—Several exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments, with baths; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; half block from Central Park; near subway express and L; $55 to $75.

Apartment, exceptionally desirable, 9 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or not; reasonable. Apt. D, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (Corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Hotel apartment, three rooms, bath, three months, vicinity 72d, Central Park West. A 40 Times.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Real downtown artistic home, four rooms. Allen, Astor Apartments, 305 West 45th.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. (ROGOF — GARDEN) SPECIAL RATES TO CONVENTIONS AND COLUMBIA SUMMER STUDENTS. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS. Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Brooklyn.

Three rooms, bath; modern; 35 Clarkson Av., Flatbush. Telephone 9100 Flatbush. Inquire Superintendent, Apartment A3.

Unfurnished—East Side.

416 Madison Av.—Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; service.

81st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE BRAENDER, S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

137th, 607 West.—Leaving city; will sublet unfurnished desirable 6-room apartment, Aug. 1 to expiration of lease, Oct. 1; greatly reduced rate. Hunt.

Ft. Washington Av., 15, (Rio Grande,) 5 rooms, elevator, all improvements; reasonable rent; near 157th St. Subway.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

111th St., 611 West.—5 rooms; river view; large, airy; sublet till October; further lease optional. Latham.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

58th St., 200 W.—3-4-5-6 rooms, $1,200-$2,500; free refrigeration. Apply Supt.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

"Smith's," in the Adirondacks.—Good board, comfortable rooms; rates, $7 to $10; write for photos, &c. G. R. Smith, Johnsburg, N. Y.

"Elliswood," Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK, LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, CONN. Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates; write for descriptive booklet.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Massachusetts.

"Restwell," Summer board. M. A. Murphy, 25 Hoxsey St., Williamstown, Mass.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres. Telephone Warren, 3502 Morningside. Write 414 West 118th St.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Invalids, chronic, and nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house, in good location; convenient to Lackawanna; excellent home table; references.

PARKER HOUSE, Sea Girt, N. J.—Directly on ocean; excellent home cooking; rates $15 up. Booklet. F. W. Niederstemann.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board or furnished housekeeping rooms wanted at seashore for mother, five-year-old girl, and fourteen-months-old baby. Address, with all particulars, Soderling, 75 Northern Av., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 Scripps-B. Coupe, cost $2,300, take $1,000.
1916 Stutz Bulldog.
1915 Mercer Touring, "22-70."
1915 Cadillac "8" Touring.
1915 Cadillac "8" Roadster.
1914 Mercer Speedster.
1912 Mercer Speedster.
1913 S. G. V. 5-pass. Touring.
Lancia Special Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Exceptionally fine Studebaker, late model light 5-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; mechanically perfect; sacrifice $350; guaranteed. Mrs. Garvis, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Touraine six touring automobile; practically new; classy automobile, mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; used 4 months; sacrifice $550; cost $2,500; bargain seldom offered. Slawson's chauffeur, 80 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

A private family must sacrifice immediately practically new Peerless six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; $675. Edwards, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC. 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

For Sale.—Winton six, 7 passenger, 1914 model; just been overhauled; fine condition, complete in every way; new shoes, slip covers, and all extras; will sacrifice privately. A. Franklin, 141 5th Av. Telephone 2138 Gramercy.

QUALITY PEERLESS. Owner must sell high-class seven-passenger touring; like new; cost $6,000; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Mercer toy tonneau touring car, mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; $950; immediately. Phone Mr. Madden, 2385 Astoria.

SMALL MAXWELL, 1915 TOURING. Light five passenger; fully equipped; take $375 quick cash. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Velie touring car, full electric equipment, at sacrifice; don't fail to see this. Gray, 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packard 1916 twin six; also 3-38 touring. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Packard limousine; could not be told from any new car; rich private appearance; phone Lenox 6073 for the most attractive car in town; moderate price; monthly preferred; be sure to see this exceptional car before you rent one. Hirsch, 127 East 83d.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1171.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Handsome Packard Touring—Hour or month; best service; reasonable. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

Packard 6-cylinder and Losier touring cars; day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

For hire, 1915 PACKARDS; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Pierce-Arrow limousine landaulet, $300 to $350 monthly to desirable party. Columbus 5858.

7-passenger touring; day, week, month; reasonable. Winton Garage, 3580 Columbus. Ross.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

For Hire.—Packard seven-passenger by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th St. Cathedral 9082.

Renault landaulet for hire or sale. Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Col. 6848. Lambert.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUSS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SODA DEPARTMENT.—Require for our soda department experienced dispensers; also several waitresses. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER to executive in large mercantile concern; must be capable, quick, and efficient and able to handle general office routine work; state experience, age, and salary expected. N 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

Telephone operator and typist, monitor board, young lady, good appearance; apply Wednesday before 12. Munro & Harford Co., 416 West 33d St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young woman, expert, wishes half-time position; books opened, closed, disentangled; trial balance; reasonable. Accountant, 131 Times.

COOK—BUTLER.—Reliable colored cook wants position; city or country; brother as butler. Care of Dawkins, 20 West 99th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, physical director with executive ability, desires position where her training would be of service. A 23 Times.

COMPANION, &c. — An Italian, speaking French, Spanish, would like a position as useful companion or governess; verbal references. N 74 Times.

GOVERNESS. — College girl, experienced, wishes position as governess; references exchanged. Y 365 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Efficient; executive ability; excellent business training; $15-$18. D 281 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION. — Young lady desires position; French, English; salary secondary. N 79 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5166. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

The Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4728, desires to place a number of college and high school girls in positions during the Summer months as office assistants, governesses, mothers' helpers, &c.; city or country.

CALL Murray Hill 3871 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

COOKS, $30-$40. Waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, $25-$35. Couple, $70. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 841 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 73 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1060 Bryant.

LOST—A black enamel and gold A. K. X. society pin, shape of scroll, June 30 or July 1; name B. P. Johnson on back. Reward if returned to E. B. Johnson, Bryn Mawr College Inn, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

LOST—On Monday, July 3, from the Red Cross office at 411 5th Av., a black silk bag containing watch, memorandum, and money; finder will be suitably rewarded. Mrs. Tiffany, 411 5th Av.

LOST—Between New York City and Springfield, Mass., a flexible diamond bracelet—stones of various sizes, set in platinum; liberal reward. Address Henry P. Parker, Bar Harbor, Me.

LOST—One diamond stud weighing over one karat, about 1 P. M., Monday, July 3, on west side of 4th Av., between 25th and 26th Sts.; liberal reward. Suite 2,121, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Pocketbook containing papers, money, commutation ticket, probably subway, Grand Central, to 59th St.; reward. F. G. Harris, 233 West 58th St.

$50 REWARD.—Saturday morning, ruby, diamond, and sapphire three-link breastpin, between Waldorf-Astoria and South American steamer pier, Brooklyn. Return to Mrs. H. J. Weiss at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel office, 5th Av. and 34th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White poodle, Friday evening. Return 161 West 106th. Phone 619 Academy. Manson.

Public Notices.

Fifty cents an agate line.

J. J. K.—Communicate with me. You will hear something to your advantage. Frank.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Responsible business man wanted who can put $5,000 and his time in thoroughly established, fast-growing professional business which bids fair to pay large dividends for many years to come; strictly safe, conservative; over 1,400 manufacturers, exporters, and others our present customers; references required and given. N 11 Times.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7394.

MESSRS. KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., 100 Broadway, New York, are prepared to finance and develop any sound business proposition, domestic or foreign, or the handling of any good stock or bond issue; kindly give full particulars in first letter or by personal interview.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Gorgeous rug and draperies for sale. Shiman, 608 West 111th St.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Non-Visible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 149 W. 42d St., at Times Square. 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted for permanent position; state full details and expectations in first letter. C. P. A.'s, 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25; thoroughly competent to take charge of books of large corporation; state salary desired. A 208 Times Annex.

BOY wanted in office of manufacturing company; must be neat, good penman; salary $5. A 45 Times.

CANVASSERS.—Excellent proposition, commission. 915 Brokaw Bldg., before 11 A. M., ask for Mr. East.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — First-class mechanical draughtsman, experienced on machine tools. Van Auken Machine Co., Inc., 280 Sip Av., Jersey City.

FILE CLERK.—We want a bright, intelligent boy, not over 17 years old, neat in appearance and of good personality, to assist in the filing of our orders in the sales department; some knowledge of filing is necessary; salary $6 weekly to start; splendid chance for advancement. Apply to our Mr. Hudson, with references, Wednesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The Motor Car Equipment Co., 21 West 62d St.

FURNITURE detailers wanted, for fine work; experienced men only; apply Wednesday. D. S. Hess & Co., 3 East 40th St.

IRON WORKERS.—Must be experienced in laying out and erecting stair work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

MACHINISTS.—Several first class screw machine operators, experienced on chucking work, on No. 4 and No. 6, W. & S., and screw machines; good pay; steady work for competent men; state age, experience and wages expected. Operators, 200 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted immediately, several first-class machinists. Apply the Van Auken Machine Co., Inc., 280 Sip Av., Jersey City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN by a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers. State experience and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO LIVE, wide-awake salesmen, no order-takers, combining tact and enthusiasm, age 32-40, to sell old-established, all-the-year-round line; wholesale; no seasons; commission and drawing account; have a permanent place in our organization for them; must possess A1 references and be prepared to live on territory; territories, one Eastern and one Middle West; state particulars, age, religion. A 12 Times.

SALESMAN, MOTOR TRUCKS EXPERIENCE.—Full line, 1 to 7 ton capacity; commission basis. Apply Burford & Co., 1,874 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALES MANAGER, ASSISTANT. First-class, keen salesman, with experience in handling men, to work into assistant; must sell on road, demonstrating ability, an established high-grade line wholesale; permanent position, but requiring exceptional ability; salary; only those meeting requirements will please reply, stating full particulars, age, religion, references. A 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, one with thorough experience in exporting business of machinery and manufacturing supplies; only those having such experience need apply. Answer by letter, giving experience and references, Y 364 Times Annex.

STRONG BOY wanted in book store; references required. Address A 200 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED. This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

TRANSLATOR.—Wanted, gentleman or lady capable to translate freely technical correspondence from Russian into English and vice versa; thorough knowledge of both languages required; will prefer one who knows typewriting and shorthand; only those with first-class references need apply; applications in Russian in own handwriting, giving religion and all necessary information. N 83 Times.

WIRE WORKERS.—Must have experience in channel iron work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class young men, (Americans,) for the following openings:
2 Spanish-English Consular Invoice Clerks, $15, $25.
2 English Stenographers—assistants to chief accountant, $15, $20.
5 Spanish-English Stenographers, $15, $25.
2 Stenographers, (dictaphone operators,) $15, $20.
Ledger Clerk, (Bank,) $75 monthly.
Ledger Clerk, (Insurance,) $45 monthly.
2 Junior Assistant Bookkeepers, $10, $12.
Many openings for College or High School graduates, with leading Banks, Oil and Insurance companies, $7, $10.
Several openings for Typists and Switchboard Operators. 20 Boys, Americans, $5-$6.
INTERVIEW ACCORDED APPLICANTS MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, 3 P. M. TO 7 P. M.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AND SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty Street

BOOKBINDER.—A young bookbinder of varied experience to take charge of bindery out of New York. Interested parties call at Employment Agency, 23d St. Y. M. C. A., Thursday, July 6, 7-8:30 P. M., or Friday, 7-8:30 A. M., or 12-1.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN AND YOUNG MEN! Prepare yourself this Summer for the least crowded, high-paying professional trade. Learn Mechanical Dentistry in our School; any time of day or evening; individual instruction; actual practice; no book study. Investigate! Write for free Booklet "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 West 45th St. FIRST School of its kind licensed by Regents.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

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CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Nathan Heyman, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes position; private, commercial; city, country. Homann, 527 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Japanese; 7 years' experience; careful, willing; reference. Fujiyama, 23 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wants position; five years' experience; reference. N 80 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technical graduate; 10 years' shop and office experience, steam, electrical engineering; aged 28. F. B., Times, 2,060 3d Av.

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GOING to England about Aug. 1, a gentleman with business connections will undertake commissions; best of references. Address L 94 Times.

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MASSAGE.—Scientific Swedish, at gentlemen's residences. William Anderson, telephone Murray Hill 5108.

SALESMAN, now employed, wants line Okla., Kan.; ability, character, references; sal. and com. Geo. S. Soulsby, Box 101, Pawnee, Okla.

TEACHER, manual arts; experience public, private schools and camp; silversmithing, woodwork, drawing, and modeling. N 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) ambitious, desires position anything; references. A. C., 163 East 125th.

TEACHERS DIVIDE ON PREPAREDNESS

National Educators at Issue in Convention on School Military Drill.

MITCHEL STRONG FOR IT

His Speech Discloses Sharp Line Drawn Between Militarists and Pacifists.

MAXWELL FOR TRAINING

Dr. Jordan Says Mexicans Need an Army of Teachers, and Not an Army of Invasion.

The first general sessions of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Education Association—the first of its conventions to be held in New York City—were held yesterday afternoon and last night at Madison Square Garden. At the afternoon session the thousands of visiting teachers were welcomed to the city and State by Governor Whitman, President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York, Charles B. Alexander, Regent of the university; Mayor Mitchel, President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, who, being ill, sent a letter, and Acting Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller. Dr. David Starr Jordon, Vice President of the association, responded on its behalf, and introduced the President, David Bancroft Johnson of South Carolina.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Johnson, ex-President Taft, and P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. At the evening session there were addresses by Warren Dunham Foster of The Youth's Companion, President Cora Wilson Stewart of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, and President J. D. Eggleston of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The first day's sessions revealed at once the division in the ranks of the teachers on the issue of the day. For there is an issue in this convention, and it is the same that divides party conventions, church meetings, debating societies, and all other assemblages where two or three are gathered together anywhere and at any time in the year 1916. It is the question of preparedness.

Military Training in Schools.

The form in which this shattering issue breaks its way into the National Education Association is the question of military training in schools. The contending forces of preparedness and pacifism are having it out with each other here as well as elsewhere, and lest it be thought that a division in the ranks of an educational association is of light interest outside the councils of the teachers themselves let it be understood at the beginning that the action of this convention is likely to have a decided effect upon the enactments of many State Legislatures throughout the Union. New York is the only State which has passed a law for the military education of children, and the agitation for similar enactments in other States will be profoundly affected by the decision of this body, the organized teachers of the nation.

Under the rules of the association, resolutions must be offered not from the floor, but to the Resolutions Committee, and that committee is to meet this morning at the McAlpin. Here the fight will begin, and it will unquestionably be carried to the floor when the committee reports.

That the teachers feel intensely on the question was not to be doubted by any one who watched them at the Garden yesterday afternoon. Despite the fact that the subject is to come formally before the association for action later, many of the speakers were unable to keep from aligning themselves with one side or the other, even in the addresses of welcome, and the applause was sharply divided.

One part of the convention was deaf and unresponsive to any utterance that even squinted at preparedness, while the other part applauded vociferously. Any utterance that squinted at pacifism made that silent enthusiastically vocal, while the preparedness advocates immediately froze up. The feeling seemed to be stronger than in many other places where the question of the day has been under discussion, for here there was no neutral ground.

At other assemblages men of both factions have found themselves able to applaud, gingerly and grudgingly perhaps, certain middle-of-the-road utterances of speakers. With the teachers, however, there was no compromise; if they were pacifists they would not applaud even the vaguest generality that looked toward the other side, and if they were for preparedness they were similarly relentless. The same pair of hands never clapped except for the same kind of opinions.

They Lined Up Quickly.

There was plenty of opportunity to watch the line-up. It all came in a bunch. The first two speeches, those of Governor Whitman and President Finley, were orthodox addresses of welcome and did not touch on the battleground. But Charles B. Alexander, who followed Dr. Finley, announced for the Regents "a prescription for the military training of young men from 16 to 18 years of age." Mayor Mitchel followed with a ringing speech for Americanism and preparedness, declaring that if the people did not take the lesson to heart it would surely be "seared into their consciousness by disaster."

Mr. Alexander's voice was never designed for public speaking, but every word of the Mayor's, uttered in that resonant, piercing voice of his, carried to the limit of the hall, and was emphasized to the last extremity of meaning by his almost vindictive earnestness of manner. The pacifists sat glum and frowning, the preparedness advocates applauded with shining faces. The battle was on. President Willcox, the next speaker, replied with a strong speech urging the teachers not to let "the urgent cry of preparedness" lead them from the vision of America's mission, which was the mission of peace, "not to make war but to prevent war."

The applause which Mr. Willcox got was as earnest as that given to the Mayor, but it came without exception from those who had sat silent and glowering while Mr. Mitchel was talking, and not a pair of hands that had clapped for the Mayor clapped for him. The volume was much less than that given for the Mayor's appeal to Americanism. It appeared that about two-thirds of the audience was for preparedness, one-third against it. This, however, is no sure guide to the attitude of the association as a whole, for the afternoon audience was a slim one for the Garden, not over 5,000 persons. So far as it went it was a fair test, for if the Mayor has a voice audible all over the Garden so has Mr. Willcox, and he was as earnest as Mr. Mitchel and no less apt at phrasemaking. He roused his side of the audience as thoroughly and satisfyingly as the Mayor roused his.

For Compulsory Training.

Supt. Maxwell's letter went further than the Mayor's speech, for in it he predicted the breakdown of the volunteer system and declared for compulsory training. There was no reason to complain that the issue had not been set before the convention with sufficient completeness at its very outset. There was the same division of applause as before. Mr. Straubenmuller's address afforded a breathing spell, for he said nothing about the absorbing question of the convention, one way or the other.

Last on the program before the regular addresses of the day was Dr. Jordan's response to the addresses of welcome, and he replied to them in kind; that is to say, he gave them as good as they sent. He drew a picture of the United States sending armed men to Mexico to teach the Mexicans a lesson they had learned all too well already, instead of sending them the kind of teachers they really needed. If it had not much to do in appearance with the question of military training in schools, the underlying meaning was not lost, and it gave the pacifists the last word—and the last handclaps.

Aside from the battle between pacifism and preparedness, the most significant address of the day was that of the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, for he outlined a little wavily but still as definitely as he evidently thought safe an ambitious plan for nationalizing education. His idea was to equalize the differences that exist between the educational conditions in the wealthy States and those in the more backward ones—"evening up the ability of the different sections of the country to provide education for their children," was the way he put it.

What a means was shown by his reference to sections where children get only sixty days' schooling in the whole year. He also wanted universal high school education, and advocated a great international university supported by an annual appropriation of $10,000,000, at which the future rulers of Europe would get their education and at which they would be imbued with love for American ideals.

Dr. Johnson's address as President dealt with the improvement of conditions in the rural districts. Ex-President Taft, who was down for an address on "Is There Waste in Modern Education?" discarded that subject, and argued instead in favor of his favorite plan for a world court, speaking for the League to Enforce Peace.

The Opening Session.

The convention was to have opened its session at 2 P. M., but it was 2:16 before it began with an overture rendered by an orchestra of pupils from the Brooklyn and Queens high schools, conducted by Charles Yerbury. Next a glee club of girls from Public School 13, Manhattan, conducted by Lillian Josephs, sang "I Know a Bank," "Where the Bee Sucks," "Over Hill, Over Dale," "All Through the Night," and "Hey, Ho, for Merry June." The audience sang two verses of "America," and Margaret Clark of the College of Speech Arts, Denver, read the fortieth chapter of Isaiah. The invocation was delivered by the Very Rev. William A. Grosvenor, D. D., Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Dr. Jordan then introduced Governor Whitman, who welcomed the educators on behalf of the State and said that he had approved the largest appropriation for the support of the common schools which New York had ever appropriated for the purpose. New York, he said, was the first State to place girls upon an equality with boys in the matter of education.

Dr. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, seemed much edified by the Governor's explanation concerning the size of the appropriation, and said he now regretted he hadn't asked the Governor for twice as much.

The Mayor's Speech.

Mayor Mitchel told the teachers of the extension of industrial training and of the experiment with the Gary system in this city, and then attacked the question which was in everybody's mind. He roused that portion of the audience which wants military training to the heartiest applause, but the expression on the faces of the pacifists was that of persons whose feelings were being wounded. The Mayor said:

"President Jordan said the future of the Republic is being determined in the schools of the Republic. Indeed, that is true. And because it is true, there press upon the teachers of the Republic a heavy obligation to direct the mind of the young boys and girls of America into those channels that will develop the ideals of America and get in them a patriotism that will make sure the future of our country.

"If I were a member of your profession today I would search my soul and ask whether I were doing all that in my power lay to build up in the youth of this country that spirit of national patriotism that gave birth to the Republic and that has kept it alive at the periods of crisis in our national life.

"We are today observing the working of profound forces. We see this country attempting to solve the most fundamental of all problems of democracy—the problem of making democracy efficient to protect and perpetuate itself. We see that problem daily working toward solution, and it rests with the teachers of the country to help it toward solution.

"I believe that no country has insured its future which cannot rely on the ready and trained service of its men to ward off national disaster. I believe that no country can secure that ready and trained service that does not begin to teach it in the schools of the country. And I would say to you that I should like to see the educational system of the United States take the leadership in this great matter and begin, while it is teaching the youth of the country to understand the ideals of America and to develop that national patriotism of which I spoke, also to make themselves strong physically so that they may take their places in the forces of defense of the Republic—yes, and to train them adequately to take their places in those forces.

"This, it seems to me, is the great lesson of this year, the lesson that we should take to heart, the lesson that we should teach to the youth of this country, the lesson that must sooner or later sink into the consciousness of the people of the United States if they would not some day have it seared into that consciousness by disaster."

Sectional Applause.

Mr. Willcox, who welcomed the convention on behalf of the Board of Education, got applause from a totally different section of the audience. He said in part:

"Today the command which like a bugle call echoes and re-echoes through the ranks is a call to citizenship, a demand for loyal and unselfish and united citizenship to rally to the protection of our democratic institutions in this great crisis of the world's history. In this issue, as the intellectual leaders of the community, it is your part to think true and straight, to see that your influence in the community speaks in no uncertain tones for holding American influence ever true to the ideals of right and justice which are our heritage.

"The urgent cry for preparedness must never blind our eyes to the inspiring vision that the mission and the destiny of democracy is not to make war, but to prevent war. Not to support and continue the senseless effort to settle disputes by force, but to promote among nations as among individuals the dominance of moral law and public opinion, and to speed the day when the rule of might shall give way to the rule of right, through which alone permanent progress in civilization is possible. To you is given the high privilege and opportunity of holding ever before the future citizens of the United States this inspiring vision of national peace and justice, and to wield a mighty influence in transforming that vision into a world-wide reality."

Superintendent Maxwell's letter was then read, and received with the same one-sided applause, coming from those who had applauded Mayor Mitchel. About two-thirds of the audience joined in it. In the letter Dr. Maxwell said:

"At this time we are witnessing the most dreadful war, and probably the most all-pervading in its effects, that the world has ever known. Under the influence of this stupendous struggle and the no less stupendous results we anticipate, the American people seem to have made up their minds very definitely to two lines of national policy which, for good or for evil, are bound to affect American civilization for ages to come. One of these lines is to tolerate in their home or foreign policies no influence that is not wholly, thoroughly American. The other is that our people, particularly our young men and young women, shall be willing and prepared to defend efficiently their country should it ever be assailed at home or abroad, and to enforce the nation's will should it ever be resisted. In this cradle of the National Education Association, in this great melting pot of the nation, surely the National Eudcation Association should speak with no uncertain voice in order to proclaim to our people and to each individual teacher what elements constitute that Americanism, that particular kind of patriotism which, through the instrumentality of the school and the home, should be woven on the universal loom of life. Equally is it the duty and the privilege of the National Education Association to announce to statesmen, to legislators, and to civilians the methods of preparedness that will be truly successful in preparing our people for the duties of war as well as of peace.

Perhaps you will allow me, as a veteran in your ranks, and as once your President, to state a few rules to which training for preparedness must conform, if it is to serve the purposes intended:

1. If military training is to be employed, it must be universal military training for all youths between certain ages. To limit military training to the students in high schools or any other kind of school, is to make the school undesirable to an increasingly large section of the population; to exclude from war those who, in their own selfish interests, would seek to avoid war, and to limit the fighters of the nation to those who are best equipped to do the nation's every-day work. If the voluntary army system should break down, as break down it must under the stress of grave peril, military training for all is the only fair, the only safe rule. And, if it is wisely administered, it will enhance the efficiency of the man, not only for war, but for every duty of life.

2. All our youths should be taught trades or professions by which they may increase their value to themselves and to the community. We must see to it that no idle class live and move and have their being in America.

3. Neither military training nor the learning of trades should be permitted to interfere with that cultural training, particularly in the time-honored elementary subjects of reading, language, ciphering, drawing, and the rudiments of literature, history, and geography, upon which we must depend to prevent military training from degenerating into militarism, and the practice of trades into the unintelligent slavery of routine. There has been found no efficient way of teaching a boy to be a soldier or a mechanic, other than to set apart a certain period of his life in which he shall devote himself, practically exclusively, to acquiring automatic efficiency in the practices of war or the minutiae of a trade.

4. But the greatest thing of all in education is to develop that reverence for country which shall be content with no policy that does not make our country worthy of reverence, that shall make service to the community and to our fellow-men the highest motive for every study and every practice, and that shall make that charity which suffereth long and is kind, the greatest thing in the world.

Dr. Jordan Brief.

Dr. Maxwell's letter was supplemented by an address by Acting Superintendent Straubenmuller, and this finished the addresses of welcome. Dr. Jordan made a very short address in response, and in it he said he had just come from the borders of a country (meaning Mexico) where the greatest need was for 30,000 teachers, "and," he continued, "where the United States is making the mistake of sending down 20,000 men whose only lesson is of a kind of which Mexico already knows far too much."

He then introduced Dr. Johnson, President of the association, to "initiate" the first of the set addresses. Dr. Johnson spoke on "The Rural Home and the Farm Woman." He expressed the hope that President Wilson would appoint a national commission to study the problem.

Commissioner Claxton's subject was "A National Program of Education." When he had finished the audience stood up to welcome Mr. Taft, but he had not been introduced yet, so they had to wait until he had been, and then do it all over again. Mr. Taft won the audience at once with his celebrated chuckle, and thereafter he chuckled frequently.

Mr. Taft's Speech.

Mr. Taft said:

"I seize this chance to bring before you the program of an association, already organized and active, to promote a league to enforce world peace. Its program contemplates a treaty between the great powers of the world by which the signatories agree to be bound to four obligations:

"The first is that all questions arising between the members of the league shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment.

"Second, that all questions which cannot be settled on principles of law and equity shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing and a recommendation of compromise.

"Third—That if any member of the league commits acts of hostility against another member, before the question between them shall be submitted, as provided in the first two articles, the remainder of the members of the league shall jointly use forthwith their economic and military forces against the member prematurely resorting to war and in favor of the member prematurely attacked.

"Fourth—That congresses between the members of the league shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law to govern the relations between the members of the league, unless some members of the league shall signify its dissnt within a stated period.

"It will be observed it is not the purpose of this program to use the economic boycott or the jointly acting armies of the league to enforce the judgment declared or the compromise recommended. These means are used only to prevent the beginning of war before there have been a complete submission, hearing of evidence, argument, and decision or recommendation. We sincerely believe that in most cases with such a delay and such a winnowing out of the issues and such an opportunity for the peoples of the different countries to understand the position of each other, war would generally not be resorted to.

"Our ambition is not to propose a plan the perfect working out of which will absolutely prevent war, first, because we do not think such a plan could perfectly work, and, second, because we are too modest to concede that there may be Governmental and international injustice which cannot be practically remedied except by force. If, therefore, after a full discussion and decision by impartial judges or a recommendation by earnest, sincere, and equitable compromisers, a people still thinks that it must vindicate its rights by war, we do not attempt in this plan to prevent it by force.

"At the close of this war the Governments and the people of the belligerent countries, under the enormous burdens and suffering from the great losses of the war, will be in a condition of mind to accept and promote such a plan for the enforcement of future peace."

At the night session 800 educators listened to addresses on the organization of play, the elimination of illiteracy, and the improvement of educational conditions in country districts. Before the addresses began the gathering had tried out on it a new version of "America," the words being those of the patriotic air, but the tune a new one composed by John J. McCabe, a District Superintendent of this city.

Copies of this, which were headed, "A New National" air, were handed out at the entrance to the Garden, the audience was asked to join in singing it after the first verse had been sung by a chorus from the De Witt Clinton High School, accompanied by an orchestra of high school children, directed by Joseph P. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly said that the purpose of changing the tune was to get away from the music of the British national anthem of "God Save the King" and to preserve the words of "America."

President J. D. Eggleston of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., gave a talk on the need of continuing the training of country teachers who took charge of schools with less than high school education. Cora Wilson Stewart, President of te Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, awakened keen interest in her story of the fight against adult illiteracy in Kentucky and other Southern States through the introduction of the moonlight schools, in which adults in the country and city districts were taught to read and write.

She said that the strongest obstacle to the progress of this plan, before its success had been demonstrated, was the common belief that the receptive mind exists only in children and that untaught adults cannot be taught. Contrary to this belief, she said, it had been found that the illiterate adult can be taught to read and write much more quickly than the child. In some cases, she said, illiterates had been taught in the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky to read and write in seven days.

She spoke affectingly of an illiterate, 98 years old, who had learned to read and write in a month. She said that the Moonlight Schools had taken 40,000 off the list of illiterates in Kentucky, and that by 1920 they would cancel the list entirely as far as persons of sound mind were concerned.

Warren Dunham Foster, a department editor of The Youth's Companion, described the benefits to children and to cities which had followed the careful organization of play for children.

Contest for Presidency.

The contest for the Presidency of the association is still in its initial stages. Members of the Nominating Committee were selected last night by the various State delegations; and the committee will meet on Thursday afternoon at the McAlpin to nominate officers for next year. The report of the committee will be made and the nominations confirmed at the general session of active members on Friday morning.

Rumor has it that an Eastern educator will be selected for President. Friends of Calvin N. Kendall, State Commissioner of Education of New Jersey, are working in his behalf. It is also rumored that Robert J. Aley, President of the State University of Maine, is the favorite candidate of the teachers who hail from New England. The name of no Western candidate has yet been mentioned.

MEETINGS OF THE TEACHERS.

Various Departments Hear Discussions of Educational Topics.

At the meeting of the National Council, the inner body of the National Education Association, held yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor, it was decided to change the method and time of meeting of that organization at future conventions of the general body. Several members voiced the opinion that the first meeting of the council should be held on the opening day of the general convention, which is always Monday, instead of on the Saturday preceding, and the vote recommending this change to the Executive Committee was unanimous.

Another change which was voted for recommendation was to the effect that future meetings should be held in rooms with a seating capacity of not more than 200. The proposer of the resolution explained that with meetings open to the general public, as they are at present, the character of the work is not informal and executive, but tends to speechmaking. In seconding the resolution Dr. Helen C. Putnam of Providence said the council had had scientific speakers at its meetings, who, when they came prepared with technical papers, were often embarrassed to find their audiences made up of persons who could not understand technical discussions, and that if the attendance were limited to members of the organization this difficulty would disappear. Thereupon an objector arose.

"Probably it's all wrong of me to say this, but I can't sympathize with that viewpoint," he said. "Perhaps it would be better if our audiences were even more popular than they are; it might get some of these fellows we bring here to talk English instead of pedagogues."

"If a man wants to talk to the galleries he will do it whether the audience be large or small. I can't understand what they are saying half the time myself. Of course, I'll have to admit I come from Ohio and perhaps don't understand all these fine points, but I have strong feelings on this subject."

When the vote was taken, the objector and two friends sitting by him voted "No," but their voices were the only ones registered against the motion, which recommended that small meetings be held.

A resolution was adopted calling for an investigation of the status of rural teaching by a committee of ten, with expenses to cover the investigation. One report was read at this meeting, that on "the Work and Progress of the Health Committee," by Charles H. Keyes, President of the Skidmore School of Arts of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Discussions of it were given by Wyckliffe Rose, President of the International Health Commission of New York, and by Dr. W. B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School.

The principal part of the meeting was taken up by a round-table discussion of pensions, led by Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore College. Among those who took part were Katharine Blake of New York, Dr. Fuerst of the Carnegie Foundation, which has made an exhaustive study of pension systems; Dr. Helen C. Putnam of Providence, Dr. D. E. Snedden of Columbia University, Mrs. C. C. Bradford of Denver, Col., and O. G. Westcott of Chicago.

The Library Department.

The opening session of the library department was held in the morning in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School. The general topic was the administration of the high school library, and whether it should be administered by the Board of Education or the Public Library of a city, or a combination of both. Papers were read by Bessie Sargeant Smith, Supervisor of High School Libraries of the Public Library of Cleveland; Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the Public Library of St. Louis, and William B. Owen, Principal of the Chicago Normal College. On the subject of conflict between library and education authorities over the administration of high school libraries Mr. Bostwick said:

"The objection of transferring libraries from the Board of Education is not to the operation of school libraries by the Public Library authorities, but to intrusting anything to an alien body without reference to the fact that it is an expert body. This attitude on the part of Boards of Education is by no means confined to school libraries, and has been frequently commented upon.

"It is doubtless a necessary attitude in cases where the city is under the rule of the ward boss and the grip of the spoils system; there the Board of Education is the only public body not permeated with graft."

The Science Department.

The Science Department met in the lower gymnasium of Washington Irving High School. It was a gathering of the chemistry section and the topic of discussion covered the courses designed for those who do not expect to pursue the subject in college. The Chemistry Teachers' Association of New York shared in the session. Those who addressed the meeting were Chester B. Curtis, Principal of the Central High School of St. Louis; Walt Whitman, Salem Normal School; William J. Hancock, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn; Harold A. Holly, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn; Charles S. Palmer, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, and W. A. Estabrooke, City College.

Dr. Palmer, in his paper on "What Elementary Science Needs," urged that chemistry teachers agitate for high schools everywhere a three years' course in chemistry as a tentative plan, and that this recommendation be part of the program of the association for each succeeding year until it be adopted.

Vocational and Arts Sections.

The meeting of the Vocational Education and Practical Arts Departments, with the American Home Economics Association, was one of the best attended of the morning, the proximity of its meeting place, the Madison Square Theatre, to the general registering bureau in Madison Square Garden helping to increase the number of those present.

Among those who spoke from the stage of the theatre were Mrs. John M. Glenn of the Council of the Charity Organization Society, whose topic was "The Home as a Social Institution"; Maurice A. Bigelow of Teachers College, who spoke on "The Home from the Standpoint of Health," and Henry Turner Bailey, editor of the School Arts Magazine of Boston, who gave an address on "Art in Home Environment."

While one of the speakers was answering questions, a speaker from the audience, who was wedded to the belief that public health movements should not be directed toward the individual, but toward social masses in the whole, caused some temporary discomfort by giving as an illustration that a person in the audience would not be likely to catch smallpox when he was off by himself, but might catch it because he had come to the meeting and run the risk of meeting in the mass of people that composed the audience some germs of smallpox.

EDUCATION OF THE FARMER.

Agricultural Leaders Tell of the Many Problems They Must Meet.

The Department of Rural and Agricultural Education of the National Education Association held its first session yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin. Papers were read by E. M. Burrit of Cornell University, State Leader of Farm Bureaus; K. C. Davis, Professor of Agriculture at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., and L. H. Dennis, Director of Agricultural Education for the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania.

The speakers dealt largely with the education of the farmer. The difference in dealing with the child's mind, which is open to receive new impressions, and with the mind of the adult farmer, which is ordered to a great extent by set ideas, was one of the principal topics of discussion.

Mr. Burrit, whose topic was "The Farm Bureau as an Agent in Local Development," read the first paper. He said, in part:

"We may say that there have been three great epochs in the development of agricultural science and of agricultural education in this community. The first of these began with the establishment of the agricultural college and the beginnings of the teaching of agriculture as a science. The second began with the establishment of research work in agriculture. The third epoch, and the one in which we are most interested today, is the extension of agricultural fact and teaching, which was ushered in by the great Smith-Lever act of May 8, 1914.

Fundamental Principles.

"Five years of activity in the conduct and organization of the movement for adult agricultural education have led us to believe that there are certain fundamental principles which must always be observed in work of this kind, if the objects which we have in view are to be achieved. These principles may be stated briefly as: First, local partnership in and large responsibility for the plan of organization and work; second, the utilization of individuals and groups in the community approaching a specific problem; third, the encouragement and development of local initiative and the training of local leadership; and last, the use of the demonstration method in teaching the truth. The plan outlined is not altogether a model, or a dream. It is a plan which is actually in practice in this State, although inadequately developed.

"Any plan of adult education must take into consideration the experience and consequent comparative fixity of ideas and methods of thought of adults. Among farmers one must also reckon with that natural conservatism which is almost inevitable with the great mass of men who deal directly with nature, the soil, the weather, plants, and animals. Another manifestation of this element of human nature in the open country is reluctance to accept a new plan or a new line of effort. But experience has taught us that both these considerations usually give way to the stronger element of human nature, especially among rural people, that is, the appeal to the natural desire to be independent and to stand on one's own feet.

Work in This State.

"With the organization of this work in New York State we now have in thirty-six counties total financial resources for carrying on the work during the present year estimated at $145,000, or over $4,000 per county. Of this amount the localities themselves provided more than $100,000. Approximately 13,000 farmers are identified with the organizations which are carrying forward this work. Of these about 300 are Executive Committeemen, engaged in managing the enterprise locally, and about 1,600 are Advisory Councilmen. In addition, during 1915 there were a little over 4,000 co-operators in carrying on the field tests and demonstration work.

"It is my belief, as a result of some eight years of close, first-hand observation of the work in this State, that there exists in every community the forces and the ability to solve that community's problems. They may be and frequently are latent and undeveloped, but they are none the less there. They only require to be sought out, stimulated, trained, and developed, and then applied to the problems of the community. In order to do this, and in view of the experience, conservatism, and prejudices of communities, it is frequently necessary to make a demonstration of what can be done by organization and leadership before the community can be started to work along this line.

"It has been said that farmers are poor business men. This is not necessarily so. What is probably true is that most farmers, because the business which they have to do is small in total amount, and because the farmer's capital is tied up in land, have not, as a rule, for the most part, do not get as much training in business affairs as business men of the same financial worth in the towns.

Putting It in Practice.

"Experience has shown that a comparatively small percentage of the men who attend lectures and read bulletins put what they learn into practice. This is not usually because they are not convinced or do not believe so much as it is because a sufficiently strong impression has not been made to move them to action. Our experience has shown, however, that if we can get a farmer to try out a method, which the experiment station has proved to be advisable, on his own farm, and then do call in the neighbors to see the results of the trial under conditions similar to their own, the chances of stimulating action are very much greater than by any other method.

"Outside of the farm bureau associations, managing the work, 24 counties reported 52 associations organized for adults, with a total membership of 2,022. Ten counties reported 60 boys' and girls' clubs, with a membership of 15,014. Detailed analyses were made of the businesses of 1,625 farmers, 250 of whom were interested in keeping definite farm accounts.

"In the field tests and demonstrations, 4,084 were conducted in co-operation with as many farmers. On these tests 833 demonstration meetings were held which were attended by 27,000 farmers. Fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight farmers called at the office of the manager, 19,782 farmers were visited on their farms. In all, 2,968 meetings were held and addressed by thirty-one managers, with a total attendance of 162,075 persons."

Professor Davis was the next speaker. His subject was "Field Exercises in Their Relation to Agricultural Teaching." He spoke about the problems which arise in teaching children agriculture, and urged the necessity of giving them greater first hand experience of their subject than the average school now affords in a farming district usually gives. He gave interesting suggestions as to what field exercises might be pursued.

The Boy Farmer.

Mr. Dennis spoke of "The Home Project in Secondary School Agriculture." He said in part:

"Enough reliable, scientific, and technical data of an agricultural nature has already been compiled to save this country millions of dollars annually could the principles herein established once be put into actual operation by those most vitally concerned. It is one thing to establish certain scientific facts relating to farm practice. It is an entirely different proposition to bring about the operation of these principles in the everyday practices of the farm, even though the value of them has been established beyond the question of a doubt. Educators directing the development of vocational agricultural education have had this clearly in mind when work of a practical nature providing for the application of scientific truths was incorporated into the scheme of vocational education for the country boy.

"An agricultural project to be of value must be of economic importance. It must involve the improving of some condition or the production of some crop. It must be carried out on such a basis that the success of the project means financial gain and the failure of the project a corresponding loss. In other words, a project is a business enterprise carried out on the farm or in the garden. The boy must be made to realize that he has an investment which, if possible, must be made to yield satisfactory return of income. The scientific principles involved and their relation to accepted principles will be properly emphasized under such conditions.

"It does not seem possible to carry on successful projects without the close supervision of some one who has had special training along this line. This means that the teacher of agriculture must be employed during the Summer months or the growing season, as the majority of boys' projects are productive projects.

Keeping Accurate Accounts.

"An accurate record of all of the details of the project is absolutely indispensable. It should include a list of authorities consulted, method of procedure and plans to be followed. A careful account should be kept of all receipts and expenditures. This should include a labor account with the project debited with the cost of the boy's labor at actual market value. Any other items of similar nature should be duly recorded. Such a record is only valuable when it is systematic and accurate.

"The home project is an integral part of the scheme to furnish specific preparation for life on the farm. It is, however, only one part of this plan of education. To my mind everything else does not depend upon it, and there is perhaps some danger of overestimating its value. On the other hand, to eliminate the home project from the vocational agricultural course would be equivalent to removing the means whereby theory and practice meet. While the home project idea has already been extensively developed, its possibilities have by no means been exhausted."

VIEWS ON COMPULSORY DRILL.

Noted Educators Tell What They Think of School Training.

The place of military training in the curricula of the schools of the United States was discussed by a number of representative educators here for the meeting of the National Education Association with a representative of THE TIMES last night. It developed from these interviews that there are many shades of opinion among the educators as to the advisability of making military drill a part of the training of youth in the schools of the country.

David B. Johnson, President of the Association, expressed himself in favor of such training, provided it could be given under the proper conditions. Mr. Johnson is President of the State Normal College of Rock Hill, South Carolina, and he spoke from observation of an experiment in his own State.

"We have a system of military training in the Sumter City Schools," said President Johnson, "and it has given excellent results. It has proved a fine thing in preparing men to become officers, as has been demonstrated already in recruiting our National Guard for Mexican border service.

"I am a Quaker and most emphatically do not believe in war, but I believe in being sensible and preparing so that we can protect ourselves in the event of war. I am opposed to militarism, and would not be in favor of a system that would breed militarism, but I believe there can be training in the schools without inculcating in the youth of our country brutality or the spirit of militarism. If this be possible, and the Sumter experiment seems to prove it to be so, good can accrue from the physical benefit and the preparedness increment of such training."

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of military training in the public schools is John D. Shoop, Superintendent of the Chicago City Schools. Mr. Shoop was instrumental in getting the Chicago Board of Education to pass a measure introducing a system of training in the Fall.

"The action of our board," said Mr. Shoop, "should speak for my feeling in the matter. The proposition was adopted unanimously and our Summer's work is to develop the details of the system we will use. Both boys and girls will be included, and I am sure it will be a splendid thing from physical and disciplinary standpoints and as a preparedness measure."

D. W. Springer, Secretary of the association, is opposed to military drill as such in High Schools. He was formerly Principal of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) High School, and is now a member of the Ann Arbor Board of Education.

"I believe in strenuous physical drills for high school pupils," said Mr. Springer, "but I don't believe it should be carried to the extreme of military training. The high school boy isn't old enough for that. The gun drill is a one-sided physical training, and a growing boy should not be given this unequal development."

The University of Maine has had a two years' military training course ever since 1868, and R. J. Aaley, President of the university, spoke of the working of that course.

"Military training in universities is a fine thing," Mr. Aaley said, "but I am not prepared to say that it would be as advisable in the public schools. It is a question in my mind whether the boys in the latter are old enough for it.

"I am undecided on that point, but it is interesting to note that in Prussia, looked upon as the most militaristic States, and in France and the other military countries among the combatants of the great war their high school youths are not subjected to military training."

William McAndrews, Associate Superintendent of Washington Irving High School, said he thought physical training, even if it had a military tang, was an excellent thing.

Major A. W. Clancy, a familiar figure at the meetings of the association, expressed himself in favor of the present optional policy by which each school was allowed to include training in its curriculum or not, as the authorities saw fit. He said he was opposed to compulsory or universal training in the schools.

RECEPTION AT THE BILTMORE

About 4,500 Attend Gathering in Honor of Visiting Teachers.

There were about 4,500 persons at the reception given last night by the Department of Education and the New York City teachers to the National Education Association at the Hotel Biltmore.

Three rooms on the main floor of the Biltmore were given over to the educators, and they filled them and overflowed into the corridors. Miss Grace Strachan headed a long line of men and women on the Reception Committee which began at the entrance door of the reception salon and extended to the side of the room. With Miss Strachan were President David Bancroft Johnson of the National Education Association, State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, Deputy State Commissioner Thomas E. Finegan, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Miss Martha L. Draper, Henry D. Jenkins, John Whalen, and Miss Emma L. Johnson. One room was given over to dancing all the evening, the music being furnished by the Biltmore band.

A feature of the reception was a souvenir program with an attractive colored cover and inside the names of the teachers and educators giving the reception, with pictures of groups on the Reception Committee and the heads of Nation, State, and city. Greetings from President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel sent for the occasion accompanied their pictures.

FIREMAN ARRESTS HIS WIFE.

Women Pelt Him with Stones as He Takes Her to the Station.

Mrs. Thomas Moore of 135 Reade Street, wife of a fireman in Engine Company 6, in Liberty Street, was arrested by her husband in front of the engine house last night and taken to the Greenwich Street Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. According to Moore, his wife, from whom he said he has been separated nine years, appeared at the house and abused him.

On the way to the police station several women pelted Moore with stones and vegetables. In the police station Father Temple of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and Captain Flowey of the engine company endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but failed. Mrs. Moore conducts a news stand at Liberty and Washington Streets. Magistrate Cohen in the Women's Night Court held her under $200 bail to keep the peace for three months. The bond was furnished.

BRIDE AS A WAR NURSE.

Deserts Husband and Tells Him Not to Worry About Her.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—A bride of less than six weeks, Mrs. Herman Vonder Heyden, 19 years old, of 118 North Fourth Street, has deserted her husband, according to a note she left behind, in order to nurse soldiers in Mexico. When Heyden, who is a chauffeur, returned to his home to-night he found this note on a table:

Dear Herman: Good-bye, good luck, God bless you. Forgive me and don't worry. I have gone to Mexico to nurse the soldier boys. Be patient and I'll return to you when this dreadful Mexican war is over. Lovingly, MARION.

Vonder Heyden told Captain of Detectives John Tracey that he had married his wife on May 25 last, and they had had only one slight quarrel. He said that before the departure of the Fifth Regiment he saw his wife talking with [illegible] soldiers. He thinks they turned her head.

JORDAN NOT DRIVEN AWAY FROM EL PASO

Educator Denies Police Ordered Him and Other Pacifists from the Town.

MUCH OF MEXICO QUIET

On His Way to New Peace Conference in Washington, He Says Schools Are Multiplying.

Professor David Starr Jordan, who left the city last night to attend a peace conference of Mexican and American delegates at Washington tonight, said the El Paso peace conferees were not ordered out of town by the police. He said:

"The Mayor of El Paso said to my secretary, 'I shall be ruined and my city will be ruined if this harmless old gentleman goes on with his peace conference.' We are prepared for war, and we don't want any peace.' I saw in some of the papers here that the police had invited us to move out, but I didn't see anything of it down there.

"The report was sent out at the instance of a certain newspaper man, I believe—the same man who started the scare that the Japanese were encroaching on Magdalena Bay. That scare was started because one of my friends had obtained a concession to do all fishing on both sides of the coast of Mexican Lower California and the coast of Sonora. He has a canning plant at Magdalena Bay, which is an excellent fishing ground.

"When I went down to the border to attend this peace conference I was afraid it would probably be necessary to intervene to save Mexico, but I changed my mind after I went down, because I found that the Mexican people had within themselves the elements of their own regeneration. I think the attitude of many Americans toward the situation is for intervention because they really do not know to what an extent the Mexicans are really working out their problems for themselves.

"By no means all of Mexico is in a state of disorder. Yucatan, Michoacan, Baja California, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Colima, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Aguascallentes, Sonora, and Tepic are now quiet and peaceful. Schools are being multiplied very rapidly in these States, and in many places a truly representative form of government is being instituted. Of course, there are a number of States which are still very far from peaceful. Morelos is in control of Zapata. Oaxaca is having some sort of trouble of its own, but it is chiefly the States in which there are large smelters that are still infested with bandits. The Mexican people themselves are getting tired of these bandits, and I believe will subdue them if given an opportunity.

"Most of the Mexicans in this country want intervention or something of that kind because they belong to the privileged classes. They may be very nice people, some of them, but they are affiliated with the impossible. The masses are not only struggling for a redistribution of the land, but for education, for sanitation, for just taxation, for escape from the bankers that lend at ruinous rates, and from the great concessionaires who control large tracts of land, the oil wells, and the mines.

"I found the intense feeling against the Mexicans to disappear very quickly as soon